

OFFICERS REPORTS

AND

Proceedings

OF THE

SIXTY-SEVENTH

Annual Convention

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS
FEDERATION OF LABOR



SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

August 10-14, 1953

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OFFICERS

President

HENRY J. BRIDES

Vice-Presidents

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THOMAS J. RUSH
BOSTON

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BOSTON

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DISTRICT V

A
JOSEPH L. CARBONE
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B
JAMES B. McNAMARA
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S. P. JASON
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DANIEL J. McCARTHY
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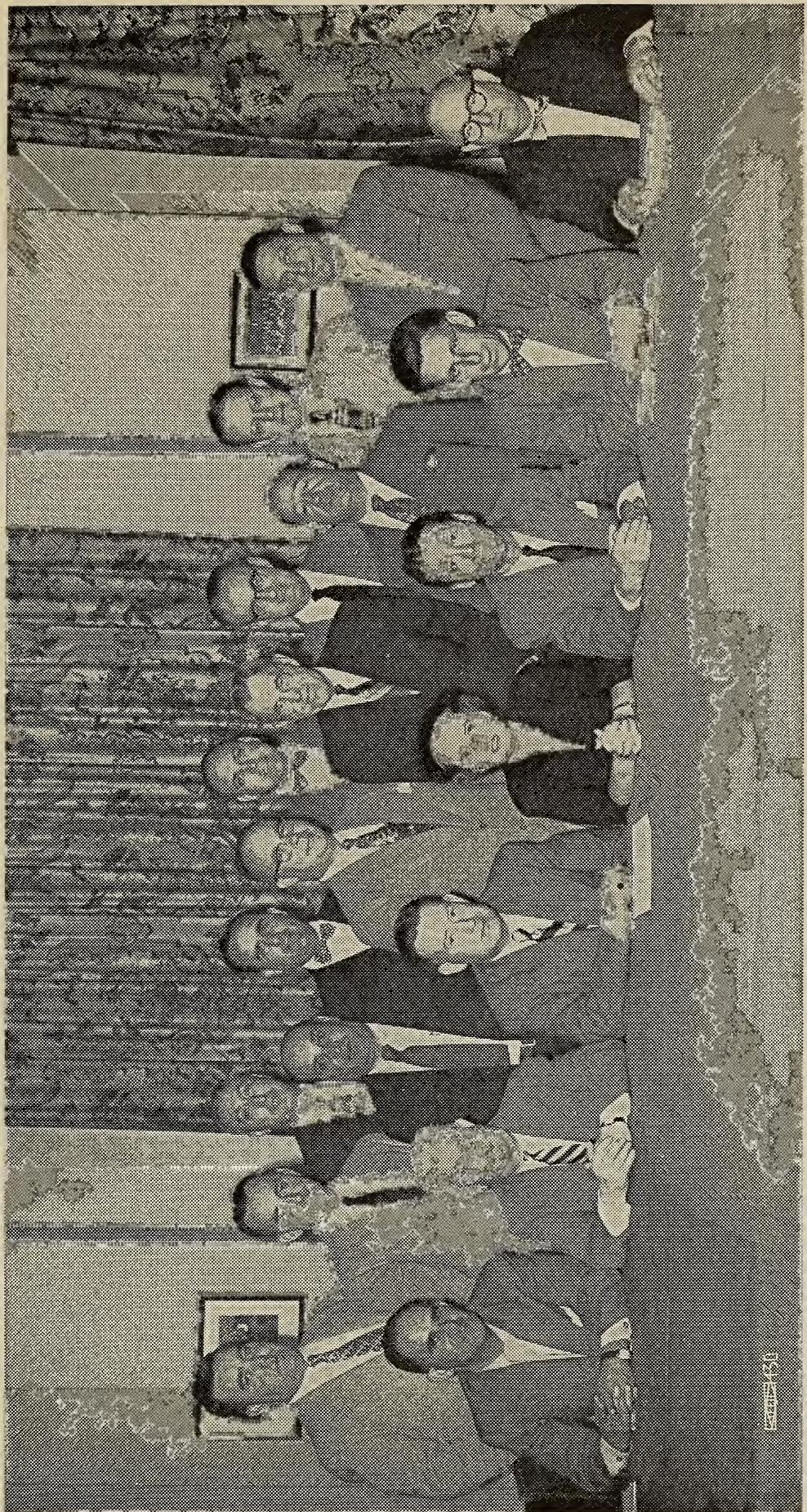
AT LARGE

HELEN T. O'DONNELL
BOSTON

NEIL MACKENZIE
BOSTON

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent

KENNETH J. KELLEY



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AUGUST 1952-1953



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PROCEEDINGS

of the

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1953

MORNING SESSION

(The 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was called to order on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock a.m. in the Memorial Auditorium, Springfield, Massachusetts; Henry J. Brides, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, presiding.)

ROY SUPRENTAN
**(President, Springfield Central
Labor Union)**

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms kindly call the delegates into the hall, please? Will the Reception Committee kindly escort Father Gilbert and His Honor the Mayor to the platform, please?

We will now have our National Anthem played by Organist Irving Guyer. The soloist is David Cosgriff. They are members of the American Federation of Musicians. The delegates will kindly stand.

(The National Anthem was then sung by David Cosgriff, accompanied by Organist Irving Guyer.)

Delegate Suprenant: Now we will have the Invocation delivered by Rev. Father Gilbert, Order of the Passionists from Our Lady of Sorrows Monastery, West Springfield. Father Gilbert.

INVOCATION
Reverend FRANCIS GILBERT, C.P.
**(Our Lady of Sorrows Monastery,
West Springfield)**

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. O God, behold us as we place ourselves before You, adoring You and seeking Your aid. You are our Creator, our Preserver, Our Judge. Above all, You are our infinitely good Father, full of wisdom and goodness and love.

As we assemble here we are aware, above all things, of our great responsibility to You, to one another, and to mankind. Therefore we come to You for guidance and direction. Be with us as we begin and proceed in our important deliberations.

Help us to come to the right decisions. Fill us with Your own Spirit that all our dealings here will be characterized by wisdom and justice and love for Your glory, for the good of mankind, and for our own particular welfare.

We ask this in the name of Jesus Christ Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

Delegate Suprenant: Thank you, Father Gilbert. We will now have His Honor the Mayor

of Springfield, Daniel Brunton, welcome the delegates here to the City of Springfield. In passing I might say that our Mayor is also a member of the Electrical Workers' Union, Mayor Brunton.

DANIEL J. BRUNTON
(Mayor, City of Springfield, Mass.)

Father Gilbert, your very able and capable President of the American Federation of Labor, Officers and Members to this Convention: May I say it is with great pride and with real pleasure that I welcome you to the finest city in the State of Massachusetts. May I say also it has been a credit and a privilege of mine to have been a member of this fine organization for over 30 years, and still possessing and having in my pocket a paid-up card.

I know that in your deliberations here this week that you are going to have many trying moments, and that you are going to make decisions upon which depend the life and ability of the American Federation of Labor to continue the fine work it has been doing down through the years by members of this fine organization, who were charter members and developed it and worked with it until we have what it is today.

In your elections, I hope you will elect men who are able to stand on their own feet at all times, who will not be two-timers; that they will be men of sincere honesty; that they will be men who are ready and willing to fight at all times and who won't tell you one thing and do something else. I just hope and pray that this convention here in Springfield will leave us with something that will be a great benefit and help to our city, our state and our nation. And in closing, if there is anything that we can do during your stay here, we will be willing and ready to help you at all times; and if you stray from the straight and narrow path—and we know that labor men do not—if your own officers and members of your Convention can't straighten you out, come to the Mayor's office. Thank you.

Delegate Suprenant: Thank you, Mayor Brunton.

I want to welcome the delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and bring to you the felicitations and greetings of the Springfield Central Labor Union. I know you have a very heavy schedule. I know that your President wants to bring his report to you, or address, and therefore I am going to be brief in my remarks.

I might say that we have a committee that at all times will be at your disposal in the event of any misdeeds that might occur in the way of parking or something of that type. The Police Department has given us the privilege

of taking tickets providing they are not too serious—I mean regular offenses. Of course, if you kill somebody that is another thing, but I mean ordinary offenses. If these tickets are given to us by four o'clock of each day, they will be taken care of through the courtesy of the Police Department of the City of Springfield.

We have also arranged a schedule this week —tomorrow afternoon being our outing—the members of this committee possibly will convey to you what is going to transpire during the coming week in the way of entertainment.

I know that there are serious problems to come before this convention. I believe one that we should not lose sight of is that of the gains labor has made in the past 20 years, and I hope that this convention will adopt or go along the lines, regardless if the man is a Republican or a Democrat who dares to tread on any of our gains. We will give him one of the grandest fights that he ever had in the labor movement.

So once again I want to welcome you delegates and hope that you will enjoy yourselves in the City of Springfield during the coming week. I thank you.

I will now turn the Chair over to your very able President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to conduct the convention from here in. I now give you Henry Brides, your able President.

HENRY J. BRIDES

(President, Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Mr. Chairman, Reverend Francis Gilbert, Honorable Mayor Brunton, Secretary-Treasurer—Legislative Agent Ken Kelley, ladies and gentlemen, and delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

We assemble in the great City of Springfield with the nations of the world militarily at ease. Guns no longer boom. Planes no longer bomb and strafe. Blood no longer flows to secure the peace. It is heart-warming to know that today's newspapers will not tell us of American casualties—the wounded—the missing—and the dead!

Cease fire! Yes. The cease fire so long hoped for carries us past another milestone—a truce that took two years to achieve, a truce that will make a tremendous difference in American living.

We must bear in mind that the conflict between democracy and Communism did not end with the shooting war. We must keep our guard up as the struggle changes from "hot war" to "cold war."

The truce will alter the business policies of the nation. And it will affect every worker in the country. The needs of an occupational army do not require the materials of war and the equipment of a fighting army. There will be cut-backs in Government spending for military needs. Estimates indicate cuts of approximately 33½%, or 18 billions of dollars in the next 18 months.

Cut-backs in Government spending, whether it be military or civilian, spell unemployment—and unemployment will mean reduced purchasing power in the hands of consumers. Labor must be prepared for this economic realignment. Ours is a government of the people. It is our duty to inform our representatives in Congress of Labor's problems. We have witnessed the adjournment of the

83rd Congress which has full knowledge of the developments of the truce in Korea, yet no program has been considered to provide for the welfare of the millions of American workers who will become unemployed in the future. Now is the time to alert the nation to these dangers, to meet the crisis of a changing economy, to prevent the spread of unemployment, to prevent reduction in purchasing power, to prevent the pauperization of the workers of America; steps should be taken to provide a 35-hour work week in industry.

The 83rd Congress has presented no program to the American people for a peace-time economy. They have scuttled the Federal Housing Program. They made no effort to expand the benefits of Social Security to care for retiring workers or the dependents of the deceased. Congress did nothing, in spite of political promises by both parties, to amend the Taft-Hartley Law to remove the barriers and to equalize rights between the employee and the employer at the bargaining table.

But we have witnessed a program enacted for the vested interests. They have given them billions of dollars in the tidelands oil. They are giving private companies billions of dollars in the rights to develop the natural resources on land that belongs to all of us. They are turning over to private interests billions of dollars in industrial plants that have been constructed at the taxpayers' expense. They have tampered with the money policy of the nation to the benefit of the banking interests.

We must oppose these policies and the use of military forces for any civilian constructions whether it be on American or foreign soil. Let us supply the technical assistance and financial aid where necessary and let the people of our allied countries assume the responsibility to rebuild their individual nations.

Today the same anti-labor forces at work within our national government are at work within our state government. Referenda 5, 6 and 7 taught us that they never rest. They never sleep. The Old Guard changes, but—never dies! Solemnly they proclaim their sympathy for the casualties on the battle fronts of the world. Yet there was no compassion in their words for the mangled and maimed of our mass-production industry in the Commonwealth.

Their bold attempt to destroy the Industrial Accident Board was stopped only by the display of force and determination of our Massachusetts Federation of Labor. We were able to save the present practical board with our capable labor representative—our own Tommy Bowe, who has been doing an excellent job in the interests of the injured worker.

We witnessed the assault by the same forces to destroy the rights of workers to encourage and educate other workers in joining labor organizations of their own choosing by amending the State Labor Relations Act to permit employers to request elections at the site of picketing—and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor successfully resisted their efforts.

In the field of Unemployment Compensation there has been a fifty-million-dollar steal, topped only by the Tidelands Oil grab. Merit rating has been hastily restored to the detriment of the Fund. The solvency tax has been reduced. And the reserve fund has been endangered. In Massachusetts we need an adequate reserve to meet the crisis of depression! These new laws adversely affect all the laboring people in the Commonwealth.

Repeatedly we have seen the Governor of this Commonwealth nullify real collective bar-

gaining by invoking the Slichter Act. I call for the repeal of the Slichter law!

Let us close our ranks so that we might present a solid front to the anti-labor forces which would take from the workers of Massachusetts the social and economic gains which have been won by strong union action over the years.

We still face a number of challenges in the year ahead. I shall not be satisfied until every AFL union in the Commonwealth, representing more than 300,000 union members, is affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

We are ready to meet these challenges just as we have in the past. I know with the full co-operation of every AFL member we can stem the tide of reaction. We can and will make the next year another proud one in the history of labor in Massachusetts.

Let us develop a dynamic legislative program that will redound to the benefit of every organized worker in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Let us carry out our program in the tradition of the Bobby Watts', the Johnny Gateley's and the Jim Moriarty's.

Let us bear in mind that your Massachusetts Federation of Labor is bigger than each of us as individuals. United—as a team—the Federation ranks among the strongest Federations of Labor in the United States. We must always keep it so. To this end let us dedicate ourselves in this Convention.

I now declare the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor officially open.

Thank you. At this time I will call on Secretary-Treasurer Kelley to read the convention call.

Secretary-Treasurer Kelley: Mr. President and delegataes to this 67th Annual Convention: As is the custom at the opening session of the Convention, the Constitution provides for the reading of the Convention Call and the sections of the Constitution relating to this Convention.

To All Affiliated Unions:

Boston, May 12, 1953.

Greetings:

The 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will convene Monday, August 10, 1953, at 10:00 a.m. in the Municipal Auditorium, Springfield, and will remain in session until the business before the Convention is completed.

Since the last Convention events both at home and abroad have posed new challenges and problems for organized labor. New administrations have assumed the reins of government both on Beacon Hill and Capitol Hill in Washington. Different concepts on the role of government are being developed, some of which have grave implications for American workers. Corresponding adjustments to changed philosophies and functions of government must be made.

The menace of Communist aggression sorely besets this troubled world. At home certain forces and individuals seek, by capitalizing on this confusion and controversy, to restrict individual freedom and economic progress. As always, the American Federation of Labor remains a bulwark of our country's economic stability and security, and will remain so long after present-day demagogues with their spurious patriotism have passed into political oblivion. The future destinies of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts will depend largely upon the deliberations and decisions of this year's Convention.

The Executive Council urges each affiliated

union to recognize the importance of sending its *full quota* of delegates to the 67th Annual Convention, in order that the decisions may truly reflect the wishes of all American Federation of Labor members in Massachusetts. The officers of your Federation hope that each affiliated union will help to make the 67th Convention the largest and most successful in the glorious history of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. All locals are urged to send their delegates for the entire week of the Convention sessions—not just for the closing days.

Representation

Each union of 200 members or less attached to a national or international union, when one is in existence, *shall be entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for each 200 or a majority fraction thereof*, and each Central Labor Union composed of miscellaneous bodies shall be entitled to *two delegates*.

Delegates must be selected at least *one month* prior to the convention and their names and addresses forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on or before July 10, 1953. To ensure delegates' appointment to Convention Committees, the original credential must be returned by that date.

Delegates representing Central Labor Unions must be members of Local Unions Affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Eligibility

Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution as most recently amended requires that:

"Any organization to be eligible for representation at the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, must have paid the full per capita tax through June 30th, and such per capita tax must be in the office of the Federation of Labor not later than July 30th prior to the Convention."

This means that in order to be eligible to send delegates to this Convention all locals must have paid their full per capita tax through June 30th inclusive and that it must be received in the Federation's office within 30 days thereafter. Your compliance with this provision will prevent any inconvenience to your local's delegates when they arrive at the Convention.

Credentials

Credentials in duplicate have been sent to the recording secretaries of all affiliated unions. The duplicate should be given to the delegate(s)-elect and the original forwarded to Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer, 11 Beacon St., Room 801, Boston 8, Massachusetts, as early as possible but not later than July 10, 1953. The Committee on Credentials will meet at convention headquarters in the Hotel Kimball, Sunday, August 9th at 2:00 p.m.

Union Labels

An innovation is being introduced to this year's convention. On Sunday, August 9th, at 2:00 p.m., there will be a Union Label Conference in the Hotel Kimball, Springfield. All Central Labor Unions having Union Label Councils or Committees and all delegates from local unions interested in promoting the use of the union label and union services are invited to attend. Further details about this Union Label Conference will be sent at a later date. The attention of all delegates is called to Article IV, Sections 12 and 13 of the Constitution which provide as follows:

Article IV, Section 12. A delegate to be seated in the Convention must have at least five union labels on his wearing apparel. Female delegates must have at least shoes bearing the union label.

"Section 13. No delegates or non-delegate shall be permitted to distribute any material, printing or advertising of any kind about the convention hall, unless such materials, printing or advertising of any kind shall be strictly union-made and bear the labels of the American Federation of Labor unions."

Resolutions

Article III, Section 4 of the Constitution as most recently amended provides that: "All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution or grievances, to be considered by the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, must be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer in writing in triplicate copies and must bear the signature of an affiliated union or an accredited delegate to the Convention.

"Resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, to be considered by the Convention, must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer at headquarters 30 days immediately preceding the opening of the Convention. Resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, received or submitted after the time hereinbefore stipulated must obtain a majority vote of the delegates present to be admitted. Resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, received or submitted after the closing session of the 2nd day of the Convention must receive a two-thirds vote of the delegates present to be admitted."

Please note carefully this new procedure on introducing resolutions. Three copies of all resolutions must be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer 30 days prior to the opening of the Convention. (Namely: by July 10, 1953.)

Fraternally yours,
Henry Brides, President
Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer,
Legislative Agent.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

District I
THOMAS J. RUSH
LUKE KRAMER

District II
OSCAR R. PRATT
JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN

District III
JOHN A. CALLAHAN
JOSEPH F. GRACE

District IV
JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN
THOMAS P. AHEARN

District V-A
JOSEPH L. CARBONE

District V-B
JAMES B. McNAMARA

District VI
BENJAMIN G. HULL
REGINALD McNAMARA

District VII
S. P. JASON
DANIEL J. McCARTHY

At Large
HELEN T. O'DONNELL
NEIL MacKENZIE

President Brides: If there is no objection on the part of the delegates the Convention Call will be adopted as read by Secretary Kelley. Hearing no objections, it is so ordered.

At this time Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee will read the roll call.

ROLL CALL OF DELEGATES

AMESBURY

MEAT CUTTERS No. 219 (2)
George Youghian
Arthur Scranton

BEVERLY

CARPENTERS 878 (1)
Edward Thompson

BOSTON

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Bertram Kohl
Harry P. Grages

AFSC&ME 86 (1)
William C. Fein

AFSC&ME 164 (1)
Charles Stevenson

AFSC&ME 208(1)
Thomas T. Connolly

AFSC&ME 296 (2)
Joseph Tieso
Walter Shaughnessey

AFSC&ME 435 (1)
Anthony M. Perullo

AFSC&ME 445 (2)
Michael Riley
John Hammond

AFSC&ME 465 (1)
John Doherty

AFSC&ME 548 (1)
John J. Kearney

AFSC&ME 612 (1)
James A. Broyer

AFSC&ME 648 (1)
William V. Ward

AFSC&ME 656 (1)
James F. Deyeso

AFSC&ME 780(1)
Frank P. Fasanella

AFSC&ME 783 (1)
Joseph J. Frusciante

AFSC&ME 804 (1)
Wm. J. Kane

AFSC&ME 823 (1)
Thomas G. Kirwin

AFSC&ME 845 (1)
George F. Bonda

AFSC&ME 869 (1)
David A. Duff

AFSC&ME 900(1)
John F. Ridge

AFSC&ME 1122(1)
James H. Kelly

AFSC&ME 1297 (1)
Raymond C. Papanti

ALLIED FURNITURE WORKERS (1)
Earl F. Meuse

AMERICAN FED. GOVT. EMP. 948 (1)
Wm. J. Donahue

AMERICAN GUILD VARIETY ARTISTS (1)
Ralph Morgan

ASBESTOS WORKERS 6 (1)	COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS 88 (1)
Ernest A. Johnson	Richard D. Buck
ASSOC. ENG. ARCH. & DRAFTSMEN (105) (2)	COOKS & PASTRY COOKS 186 (9)
John F. Glynn	Joseph Stefani
Harrison Hyer	Mary A. Sciacea
BAKERS LOCAL 20 (2)	Margaret Beck
Fred Cabuzzi	Philip Greco
Al Lindsey	DISTILLERY, RECTIFYING & WINE WORKERS 8 (2)
BAKERS LOCAL 45 (1)	Edward P. Reardon
Nathan Norman	Lawrence Cohen
BARTENDERS & HOTEL EMP. 34 (10)	ELECTRICAL WORKERS 103 (6)
John C. Hurley	John F. Queeney
John J. Kearney	Andre C. Jasse
Albert C. Marr	Joseph A. Slattery
George H. Donovan	Edward C. Carroll
Thomas H. Coughlin	Paul S. Goodwin
John H. Daly	John A. Gilmour
John J. Kiley	ELECTRICAL WORKERS 104 (1)
Fred A. Collins	Henry L. Nolan
F. Edward Daley	ELECTROTYPERS 11 (1)
Carroll E. McCullough	Martin J. Casey
BOILERMAKERS 29 (2)	ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS 4 (1)
John P. Manning	A. L. Brophy
John MacDonald	ENGINEERS 4(3)
BINDERY WOMEN'S 56 (1)	James R. J. MacDonald
Mary F. Coyne	Patrick L. Carr
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS 0 (1)	Cornelius J. Ryan
John J. Wickham	FEDERAL LABOR UNION 22179 (1)
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS 1-0 (1)	Patrick A. Papa
Leonard Ford	FIRE FIGHTERS 718 (5)
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS 703 (1)	George E. Graney
John J. Stuart	Gerard Melia
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS 138 (3)	John C. Kabachus
Daniel J. Goggin	John E. Burwell
John F. Mealey	John J. Walsh
Thomas A. Lyons	FIREMEN & OILERS 3 (2)
BRICKLAYERS (At Large) (6)	John J. McNamara
Dennis Donovan	Joseph P. McNamara
Ted Lewis	HOTEL & CLUB SERVICE EMP. 277 (6)
Thomas E. Ryan	Louis R. Govoni
Joseph Dyer	Veronica McCarn
Neil MacKenzie	Josephine Casey
Thomas Crane	Michael Doherty
BUILDING SERVICE EMP. 86 (1)	John R. Hutchinson
John T. Muldoon	INTL. INSURANCE AGENTS 135 (1)
BUILDING SERVICE EMP. 143 (1)	Leo Wallace
James N. Murphy	ILGWU 12 (2)
BUILDING SERVICE EMP. 254 (3)	Max Kramer
Edward T. Sullivan	Leo Karesky
Joseph L. McCarthy	ILGWU 24 (7)
Joseph P. O'Donnell	Al Fraioli
BUILDING SERVICE EMP. 373 (1)	Sally Picard
Albert W. Wythe	Joseph Miseph
BUILDING SERVICE EMP. 384 (1)	Salvatore DeLorenzo
William J. Beggan	Arthur McGillvary
BUILDING SERVICE EMP. 385 (1)	Adeline Aiello
Joseph B. Madden	Stella Scuteri
BUILDING SERVICE EMP. 397 (1)	ILGWU 33 (3)
Rose Norwood	Nathan Berman
BUILDING SERVICE EMP. 398 (1)	Ike Finer
Stella S. Owens	Jake Spiegel
CAFETERIA & LUNCHROOM WRK. 480 (1)	ILGWU 46 (4)
Saul Swartzman	Mary J. Kearns
CARPENTERS LOCAL 40 (2)	Philip Kramer
Peter A. Rielly	Saul Wallace
Harry Hudson	ILGWU 73 (1)
CARPENTERS LOCAL 51 (2)	Jacob Ames
Daniel H. Kearney	ILGWU 229 (2)
Wm. F. J. Barry	Joseph Montalto
CARPENTERS 56 (2)	Mary Levin
Michael D. Harrington	ILGWU 269 (1)
Kenneth Strong	Ralph A. Roberts
CEMENT MASONS & ASPHALT LAYERS 534 (1)	ILGWU 291 (2)
John Carroll	Isaac Gordon
	Mary Palmerino
	ILGWU 313 (1)
	Louis Ackerman

ILGWU	359	(1)
	Jack Rottenberg	
ILGWU	360	(1)
	Jack Halpern	
ILGWU	391	(1)
	Dorothy Peakes	
ILGWU	397	(1)
	David Gingold	
ILGWU	242	(1)
	Marchie LaGrasta	
IRON WORKERS	7	(3)
	Henry Hughes	
	Stephen McCloskey	
	Henry Williams	
IRON WORKERS	501	(2)
	Charles H. Keller	
LABORERS LOCAL	22	(3)
	Vincent DiNunno	
	Cesare Pietrangolo	
	Leonard Scolletta	
LABORERS	223	(3)
	John J. Quinn	
	James J. Dunne	
	Patrick J. Desmond	
LATHERS LOCAL	72	(1)
	Robert Henry	
LAUNDRY WORKERS	66	(2)
	John F. Donovan	
	James H. Callahan	
MACHINISTS LOCAL	264	(5)
	William Prendergast	
	W. R. Maher	
	H. Kirkland	
	L. Sullivan	
	Harold Reardon, Sr.	
MAILERS	16	(2)
	Harry G. Johnson	
MAIL HANDLERS	9	(1)
	John F. O'Donnell	
MASTERS, MATES & PILOTS	11	(3)
	Walter H. Harris	
MEAT CUTTERS	75	(1)
	John Broderick	
MEAT CUTTERS	592	(5)
	William J. Kelly	
	James B. Nickerson	
	James Wilson	
	Benjamin Guarangia	
	David C. Murphy	
COACH OPRS.	1038	(1)
	William C. Pike	
MOVING PICTURE OPRS.	182	(1)
	Walter F. Diehl	
MUSICIANS LOCAL	9	(11)
	Bert R. Nickerson	
NATL. POSTAL TRANSPORT ASSOC.		(1)
	Henry T. Anglim, Jr.	
OFFICE EMPLOYES LOCAL	6	(1)
	James F. Gardner	
POST OFFICE CLERKS	100	(3)
	James M. Murphy	
	Daniel R. Hurley	
	Vincent J. Prendergast	
PRESS ASSISTANTS	18	(2)
	James J. Dawson	
	Walter F. McLoughlin	
PRINTING PRESSMEN	3	(3)
	Harold D. Dyer	
	Edward J. Mylett	
	Stephen W. Fardy	
PRINTING PRESSMEN	67	(3)
	Burton F. Riley	
	Edmund J. Murray	
	P. Arrone	
PRINTING SPEC. & PAPER PRODUCTS		
	499	(1)
	Anthony J. DeAndrade	
RETAIL STORE EMPLOYES	711	(15)
	Patrick Coleman	
	Helen T. O'Donnell	
	Charles W. Warren	
	Walter R. Walsh	
	Walter L. Gardner	
	George Robertson	
	Alice Monahan	
	John R. Feeley	
	Timothy Sullivan	
	James Mahoney	
	Robert Saunders	
	Margaret Ward	
	Nora Grace	
	John Ferazzi	
	Roy DeCoste	
RETAIL CLERKS	189	(1)
	Margaret Hartnett	
RETAIL CLERKS	1445	(3)
	John J. Cunningham	
	Bernard S. Kenney	
	William J. Walsh	
RR & SS CLERKS	2028	(3)
	Delbert A. Merenda	
	Gilbert F. Newman	
	Harold P. McQueeney	
BRO. RAILWAY CLERKS	2119	(1)
	T. F. Timmins, Jr.	
SEAFOOD WORKERS	1572-2	(3)
	John Donegan	
	Patrick Connolly	
	Thomas LeMoore	
SHEET METAL WORKERS	17	(3)
	James E. Brooks	
	Alfred Ellis	
	John F. McNulty	
SHEET METAL WORKERS	395	(1)
	Joseph F. LaSpina	
SPRINKLER FITTERS	550	(1)
	Herbert J. Bluthardt	
STAGE EMPLOYES	11	(1)
	Jeremiah Galvin	
STREET CARMEN	No. 589—Past President	
	Thomas W. Bowe	
STREET CARMEN	No. 589	(23)
	John A. McLaughlin	
	Joseph P. Fahey	
	Frank L. Shaughnessy	
	Matthew J. Curtin	
	John J. Bradley	
	William A. Roche	
	Thomas J. Rush	
	Edward J. Lennon	
	John F. Carney	
	Robert G. Fitzgerald	
	Patrick J. Donoghue	
	Michael J. Flannagan	
	Thomas F. Fallon	
	Cornelius F. Murphy	
	Leo J. McCarty	
	John J. Loughlin	
	Daniel Duggan	
	George E. O'Brien	
	Walter H. Doyle	
	William H. Brady	
	Thomas J. O'Donnell	
	Thomas Freely	
	Martin A. Glennon	
TEACHERS	No. 66	(1)
	Arthur Hartin	
TEAMSTERS	No. 25—Past President	
	Nicholas P. Morrissey	
TEAMSTERS	No. 25	(15)
	Edward F. Jenkins	
	Michael J. O'Donnell	
	Michael J. Norton	

William J. McCarthy
 George Sordello
 John Buckley
 Harry Herra
 Thomas F. Tighe
 Arthur Harrington
 James Cassidy
 P. Frank Coughlin
 Thomas Carroll
 Charles LaPlaca
 Edward J. Bangs
 James J. Furlong

TEAMSTERS 68 (4)

John Duffy
 Robert McQuarrie
 Coleman B. Donahue
 Martin J. Moran

TEAMSTERS NO. 82 (2)

Charles A. Armstrong
 Vincent Zagami

TEAMSTERS No. 168 (2)

Nate Hurwitz
 George J. Reber

TEAMSTERS No. 259 (4)

Joseph J. Goff
 Thomas C. Healey
 William Glazier
 Samuel Smith

TEAMSTERS No. 379—Past President

John J. DelMonte

TEAMSTERS 379 (5)

Charles A. Burns

TEAMSTERS No. 380 (9)

John F. Donovan
 Matthew J. Maloney
 Luke Kramer
 Thomas A. White
 Cecil Wood
 Bernard P. Cotter
 Wilmer Brandon
 William O'Brien
 Harold Freethey

TEAMSTERS No. 494 (5)

Edward J. Trainor
 Robert Fitzpatrick
 Edward Haviland
 Gerald Cox
 John Daly

TEAMSTERS 504 (2)

W. Frank Holland
 John J. Devlin

TEAMSTERS 646 (1)

Joseph L. Hope

TEAMSTERS No. 829 (10)

James J. McCarthy
 Jerome F. McCarthy
 Estelle Willis
 Joseph Galvin
 Michael Toland
 Patrick Murphy
 Timothy Hayes
 John J. Greeley
 Arthur J. Kilty
 John L. Sexton

TYPOGRAPHICAL No. 13 (10)

J. Arthur Moriarty
 Benedict M. Keating
 Ernest D. Vailencourt
 Archibald C. MacKinnon
 Frederick C. Costello
 Henry G. Taff
 Joseph G. Connors

WAITRESSES No. 112 (2)

Katherine McNabb
 Mildred Gratton

BRAINTREE

FEDERAL LABOR UNION No. 22619 (3)
 Francis Rinaldi
 William H. Gilson
 Francis L. Denning, Jr.

BRIDGEWATER

AFSC&ME No. 508 (1)
 James L. O'Shea

BROCKTON

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
 Henry J. Brides
 Francis E. Lavigne
 CARPENTERS No. 624 (2)
 Oscar R. Pratt
 Everett L. Pratt
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 223 (1)
 Herbert S. Ferris
 FIREMEN & OILERS No. 47 (1)
 Michael Riordan
 LABORERS No. 721 (1)
 Victor Parziale
 PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS No. 276 (1)
 Dan W. Hatch
 STREET CARMEN No. 235 (1)
 John J. Costello
 TEAMSTERS No. 653 (5)
 Henry G. Gross
 George O'Donnell
 Roger Tinkham
 Leo Ducharme
 Byram MacKeil

BROOKLINE

AFSC&ME No. 1358 (1)
 Francis J. Hickey

CAMBRIDGE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
 Joseph D. McLaughlin
 William E. Taylor
 BOOKBINDERS LOCAL No. 204 (1)
 John J. Barry
 CASKET MAKERS & FURN. WKRS. No.
 560 (1)
 Howard H. Litchfield
 LABORERS LOCAL 151 (2)
 Joseph L. Bonfiglio
 Joseph M. Bonfiglio
 MACHINISTS LOCAL 1898 (2)
 Thomas M. Hawes
 Frederick S. Robertson

CHARLESTOWN

AFSC&ME No. 451 (1)
 James F. Gavin
 IRON WORKERS No. 607 (1)
 Edward F. Hines

CHELSEA

BUILDING LABORERS No. 1421 (1)
 Arnold Rabinovitz

CHESTER

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 23980 (1)
 Philip Pease

CHICOPEE

FEDERAL LABOR 18518 (3)

John C. Brown
Bernard Lafleur
Harold Giguere

FEDERAL LABOR No. 20332 (1)

John W. Valego

CHICOPEE FALLS

FEDERAL LABOR No. 19469 (5)

Nello P. Ricardi
Joseph Jaszek
Stephen S. Strycharz
Alfred Boutin
Richard Hayden**CONCORD**

AFSC&ME No. 429 (1)

John F. Zaleski

EVERETT

CHEMICAL WORKERS No. 57 (2)

William C. Ryan
James P. McShane**FALL RIVER**

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)

Daniel J. McCarthy
James R. McCullough

LABORERS No. 610 (1)

William Medeiros

STEAMFITTERS No. 646 (1)

James A. Reardon

TEAMSTERS No. 526 (3)

Bennie Costa
George Lima
Jos. Callahan**FITCHBURG**

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)

Joseph L. Carbone
Anthony Pelullo

ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 256 (1)

Clarence S. Durkin

LABORERS No. 39 (1)

Hubert Davis

PAPER MAKERS No. 12 (2)

Robert R. Humphreys
Ralph W. Lemay

PAPER MAKERS No. 372 (3)

Thomas Flynn
Henry Hedblom
John Lawrence**FRAMINGHAM**

LABORERS No. 609 (3)

James V. Merloni
Philip Ottaviani

MEAT CUTTERS No. 343 (1)

Minot L. Powers, Jr.

GLOUCESTER

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)

Lulu I. Anderson

CARPENTERS No. 910 (1)

Joseph Grace

SEAFOOD WORKERS No. 1572-1 (4)Manuel Pimental, Jr.
Joseph Mesquita
Maurice Landry, Jr.
Manuel F. Lewis**GREENFIELD**

CARPENTERS No. 549 (1)

Joseph A. Muka

ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 761 (1)

Walter J. Kenefick

HINGHAM

AMER. FED. GOVT. EMP. No. 1438 (1)

Earl R. Templeton

HOLYOKE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)

Joseph A. Hortie
Louis B. Falcetti

BAKERY WORKERS No. 96 (1)

Albert J. Brodeur

BARBERS No. 545 (1)

Arthur Caron

BARTENDERS No. 81 (1)

Joseph F. Nitcavic

BOOKBINDERS No. 48 (2)

Charles P. Dinn
Howard Robinson

ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 707 (1)

Timothy F. Grady

ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 1101 (1)

Charles H. Murray

FIREMEN & OILERS No. 4 (1)

Francis M. Curran

LABORERS No. 596 (1)

William M. Burns

PAPER WORKERS No. 1 (2)

Edmond Brogle

George Reed

SILK & RAYON WORKERS No. 1929 (1)

Stanley L. Matek

STEAMFITTERS No. 622 (1)

James A. Croke

STREET CARMEN No. 537 (1)

Kenneth E. Chalmers

HUDSON

WOOLEN & WORSTED WORKERS No. 96

(1)

Louis E. Rockel

LAWRENCE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)

John A. Callahan
Franklin J. Murphy

BARBERS NO. 235 (1)

Louis Dempsey

BARTENDERS No. 90 (1)

George Campbell

CARPENTERS No. 111 (2)

John J. Mulcahy

James A. Dairon

ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 522 (1)

John J. Regan

ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 1006 (1)

John J. Havey

IRON WORKERS No. 351 (1)

Joseph Douglas

PAINTERS No. 44 (1)
James P. Meehan
PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS No. 283 (1)
Augustine P. Messineo
POST OFFICE CLERKS No. 366 (1)
John W. Mulcahy
STREET CARMEN No. 261 (1)
John H. Leonard
TEACHERS No. 1019 (1)
Alice E. Hannon
TEAMSTERS No. 477 (3)
Timothy H. O'Neil
Raymond V. Hill
Joseph P. Lawton
WOOLEN & WORSTED WORKERS No. 54
(2) Daniel F. Downey

LEOMINSTER

CARPENTERS No. 794 (1)
Albert LaFrennie

LOWELL

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Armando V. Aberghini
Sidney E. LeBow
BUILDING LABORERS No. 429 (1)
John P. Emerson
ENGINEERS No. 352 (1)
Albert Smith
FIREMEN & OILERS No. 14 (1)
Herman Koster
I.L.G.W.U. No. 281 (4)
Thomas P. Ahearn
Samuel McDowell
Laura Masterson
Rita Dalli
MOVING PICTURE OPRS. No. 546 (1)
Robert C. Gray
PLUMBERS No. 400 (1)
William P. Carroll
STAGE EMPLOYES No. 36 (1)
George T. Callahan
TEACHERS No. 495 (1)
Alice Duffy
TEAMSTERS No. 49 (2)
Arthur W. Merrill
George W. Nickles
WOOLEN & WORSTED WORKERS No. 51
(3) Thomas Perrault
Francis Lyons
Charles Stewart
WOOLEN & WORSTED WORKERS No. 734
(1) John J. Mullen

LYNN

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
John E. Williams
George C. Lewis
AM. FED. TECH. ENGINEERS No. 142 (3)
Daniel M. Judge
Jim Scott
Harold B. Foote
BUILDING SERVICE EMP. No. 130 (1)
Eleanor Linehan
ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 377 (1)
Harold B. Oliver
LABORERS No. 290 (1)
Jeremiah Calnan

MEAT CUTTERS No. 71 (2)
Peter V. Albacente
Michael J. Ruane
MOVING PICTURE OPRS. No. 245 (1)
Jack Kanosky
STREET CARMEN No. 238 (2)
Arthur E. Ladner
Edward L. Rooney
TEACHERS No. 1037 (1)
Jasper T. Grassa
TEAMSTERS No. 42 (6)
William A. Nealey
Joseph F. McManus
George H. Stone
Frank Murphy
Emile Gagnon
TYPOGRAPHICAL No. 120 (1)
Chester N. Twiss

MALDEN

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Betty Sokol
Aaron Velleman
FEDERAL LOCAL 20567 (1)
Bella Black

MEDFIELD

AFSC&ME No. 1190 (1)
Howard V. Doyle

MILFORD

I.L.G.W.U. No. 257 (2)
Louise E. Laronga
George A. Fitzpatrick

MILTON

BUILDING SERVICE EMP. No. 376 (1)
Lewis A. Doherty
FOOD PACKERS No. 451 (2)
Philip Guest
Joseph E. Harte

MONSON

FEDERAL LOCAL 24407 (1)
Donald C. Smith

NATICK

PAINTERS No. 916 (1)
Stephen J. Angleton

NEW BEDFORD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Dorothy B. Stahre
Gilbert DeMello
AFSC&ME No. 851 (1)
Henry D. Backus
ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 224 (1)
James E. Murphy
TEAMSTERS No. 59 (5)
S. P. Jason
Manuel Souza
Carlos Torres
Ernest Tripanier
Mathew Carvalho

NEWTON

BUILDING SERVICE EMP. No. 393 (1)
Richard M. Barten
CARPENTERS No. 275 (2)
P. J. Powers

NORFOLK

AFSC&ME 464 (1)
George S. Murray

NORTHAMPTON

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
William Scott
Howard Braman
BARTENDERS No. 113 (1)
Byron O. Tilton
BUILDING SERVICE No. 211 (1)
Anna D. McCarthy
BUILDING SERVICE No. 263 (1)
William L. Heady
HOTEL & REST. EMP. No. 773 (1)
Francis J. Lyons
LAUNDRY WRKS. No. 247 (1)
Mrs. Annabelle Loiselle

NORWOOD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Wallace Carnivale
Andrew J. Tracy
BOOKBINDERS No. 173 (2)
John J. Connolly
Adam Weissner

PITTSFIELD

BUILDING LABORERS No. 473 (1)
Naylor Taliafuro
PAINTERS NO. 94 (1)
John E. Coughlin

QUINCY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Walter E. Lockhart
Kenneth J. Kelley
GRANITE CUTTERS (1)
Panfilo DiBona
LABORERS No. 133 (2)
John T. Weber
Cesare Ramieri
MEAT CUTTERS No. 294 (3)
Austin E. Cribben
Leo J. Cribben
Joseph A. Sullivan
RETAIL CLERKS No. 224 (1)
Harold Belcher
STREET CARMEN No. 253 (1)
William H. McNeill

ROCKLAND

CARPENTERS No. 1531 (1)
Karle G. Lovell
FEDERAL LABOR UNION No. 22694 (3)
Joseph A. Picone
William E. Flood
George Campbell

SALEM

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
George E. Maguire
Rosario E. Marrappa
LABORERS No. 14 (1)
Paul J. Wright
LAUNDRY WORKERS No. 246 (1)
John W. Lind
STREET CARMEN No. 246 (1)
Joseph J. Nabozny

SOMERVILLE

AFSC&ME No. 274 (1)
Edward J. Riley
INT. BRO. BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIP.
BUILDERS & HELPERS NO. 651 (1)
Edward Lazerow

SPRINGFIELD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Roy Suprenant
James M. Leonard
BAKERY WORKERS No. 32 (1)
Eugene Pasini
BARBERS No. 30 (1)
William T. Fitzgerald
BARTENDERS No. 67 (3)
Marcel A. Kenney
Leza M. Flynn
Timothy D. Donovan
BILL POSTERS No. 15 (1)
Thomas Bryden
CARPENTERS No. 177 (2)
Harry P. Hogan
Wilfred C. Fay
ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 7 (1)
William J. Wylie
ENGINEERS No. 98 (2)
James J. Bird
Kenneth C. Wright
ENGINEERS No. 602 (1)
John J. Bannon
AMER. FED. TECH. ENGINEERS No. 112
(1)
Robert N. Maher
FEDERAL LABOR UNION No. 18385 (3)
Jean B. Bilodeau
Samuel Greenberg
Chas. H. Gravel
FEDERAL LABOR UNION No. 20582 (1)
John Raleigh
FEDERAL LABOR UNION No. 20681 (2)
Robert E. Morrison
Ralph W. Wallernus
FEDERAL LABOR UNION No. 22804 (4)
Joseph Sledziewski
Alfred J. Lee
Salvatore M. Mertone
Theodore Pecka
FEDERAL LABOR UNION No. 24666 (1)
John J. Scanlon
FIRE FIGHTERS No. 648 (2)
Daniel J. Lawler
Melvin L. Degon
I.L.G.W.U. No. 75 (3)
Jack Albano
Rosemary Coppola
Norman Eiger
I.L.G.W.U. 226 (8)
Sol C. Chaikin
Regnald Knutson
Hugh Reilly
Fiore Vona
Marion Palmisano
Stanley Fitzek
Joseph Donner
Vincent Sansalone
IRON WORKERS 357 (1)
James F. Fleming
LABORERS 999 (3)
William Francis
Nick Carosella
Carlo Tranghese
MOVING PICT. OPRS. 186 (1)
Arthur J. Payette

PATTERN MAKERS ASSO. (1)
Finton J. Kelly
PLUMBERS 89 (1)
Thomas F. Egan
POST OFFICE CLERKS 497 (1)
James E. Walsh
PRINTING PRESSMEN 488 (1)
John McElligott
STAGE EMPLOYEES 53 (1)
Joseph E. O'Neil
STEAMFITTERS 603 (1)
William Morris
STREET CARMEN 448 (2)
Samuel P. Boudreau
John F. Healy
TEAMSTERS 404 (5)
William J. Anderson
Edward F. Abare
A. Lewis Jerome
TYPOGRAPHICAL 216 (1)
W. H. O'Connor

TAUNTON

BLDG. SERVICE EMP. 386 (1)
Matthew L. McGrath, Jr.
CARPENTERS 1035 (1)
Arthur Anctil
HOD CARRIERS, BLDG. & COMMON
LABORERS 876 (1)
John Fernandes

TEWKSBURY

AFSC&ME 842 (1)
James M. Curley

WALTHAM

AMER. FED. GOVT. EMP. 1190 (1)
George A. Collins
BUILDING LABORERS 560 (2)
Cletus L. Mayer
Salvatore Pavone
ELECTRICAL WORKERS 1505 (25)
David J. Coady, Jr.
Melvin D. Eddy
Andrew A. McGlinchey
John O'Toole
James A. Johnson
Henry J. Campbell
Consuelo Morgan
Joseph Dever
David Agnew
Margaret Pellegrini
James Martell
Ruth Carney
James Sullivan
John Casey
Theodore Velardo
Joseph Lally
Albert Nicolazzo
Joseph Capalbo
Anthony Zwoncusz
Mildred Petralia
John Fitzgerald
Lloyd Sharp
James Cheyne
Alice Walker
Lawrence Thomson

LATHERS 142 (1)
Frank C. Burke
STREET CARMEN 600 (1)
Francis M. McIntyre

WESTFIELD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Benjamin G. Hull
Fred Rochford
FEDERAL LABOR UNION No. 20291 (2)
Edward Wall
Anthony Kapczynski
FEDERAL LABOR UNION No. 2429 (1)
Jeanette Burke

WEYMOUTH

CARPENTERS 1550 (1)
John Wm. Knox

WORCESTER

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (2)
Alfred A. Saltus
James B. McNamara
AFSC&ME 877 (1)
V. Frank Paciello
BAKERY & CONF. WRKS. 251 (1)
Harold Lee
BLDG. SERVICE EMP. 375 (1)
Edmund J. Foran
CARPENTERS 107 (1)
Richard P. Griffin
ELECTRICAL WORKERS 96 (1)
Samuel J. Donnelly
ENGINEERS 86 (1)
Kenneth Gigger
FEDERAL LABOR UNION No. 24031 (1)
Rudolph T. Surette
FIRE FIGHTERS 1009 (2)
William A. Hobbs
John Voci
HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMP. 95 (1)
James P. Loughlin
LABORERS 243 (1)
Frank A. Lopriore
MEAT CUTTERS 137 (1)
George Fitzpatrick
MUSICIANS 143 (2)
George E. Gallagher
RETAIL STORE EMP. 826 (2)
Edith F. Eaton
Francis Dolan
STAGE EMPLOYEES 96 (1)
John E. Murphy
STEAMFITTERS 408 (1)
Louis Weber
STREET CARMEN 22 (2)
John F. Barrett
John A. McGrath
TEACHERS 1029 (1)
Marie Coté
TEAMSTERS 170 (4)
Oscar Johnson
John W. Davis
C. E. Tremblay
Leroy Harris
TYPOGRAPHICAL 165 (1)
Philip F. Coyle

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman, I move that the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the delegates be seated with voice and vote. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "Aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The delegates will kindly rise now and take the oath. Raise your right hand. You will repeat after me:

"I, Henry Brides, Brockton Central Labor Union, Brockton, Massachusetts, promise to use all possible effort and to ask the co-operation of fellow members and others to promote the ideals of the American Federation of Labor, to promote Union organization and to purchase and promote the use of goods, commodities and services bearing union label cards, buttons, or other insignia showing they are produced under conditions satisfactory to members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

I thank you. At this time I would like to ask the delegates to pay as much attention as possible to the members on the various committees. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Secretary Kelley, who will read the names of the various delegates.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates: the following are the Convention committees. As President Brides stated, I hope that those whose names are called will remember what committees they have been appointed to and will follow the enactments on the committee meetings.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

TIMOTHY F. GRADY, Electrical Workers, Local 707, Holyoke, Chairman
 FRANK J. McMORROW, Teamsters, Local 379, Boston
 HOWARD V. DOYLE, AFSC&ME, Local 1190, Medfield
 MATTHEW CURTIN, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston
 HERMAN KOSTER, Firemen and Oilers, Local 14, Lowell
 JOHN J. MULCAHY, Post Office Clerks, Local 366, Lawrence.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

JAMES LEONARD, Bricklayers at Large, C. L. U., Springfield, Chairman
 MANUEL SOUZA, Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford
 JAMES E. BROOKS, Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston
 JOHN E. BURWELL, Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston
 ARTHUR ANCTIL, Carpenters Local 1035, Taunton
 SALVATORE PAVONE, Building Laborers, Local 560, Waltham
 JOSEPH SLATTERY, Electrical Workers, Local 103, Boston
 MARY LEVIN, ILGWU, Local 229, Boston
 GEORGE FITZPATRICK, ILGWU, Local 257, Milford
 AMABLE ST. PIERRE, Carpenters, Local 1210, Salem
 ROBERT G. FITZGERALD, Street Carmen 589, Boston
 MICHAEL HARRINGTON, Carpenters, Local 56, Boston
 JAMES JOHNSON, Local 1505, I. B. E. W., Waltham

GEORGE ROBERTSON, Retail Store Clerks, Local 711, Boston
 THOMAS F. TIGHE, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

JAMES MURPHY, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston, Chairman
 HARRY HOGAN, Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield
 ERNEST A. JOHNSON, Asbestos Workers, Local 6, Boston
 HERBERT S. FERRIS, Electrical Workers, Local 223, Brockton
 DANIEL F. DOWNEY, Woolen & Worsted Workers, Local 1113, Lawrence
 WALTER McLAUGHLIN, Pressmen's Assistants, Local 18, Boston
 JOSEPH M. BONFIGLIO, Laborers, Local 151, Cambridge
 EDWARD SULLIVAN, Building Service Local 254, Boston
 ROY SUPRENANT, Painters, Local 257, Springfield
 JOSEPH STEFANI, Cooks & Pastry Cooks, Local 186, Boston
 CHARLES KELLEY, Iron Workers, Local 501, Boston
 JAMES BROYER, AFSC&ME, Local 612, Boston
 DAVID CODY, I. B. E. W., Local 1505, Waltham
 W. R. MAHER, Machinists, Local 264, Boston
 ROSE NORWOOD, Building Service, Local 397, Boston
 BERTRAM KOHL, C. L. U., Boston
 WM. J. ANDERSON, Teamsters 404, Springfield

COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY-TREASURER-LEGISLATIVE AGENT'S REPORT

J. ARTHUR MORIARTY, Typographical Union Local 13, Boston, Chairman
 EDWARD JENKINS, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston
 SIDNEY E. LEBOW, Central Labor Union, Lowell
 PATRICK COLEMAN, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston
 LULU J. ANDERSON, Central Labor Union, Gloucester
 ALBERT FRAIOLI, ILGWU, Local 24, Boston
 EDWARD REARDON, Distillery Workers Local 8, Boston
 ALBERT LAFRENNIE, Central Labor Union, Fitchburg
 JOHN WILLIAMS, Central Labor Union, Lynn
 JOHN J. HURLEY, Bartenders, Local 34, Boston
 PETER A. REILLY, Carpenters, Local 40, Boston
 HAROLD REARDON, Machinists, Local 264, Boston
 ABRAHAM KOUPCHIK, Mail Handlers, Local 9, Boston
 DANIEL LAWLER, Fire Fighters, Local 648, Springfield
 JOHN J. WICKHAM, Boot & Shoe Workers, 0, Boston

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

ALFRED ELLIS, Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston, Chairman
 SAMUEL J. DONNELLY, Electrical Workers, Local 96, Worcester

SOL CHICK CHAIKIN, ILGWU, Local 226, Springfield
 HENRY TAFF, Typographical, Local 13, Boston
 THOMAS HEALEY, Teamsters, Local 259, Boston
 WILLIAM V. WARD, AFSC&ME, Local 648, Boston
 JOHN J. MULLEN, Central Labor Union, Lowell
 AARON VELLEMAN, Central Labor Union, Malden
 ROY DeCOSTA, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston
 PHIL KRAMER, ILGWU, Local 46, Boston
 JOSEPH McCARTHY, Building Service, Local 254, Boston
 JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston
 CORNELIUS RYAN, Engineers, Local 4, Boston
 ARTHUR J. PAYETTE, Moving Picture Operators, Local 186, Springfield
 MATTHEW L. McGRATH, Building Service Emp., Local 386, Taunton

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

JOHN CARROLL, Cement Masons Local 534, Boston, Chairman
 JOHN J. KEARNEY, Bartenders, Local 34, Boston
 WILLIAM NEALEY, Teamsters, Local 42, Lynn
 ANTHONY J. DeANDRADE, Printing Press & Spec. Workers 499, Boston
 WILLIAM KELLY, Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston
 JOHN KNOX, Carpenters Local 1550, Weymouth
 FRANKLIN MURPHY, Central Labor Union, Lawrence
 JOE PICONE, Federal Labor Union Local 22694, Rockland
 MANUEL PIMENTEL, Sea Food Workers 1572-1, Gloucester
 BENNIE COSTA, Teamsters Local 526, Fall River
 CHARLES W. WARREN, Retail Store Employees, Local 711, Boston
 JOHN BRADLEY, Street Carmen Local 589, Boston
 MELVIN EDDY, I. B. E. W. Local 1505, Waltham
 ANDREW McGLINCHEY, I. B. E. W. Local 1505, Waltham
 BERT NICKERSON, Musicians Local 9, Boston
 JOHN C. KABACHUS, Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston

COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCE

JAMES R. J. MacDONALD, Hoisting Engineers Local 4, Boston, Chairman
 EDWARD J. TRAINOR, Teamsters, Local 494, Boston
 JOHN LEONARD, Street Carmen, Local 261, Lawrence
 WALTER KENEFICK, I. B. E. W. Local 761, Greenfield
 STEPHEN McCLOSKEY, Iron Workers Local 501, Boston
 PETER ALBACENTO, Meat Cutters Local 71, Lynn
 THOMAS E. RYAN, Bricklayers-at-Large, Boston
 JOHN BROWN, Federal Labor Union, Local 18518, Chicopee
 MARCEL KENNEY, Bartenders Local 67, Springfield
 MARGARET PELLEGRINI, I. B. E. W. Local 1505, Waltham

LAURA MASTERSON, ILGWU Local 281, Lowell
 DOROTHY B. STAHLRE, Central Labor Union, New Bedford
 GEORGE C. LEWIS, Central Labor Union Lynn
 CARLO TRANGHESE, Laborers Local 999, Springfield
 KENNETH CHALMERS, Street Carmen Local 537, Holyoke

COMMITTEE ON GUESTS

CHARLES A. BURNS, Teamsters Local 379, Boston, Chairman
 VINCENT DiNUNNO, Laborers, Local 22, Boston
 THOMAS W. BOWE, Street Carmen Local 589, Boston
 NICHOLAS P. MORRISSEY, Teamsters Local 25, Boston
 JAMES WALSH, Post Office Clerks, Local 497, Springfield

COMMITTEE ON SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

MICHAEL J. NORTON, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston, Chairman
 FRANK HOLLAND, Warehousemen, Local 504, Boston
 MELVIN L. DEGON, Fire Fighters Local 648, Springfield

COMMITTEE ON STANDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT

EDWARD F. HINES, Iron Workers, Local 607, Charlestown
 JOHN STUART, Boot & Shoe Workers Union, Local 703, Boston
 KATHERINE McNABB, Waitresses, Local 112, Boston
 JOHN O'TOOLE, I.B.E.W., Local 1505, Waltham
 RICHARD BUCK, Compressed Air Workers, Local 88, Boston
 EUGENE PASINI, Bakery Workers, Local 32, Springfield
 JOSEPH P. McNAMARA, Firemen & Oilers, Local 3, Boston
 BURTON F. RILEY, Printing Pressmen's Local 67, Boston
 LEO WALLACE, Insurance Agent, Local 135, Boston
 WILLIAM F. BARRY, Carpenters, Local 51, Boston
 JAMES McSHANE, Chemical Workers, Local 57, Everett
 ARTHUR HARTIN, Teachers, Local 66, Boston
 CHARLES S. CLOUGHERTY, Plumbers, Local 12, Boston
 JOHN DONOVAN, Laundry Workers Local 66, Boston
 DELBERT MERENDA, Railway Clerks Lodge, 2028, Boston

COMMITTEE ON UNION LABELS

MARTIN J. CASEY, Electrotypes, Local 11, Boston, Chairman
 JOHN DONEGAN, Seafood Workers, Local 1572-2, Boston
 JOSEPH L. McCARTHY, Building Service, Local 254, Boston
 LOUIS GOVONI, Hotel & Club Service Emps., Local 277, Boston
 WALTER AITCHISON, Bakers, Local 20, Boston

HOWARD LITCHFIELD, Casket Makers, Local 560, Cambridge
CHESTER TWISS, Typographical, Local 120, Lynn
WALTER LOCKHART, Central Labor Union, Quincy
WILLIAM KELLEY, Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston
EDWARD T. SULLIVAN, Bldg. Serv. Emp., Local 254, Boston

That, Mr. Chairman and delegates, concludes the enactment of the Convention Committees. A copy of each one of these committees will be posted on the bulletin board located out in the lobby. If any of you are confused as to what committees you have been appointed to, check at the lobby. I hope that the committee chairmen, particularly the Committee on Resolutions, Constitution and Rules, will decide here this morning, or at least this afternoon, to meet and set up plans for a regular meeting.

The Committee on Rules, naturally, should meet immediately in order to prepare and present the Rules of Order and Procedure for this Convention.

President Brides: Thank you, Secretary Kelley. I want to reiterate the words of Secretary Kelley, that the chairmen of the committees should meet as soon as possible. Chairmen who are in the hall at the present time may come to the platform and they will be given a copy of the various members of their committees.

There are several resolutions that must be acted upon early in the Convention, and I ask the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee to see that these resolutions are brought before the delegates as soon as possible.

At this time the chairman of the Rules Committee, James Leonard, is here and he will report at the afternoon session. The report must be given to the delegates at the afternoon session.

At this time I am going to call on the chairman of the Reception Committee of the Springfield Central Labor Union as he has an announcement to make to you with reference to several of the functions that the Springfield Central Labor Union is running in order that the delegates may have a good time when in Springfield. It gives me pleasure to introduce the chairman of the Reception Committee, Jimmy Leonard.

JAMES LEONARD

(Springfield Central Labor Union)

Thank you, President Brides. First of all, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to make the following announcement: Your Reception Committee has arranged the following schedule: tomorrow afternoon at Riverside Park we will hold our annual outing. There will be a bus at the Hotel Kimball at 12:15 for those that do not have transportation. We will have a bus there and probably will be able to take 30 or 40 of those who haven't transportation to get to Riverside. Immediately after the afternoon session, we are going to have delegates from Springfield canvass among you to have you purchase these tickets. We tried to keep the price down as low as we possibly could. The tickets are \$8.20. That is for the bake, and there will be door prizes. We made a commitment to the management of Riverside Park for a certain amount and we hope you will co-operate with us. We want to meet that commitment.

The Central Labor Union is not in a position to spend the money it has in the past. We spent between \$5,000 and \$8,000 to renovate

the hall there and, unfortunately, we will not be able to give you as good a time as we did three years ago. But we assure you that you will have a good time, both on tomorrow afternoon's party and on Thursday night when there will be a Smorgasbord and dance at the Hotel Kimball. The tickets are \$3.00. As soon as we get rid of the clambake tickets we are going to canvass among you the tickets for the Smorgasbord and dance to be held at the Kimball Thursday evening.

Speaking as chairman of the Committee on Rules, I wish that the committee would meet with me in the room on my left immediately after the adjournment of this session. Thank you, President Brides.

President Brides: I assume the delegates have heard the announcement by Chairman Leonard outlining some of the functions they are putting on in behalf of the delegates here. I know that most of the delegates will participate, and we will all go there and have a good time while we are in Springfield.

The Committee that has been appointed by President Suprangent to handle this matter are working hard and are trying to make us as happy as possible while we are in Springfield, and I hope everyone will co-operate and purchase tickets and have a good time.

During our first day in Springfield a conference was held and attended by approximately sixty delegates from various parts of the state in behalf of the Union Label Councils and the Union Label Committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I was pleased and happy when I spoke there to find the interest shown by the delegates at that conference.

I was interested not only in the speakers there, but I was very proud of the work done by our chairman of the Union Label Committee, Mr. Union Label himself, Martin Casey, who has been doing and is doing and will do an outstanding job in behalf of the Union Label Committee, provided you and I will give him as much time and effort as possible. I am going to call on Martin to say a few words to us this morning in behalf of the Union Label exhibit that he has here in the hall. Martin Casey.

MARTIN J. CASEY (Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston)

Mr. President and delegates: On behalf of the Union Label Committee—of course, Casey isn't the whole Union Label Committee. We have Howard Litchfield over there that, frankly, I don't know what I would do for an exhibit if it wasn't for him. We have Chester Twiss, and then, of course, we have the Bakers and also the Milk Wagon Drivers, and we have a very good, hard-working Union Label Committee.

I want to say in behalf of the committee that we are now putting our time, yes, money, efforts and energy into talk on buying Union Labels. We want results, and the only way we can get that is to get over to you the fact that you can, if you so desire, get Union Label goods, and I mean A. F. of L. Union Label goods. If I can come in here with 20 A. F. of L. Union-Labelled articles, Union made—I have got some non-Union-made, too—if I come in here with 20, it certainly isn't any hardship for every delegatae to show at least five or even eight. Now to me and to our committee the Union Label is the answer to a whole lot of evils. We have power in that Union Label if we will only exercise it. I know that you get rebuffed if you ask for the Union Label but, by God, when you organized years ago you didn't take rebuffs. Since the

depression they ask you to take over a whole shop, but with the Union Label you got to go through the same thing, got to be able to take it and also dish it out.

Now nobody needs to apologize for the Union Label. We can't depend on the Union Label alone. That is true. We need a lot of co-operation.

We have A. F. of L. union-made articles, but they can tell you any article is union made. I don't care if it is non-union, CIO, prison made or what it is. The only assurance you have got is the union label itself.

Now this year, in behalf of the Union Label Committee, we are starting something and I for one am not kidding myself that we may have a few fakers here and there, but you received a card when you came in and you registered and on that card we have listed everything we can think of that you can buy, and there is even space to write in what we haven't covered. We are asking you to check the union label articles you have on your person, and when I say union label I am talking A. F. of L. I am not talking about a CIO suit. I think I have got the only United Garment suit in the hall. I hope that isn't true, but at least I have that label too.

Now, check on the different things. This applies to the ladies as well as the men. Check on the different things you have on bearing the union label.

Now, whoever can show the most union labels, outside of myself—I think maybe somebody else can pass it, but at the moment I think I have as many as I can get anyway. Whoever can show the most Union labels will have the first choice of your Union Label exhibit. The reason that is being done is to stimulate interest in the union label. We are not putting in our time here setting up the exhibit every morning and taking it down every night just for our health. We want results. When you come in here next year we don't want any apologies about five Union labels. That law should be enforced, but this is to stimulate it, and it is to everybody's benefit and, when you get your card, kindly check off everything. Fill in your name and everything that is called for, and turn it in to us as early as you can so that we can pick out the top one.

As I say, we are not taking any phonies—they have to be right. But if you only have one or two, at least give us whatever you have and let us get this thing off to a real, real going start, so that next year when you come in you won't have to apologize because you haven't got A. F. of L. Labels. You can get them. I know that. It is a little trouble sometimes, and if you get discouraged—well, discouraged is a word we don't use in the label movement because those that get discouraged don't stay with it long. We get disgusted. We get mad and things like that, but we never get discouraged.

Now, you can get them, every delegate, every organization can. Your Union Label Committee had the co-operation of the State Federation of Labor in sending out a list by the Union Label Products Company, Chicago. There is a union label nut for you—and I mean a nut—and he is all A. F. of L. And that was sent out so that you could, if you were so inclined, come in here with your legitimate union labels on in case you couldn't buy them locally. You can buy shoes—and incidentally, I talked with one of the officials of one of the organizations, two of them in fact—and they have Florsheim shoes. Florsheim has not been union for 15 years. I didn't think it was as far back as that. The only union label is the Boot and Shoe Workers—and that is the story along the line. We are A. F. of L. We feel we should

support A. F. of L. We feel that A. F. of L. money, union money, should be spent on union label articles.

Now you have two cards. You have the blue one, which will be the free drawing here Friday noon. We usually are given the stage on Friday until noon to get rid of everything. We are glad to get rid of everything, I assure you.

I am a little disappointed here. We are in a paper-making center and we haven't even got a bit of stationery in here. Now up in Holyoke and in and around Springfield they have had some fine writing paper, and if we could get one in here we would get a lot of others, too.

Now you see our Union Label exhibit is shaping up. It's rough now. There are a lot of articles not there that should be there. If you have a union product and you are proud of it—and you ought to be proud of anything you make—if it is possible to get it in here, get it in. It will get plenty of publicity, and whoever donates it will get more in free advertising than they could buy in any newspaper.

It gives us a chance to show delegates here what your union label looks like. You would be surprised to know how many do not know what a union label is. And that is part of our job and we are trying to do it. Now give us your co-operation on the thing. Don't fake it. Give us your help and assistance. We are working for one thing, and that is the benefit of your organizations, and let us begin with your co-operation. Then again, bring in anything you can for your Union Label Exhibit. Let's have a real Union Label Exhibit. Thank you very much.

President Brides: Thank you, Chairman Casey. I am going to read the names of the Rules Committee, and I understand they are going to meet immediately on the adjournment of this morning's session, in the left-hand corner of the Auditorium here.

(President Brides then read the names of the members of the Rules Committee.)

At this time I am going to ask the delegates to be as quiet as possible. We have in the city of Springfield a local man who handles the Red Feather, by the name of George Thatcher. He has an exhibit here and the A. F. of L. representative in the Boston area also is co-operating here in Springfield. At this time, I am going to call upon one whom you all know, one who has visited your various locals on many occasions and has spoken to you about the Red Feather, and who has been doing an outstanding and untiring job on behalf of the members of the American Federation of Labor in the Boston area.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you at this time the A. F. of L. Liaison Officer, Stephen McCloskey.

STEPHEN McCLOSKEY (AFL Liaison Officer, United Community Service)

Thank you, President Brides and delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

First, let me say how pleased I am to be here with you once more as a delegatae from my own local union and not as a visiting fireman. Also it makes me feel good to see all of my old friends among the delegates from the western part of Massachusetts who have, time and again proven themselves to be my friends.

Now, more than ever, it is good to be with old friends, to be sure. We have our common

problems and we speak the same language, and not the language of the social worker.

Serving as your representative for the last four years for Community Services, it has been a pleasant and interesting experience, but even without that direct experience I have for many years been personally sold on the Red Feather Services. I know that it is the most efficient and effective way of providing those many services that mean so much to the aged, to youth, to the needy and to the general public.

I could have come here today and simply told you that President George Meany of the A. F. of L. has sent out a letter endorsing Chests and Community Councils in the United States, but I have decided to do more than that—I am going to stick my neck out. I am going to give you my personal opinions, which I hope will be understood and accepted as constructive criticism.

First, management should accept labor on the same level in all the structures of the campaigns and services in all areas of the state. Management and labor—each should be credited equally in the success of campaigns and also to share in the planning of the campaign. Labor also has a right to know how the moneys are being spent and allotted to the various social agencies.

And I quote from Matthew Woll, our Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor: "No doubt, there are those who may well ask why and how the labor movement of our country is concerned with the participation of its members in public and private agencies of social work.

"The why is answered quite simply. American Federation of Labor members, as good citizens and good trade unionists, have a moral responsibility—a right and a duty to share in the support and direction of all services, public or private, which aid citizens, young or old, the sick, the troubled and the needy.

"As trade unionists, as Americans, we want to contribute our share to the well-being of our local communities, our states, our nation."

We feel contempt for the person who advocates good work but neglects to perform good deeds or just gives lip service to any such worthy cause.

If we are going to demand our rights as human beings, we have to accept our responsibilities on the same level to help our fellow workers.

In order to have the three principal functions of Community Chest work, which are co-ordination, planning and consultation, there is a demand for more labor representatives to serve on our social agency boards. This is a civic duty and moral obligation as a good citizen and member of the A. F. of L.

My biggest problem in the last four years has been the selling to A. F. of L. people the federated services of the Community Chests. Educating them in regard to availability of service to our members and encouraging their contributions to keep this service available.

Your President, Henry J. Brides of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, has given me a great deal of his time and effort and has helped by serving on committees all year round, but he has done this along with his many other duties as President of this Federation.

Ken Kelley has also given me an unlimited amount of his time, and your Director of Education, Francis Lavigne, has also.

Working with the endorsement of the State Federation and Boston Central Labor Union, plus five other Central Labor Unions in the area, there are now 160 graduates of the Labor

Social Work School. This is a course to teach our members the availability of service to their local communities.

These courses have followed the same basic pattern. They are eight weeks long and held one hour, one night a week, plus a question period, once a week. Experts from the field of social work and such vital public agencies as Employment Security, Workmen's Compensation, Public Housing, and Health and Welfare, have gladly volunteered to describe their work to the students and tell how members of the A. F. of L. can help their fellow workers.

I still consider my job as a constant round-the-clock selling of good will and the availability of service to the rank and file trade union members in the capacity as labor liaison officer for Community Chests and Councils in Massachusetts. I am trying to reach as many people in the labor movement as possible. Much of my contact comes through State Building Trades Council, Central Labor Unions and Massachusetts Federation of Labor. These bodies are to be commended because they have never failed to give me their solid support and have backed my program on every occasion.

I am now making a direct appeal to all delegates of this Convention and business agents of the various trades, to volunteer to serve on some Red Feather Campaign Committee in their respective local areas this fall. And to the members of the A. F. of L. who in the past have served without compensation for this worthy cause, I dedicate this poem:

"When you do something for someone
And expect no thanks or pay,
You are getting close to being
A bit Godly in your way.

If you say a little something
To make someone feel just right,
Then you're getting close to heaven
And no doubt have seen the light.

Or when someone needs a something
And you remedy the need,
You are practicing real charity
In every word and deed.

When you place yourself a second
And a someone else a first,
You have found the key to heaven
For you have watered souls that thirst."

Thank you, delegates, for your kind attention.

President Brides: Thank you, Brother McCloskey, for your fine talk here this morning in behalf of the great cause of humanity and the suffering members of the American Federation of Labor.

While we are drawing to the close of the morning session, I would like to call to the attention of the delegates that the sessions will start promptly. I hope that all the delegates have received a copy of the tentative program which outlines the various speakers from day to day, unless some unforeseen change has to be made. We are trying to run on schedule, but many times we have to change in order to comply with the speakers' time and also to comply with the delegates.

This afternoon's session will start promptly at two o'clock. On the tentative program you will see the name of an outstanding citizen of the Springfield area who is now the State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I hope that all the delegates who are in Springfield will be in their chairs as soon as you possibly can after two o'clock, because the speaker has to leave shortly afterwards. I would like to have all the delegates listen to an interesting talk by a young fellow who

has served in Congress and who now is the State Treasurer. He is going to bring an important message to us. I ask all the delegates to be here as promptly as you possibly can.

Director Lavigne from the Educational Department is going to make his report, and the winners of the scholarship are going to be here, and I know all the delegates want to see them and listen to a few remarks, what they have

to say, and you will want to hear the report on the outstanding job that Director Lavigne has done in his department.

With those announcements, I am going to close this morning's session and thank you very kindly for your attention. We will convene sharply at two o'clock.

(Convention adjourned at 11:50 o'clock a.m., to resume at 2:00 o'clock p.m.)

MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting convened at 2:15 p.m., President Brides presiding.

President Brides: Will the Sergeant-at-Arms in the rear of the hall get all the delegates into their seats, please? The delegates in the rear of the hall will kindly take their chairs. The Convention will kindly come to order.

At this time the Chairman of the Rules Committee, Chairman Leonard, will report.

Delegate Leonard: Mr. Chairman and delegates: The Committee submits the following rules:

(Delegate Leonard then read the Rules of Order.)

RULES OF ORDER

(Adopted at 66th Annual Convention
August, 1952)

1. At the opening of the Convention, the President shall take the chair, call the Convention to order and the Secretary shall read the Call. The President shall administer the oath to subscribe to the purchase and promotion of goods bearing union labels, cards, buttons or other insignia showing they are produced under conditions satisfactory to members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

2. A roll call shall be taken upon any question before the Convention upon demand of 25 delegates.

3. Seventy-five delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, to be considered by the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, must be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer in writing in triplicate copies and must bear the signature of an affiliated union or an accredited delegate to the Convention.

Resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances to be considered by the Convention, must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer at headquarters 30 days immediately preceding the opening of the Convention. Resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, received or submitted after the time hereinbefore stipulated must obtain a majority vote of the delegates present to be admitted. Resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, received or submitted after the closing session of the 2nd day of the Convention must receive a two-thirds vote of the delegates present to be admitted.

5. The sessions of the Convention shall be held between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 12 m. and from 2 to 5 p.m., except that on the opening day the session shall convene at 10 a.m. The afternoon session of the first or second day of the Convention as designated by the Executive Council in conjunction with the local Convention Committee shall be given over to enter-

tainment. On the succeeding days, the Convention will devote its entire time to the business of the Convention.

5A. Announcements concerning caucuses to be held during the time the Convention is in session may not be made either by the Chairman or any delegate.

6. Any member rising to speak shall, after being recognized by the Chair, give his name, the name and number of the local he represents and the location of the same.

7. The limitation of debate on all questions shall be five minutes, subject to the discretion of the Chair. No delegate shall be permitted to speak more than twice on any one question without two-thirds vote of the Convention.

8. After a motion is stated by the presiding officer, or read, it may be withdrawn by the mover, at any time previous to the amendment or final decision, by consent of the Convention.

9. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn; to lay on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a certain day; to commit; or to amend—which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. The first three shall not be amended and shall be decided without debate; a two-thirds vote being necessary to carry a motion for the previous question.

10. Any amendment or resolution properly introduced cannot be laid on the table until the introducer of such amendment or resolution has had an opportunity to speak.

11. When a motion or question has once been put and carried, it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof; but a motion to reconsider, having been put and lost, shall not be renewed.

12. A motion to suspend the rules must receive the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, and shall be decided without debate.

13. The rules of one Convention shall remain in force until the Committee on Rules shall report at the Next Convention and the report be accepted.

14. Roberts' Manual shall be the recognized authority on all questions not provided in these laws.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Roll Call of Delegates.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Report of Special Committees.
4. Report of Standing Committees.
5. Unfinished Business.
6. New Business.
7. Good of the Federation.
8. Adjournment.

Mr. Chairman: I move that the rules be adopted.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Rules for this Convention be adopted as read. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "No." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

I want to thank the Chairman of the Committee for acting promptly.

The Reception Committee that has been appointed will kindly bring to the platform State Treasurer Foster Furcolo.

Now, if the delegates will kindly be as quiet as possible and those on the right-hand side of the hall will take their seats, we will be able to proceed with the Convention as rapidly as possible.

Delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, for a few minutes this morning I spoke to you about one of your own in the Springfield area who is going to address this convention.

To a great many of the new delegates, I would like to say a few words on behalf of the next speaker. He is one who, on every occasion when called upon as a member of Congress, responded in behalf of labor legislation but spoke out in behalf of the men and women who work for a living in this great nation and state of ours. He served in Congress I believe for three terms, faithfully, honestly and sincerely. Then his native state called him home to serve in one of the most important offices in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. No more sincere man in this whole Commonwealth of Massachusetts could have been chosen by the electorate of Massachusetts than the man who now holds that important office. He has been a credit to the people of Massachusetts. He has been a credit to the Springfield area and he has been a credit to his mother and father. This afternoon I give to you a great American, State Treasurer Foster Furcolo.

FOSTER FURCOLO

(State Treasurer, Commonwealth of Massachusetts)

President Brides, officers and delegates, members and friends: It is a great pleasure and a great privilege to be able to join with you here for a few minutes this afternoon. I know you have already been welcomed by our very distinguished Mayor and also by our equally distinguished friend, Roy Suprannant, and I assume all those who come to this area in general, and I want to extend a welcoming hand to those of you who come from other sections of the Commonwealth. If there is anything at all that we here in the Greater Springfield area can do to try to be of assistance in any way to any of you while you are here, I know we certainly all want to co-operate. Now, my saying that doesn't mean a great deal, but I assume that the Mayor of the City and the Police officials probably also feel the same way. So if any of you get any parking tickets or anything like that you are in good hands.

As far as my own office is concerned in Boston, if at any time, whatever it may be, whether it concerns the Treasurer's office or something else, where anything arises where you feel that we may be able to assist you, either as an organization or as an individual, we certainly want to do that.

I have the only office in the Commonwealth, I think, where we are not allowed to give out

samples. But, short of that, you are welcome to anything that we have.

Today it is too hot for any of you to want to hear any sort of a long speech, and I certainly don't intend to make one. It has always been a pleasure for me to join in greeting the delegataes as they arrive here. It has always been a source of pleasure to me and at this time, among others, to be willing to acknowledge publicly, as I have done many times, the great help that those in the labor movement and those in these organizations have always been to me.

Henry Brides mentioned something about the fact that I have tried to be helpful when I was serving in Congress. On many occasions I have had to note the position that those in this labor movement had, to see the work that was done here by your leaders, both on the local, state and national level, and I am glad to say that I cannot recall any occasion when those of you who are here and your organization backed any plan, backed any legislation—I cannot recall any occasion when that legislation was not in the best interests of all the people of America, regardless of race, creed or color. I think that is something to the credit of those who have worked so long and so hard for what we call by the broad and over-all term of social legislation.

I think the labor movement has grown and the people in it have grown past the point where they seek only those things that perhaps benefit them directly. Those in labor now spend fully as much time and effort and money seeking to advance those programs that are beneficial to all the people in this great nation of ours, whether or not they happen to be members of organized labor. I think that is to the everlasting credit of those of you who have done that. And I want to join, of course, with all those who urge that you continue in those things. It is good not only for your local, it is good not only for your entire organization of the community in which you live, but better than that, it is good for this great country of ours.

Now, there are many things about which I would like to talk to you, but if you will bear with me for just one moment, I would like to mention very briefly something that may perhaps seem to have little to do with your meeting here today, but it is something that I wish you would take an interest in.

Those of you who come from the Worcester area know what I mean when I refer to the damage done by the tornado there not too long ago. Any of you who have followed that situation know without any question that the Federal Government doesn't have any good, overall plan dealing with such disasters. That was brought to my attention forcibly about two or three years ago when they had the tremendous flood out in the Kansas-Missouri area. At that time I was one of the five-man committee that had to sit on that program where something like \$400,000,000 was needed by the people of that area, not for complete rehabilitation but merely to help them get on their feet.

At that time the point that was brought out to me most forcibly was that there isn't any general over-all program or policy on the part of the Federal Government in connection with such disasters.

I took the floor of Congress a little over two years ago and pointed out that there was a vast need for such a program; that we couldn't tell when or where the next disaster would be; that as far as the emergency out in the Kansas-Missouri flood region was concerned, you couldn't develop an over-night emergency program that would meet the situation. There

wasn't time to do it. But that the Congress should turn its attention to such a matter, because without any question at all there were going to be other disasters, whether they came from a hurricane, floods, tornadoes or perhaps from some foreign source in the nature of bombing or something else. And that this nation was not prepared, as far as seeking to rehabilitate those regions, unless Congress had an over-all general pattern where the Congress of the United States had looked into the matter, had made a long, complete, searching investigation and had come up with a program so that they could aid the state or the community involved.

This is the length to which we can go; this is the sort of indemnification proceedings that we will have; this is the type of direct aid or assistance that will be forthcoming; setting up standards as to whether or not a man had to be completely wiped out or not before he could seek to get some help, either in the form of a loan or in direct assistance—a grant that was not to be repaid.

It is a rather complicated subject but it is something that badly needs to be studied. Those of you who are familiar with many disasters that happened in the last year or two know that the same situation exists. Now, I mention this here only for this reason: a legislative body often needs to be prodded somewhat by those who come from the community where people live and work. Those who vote—and I hope that this organization will perhaps give some little thought to this, with the idea in mind of coming up with some sort of program, a blueprint for action, but with some sort of a resolution perhaps that will urge the Congress of the United States to hold complete detailed hearings so that there will be blueprints ready for every community in the nation, so that it will be much easier to take care of these disasters after they have struck, and so that it will be that much easier to help people who need help so badly at the time, not just emergency help from the Red Cross, but help that will go on past the immediate emergency period.

Well, I have talked much too long. I just wanted to say hello to all of you, to thank you all once again for the kindness and great help you always have been to me in the past, and to congratulate and wish well those of you who will be elected to serve all of you and, as a reminder, to ask those who will be elected to try to do as good a job as has been done by those who have held office; to ask the membership to do the same, and in that way I know that no matter what the future may hold for us in international matters, at least as far as the domestic situation in America is concerned, America will be on the march toward a better nation for you, your family and your children. Thank you very much.

(A Convention guest badge was presented to State Treasurer Foster Furcolo.)

If I might just say one more word: I have three boys home, and these badges always come in darn handy. A few people, I suppose, take these and then forget about them. But they hang on the wall in my kids' room.

President Brides: In behalf of the delegates and members here this afternoon, we want to thank you, Foster, for your enlightening and educational talk here. We want to say to you that we are following you through your many roles and we know that you will go on to greater heights—even higher than today. We want to thank you one and all.

This afternoon there is going to be demonstrated to the delegates assembled to the 67th Annual Convention one of the great parts of the educational program that is carried on by our able Director, Francis Lavigne. A few

years ago when you made a change in your Constitution, in setting up the subcommittee on Political and Other Education, it was only a dream at that time as to how and where we were going to progress.

During the past three conventions you have heard these reports from your Director, but I believe the report that he has ready for us this afternoon will speak well of the change in the Constitution made at that time. I am quite sure that when we listen to this report we will say to ourselves and to the members of our local unions that the monies that we contribute to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, which is divided into two sections, that our per capita tax is used correctly in both departments.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you this afternoon the man who is responsible for those on the platform. I now give you Director Francis E. Lavigne.

FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE

(*Director, Committee on Education*)

President Brides, Secretary Kelley, delegates to this 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor: Today marks the fourth time that I have stood on the platform and presented to you representatives of the youth of the nation who have participated with me in fulfilling a program that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor had long sought: to bring to the school systems of our Commonwealth the great story of the American Federation of Labor. While in their school years, when many groups are competing for the lives of the youth of America, the hope and the thought is that they will understand the samples that the forces of labor have sought for the economic betterment of all of mankind.

How are we to bring this about and what are we to do? How could we get our foot into the door of this great school system in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts? Those who sat with us in the committee had some ideas and we pooled them together, and we learned that you have to use gimmicks in order to impress people, and so we undertook a fellowship award program in the school system, and you have on the table before you a report of that program. If you look at it and if you read it, you see how that program has grown in the past three or four years. It grows not alone in the Committee on Education, but it grows in the Central Labor Unions and it grows in the school system, and it grows in the minds of teachers and pupils alike.

It has not ended because we have achieved this goal. We find that it is necessary and essential that we continue the expansion of the program. Next year it is our hope to open up the program a bit wider in the vocational school system in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We can make available awards to those who are studying in the vocational schools and who will indenture themselves as apprentices in many of the crafts of the American Federation of Labor.

This is essential, too, that we recognize the latest report of the State Department of Education that shows us the number of students who start schools and who go on through 12 years and graduate. The figures are alarming. The latest record shows that in 1938, 62,000 students started school in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and though we pride ourselves on our educational system, we found that only 31,000 completed the elementary and second grades and received a high school diploma. One out of every two was forced to leave school for one reason or another here in Massachusetts. What must it be in states south of

the Mason-Dixon Line, where they don't pay as much attention to the educational system as we do here in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts?

And so we look to see what grades of school we find the greatest number of students leaving, and we find that it starts in the eighth and the ninth grades of school, when boys and girls reach the age of fourteen and they think of going to work, or they are forced to go to work because of economic conditions in the home. It is to that group that we must look and inject ourselves to provide relief, and that is one of our goals for the future. So we are constantly hoping that we can bring the story of the American Federation of Labor to the youth of our nation within our Commonwealth.

So today I tell you proudly that we distributed over 2,600 student packets containing literature telling the story of the American Federation of Labor in the school system in the Commonwealth, and that over 1,006 students participated in our annual contest, and the judges who sat to judge the essay portion of that award found themselves sitting down to a most difficult task.

We found that the content of the essays written had improved immensely in the four-year period. It is a tribute to the teachers who are assisting us in fulfilling this program.

We found, too, that the number of students who answered questions correctly had improved percentagewise immeasurably in the four-year period. And for that we feel that our goal is within sight and so today, Mr. President and delegates to this Convention, I give to you the winners of that award.

Now it is unfortunate that Miss Anne Duffy of Fall River found herself in a state of conflict because she has a brother in the family who is graduating from a course in Naval Training in the City of New York, and it afforded an opportunity for her to make her first trip with her mother and father to New York City, and so we said to her: "We will set aside a period Thursday during the Convention for you to receive your award in order that your mother and father can accompany you to the Convention," and so she will not be with us this afternoon.

But we have with us here the co-winner with her, Allan E. Cohen, a senior at Boston Latin School, whose excellency in Boston Latin School earned him this comment from Paul Pierson, the head of the Social Science Department there. He said, "I pay tribute to the judges of your contest in the selection of Allan Cohen. While our school has been honored by the National Education Association and by your organization, it is fitting that the judges chose Allan Cohen's essay as the winner of your award, for in my opinion he is the outstanding student in Boston Latin School in the Social Sciences."

And so, Mr. President, I present you Allan Cohen for the \$500 award to be used in defraying his expenses at Harvard University, where he will continue his education.

President Brides: In behalf of the delegates to the 67th Annual Convention, I would like to say to the delegates assembled here that we, too, are very proud to have this occasion to share a little bit in furthering your education. Certainly the words spoken by Director Lavigne and the Principal of your school enlightened the hearts of the delegates assembled here this afternoon, because the labor movement was the only organization that took part in opening up the free school system in this great nation of ours here in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Today, as we are assembled here, I wish to present to you on behalf of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor this \$500 check, so that some day you can look back and say that "I was part of that great labor movement that did so much for this great nation of ours." Allan Cohen.

(President Brides makes award of \$500 check to Allan Cohen.)

ALLAN COHEN
(Senior, Boston Latin School,
Boston, Mass.)

All I can really say is, thank you a million times, because it is very hard to get up here and start making a speech when you are feeling the way I do. I would like to thank everybody connected with this conference, and especially thank my teacher, Mr. Paul Pierson, of the Boston Latin School, who has done a wonderful job teaching all the pupils about the great American Federation of Labor. Thank you all.

President Brides: Now it is my pleasure and duty to present to you for a bow those who have the responsibility of bringing up this young man watching him this afternoon receive another great honor, one that they will cherish all their lives. The father of this young man is a member of the American Federation of Labor, Post Office Employees, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. and Mrs. Cohen.

Director Lavigne: In another phase of our award, as you notice on the front cover, you find that the Central Labor Unions too have contributed to the success of this program, and so it was my pleasure to come here to the City of Springfield and help them judge the award for the area covered by the Springfield Central Labor Union. And when Harry Hogan, Mrs. Smith, Roy Suprenant and I sat in the office of the Springfield Central Labor Union, I think they learned in a few moments that here was a program that was far beyond their immediate conception. They were amazed, too, at the content of the essays, and so in fulfilling their desires to honor the memory of John Gateley and J. Raymond Britton, they made available a \$250 scholarship for the student in the Springfield area who would rank highest in our program.

So today Roy Suprenant, the president of the Springfield Central Labor Union, is here to make the presentation of the Springfield Central Labor Union award.

Delegate Suprenant: Mr. Chairman, Secretary Kelley and Director Lavigne, it is indeed a pleasure for me as President of the Springfield Central Labor Union to present this award to this young lady this afternoon. It is known as the John F. Gateley and J. Raymond Britton Scholarship.

I know what a tremendous amount of research this young lady must have gone through to come up with her essay because there were things in it there—and I have been connected with the labor movement for over 27 years—that I didn't know about.

So this afternoon her efforts and endeavors are being rewarded in a small way. We wish we could do more. So to you, Miss Sally Gilbert, on behalf of the Springfield Central Labor Union, I would like to present this scholarship and wish you success in your endeavors at Vassar College.

Miss Sally Gilbert: I certainly appreciate this wonderful award and I would like to thank

everyone who has made it possible. Thank you again.

President Brides: At this time I also have a pleasant duty to present to you the mother and father of this charming young girl who has received the \$250 scholarship from the Springfield Central Labor Union. I want to say to the officers and delegates of the Springfield Central Labor Union that I commend you on the far sightedness and fine work that you and your delegates have been doing in behalf of the scholarship award in your area. It speaks of progress and unity in your organization, and we are very proud that you have made this scholarship award to this young lady this afternoon at this 67th Annual Convention.

At this time I want to present to you the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, of the charming young lady who has received the \$250 scholarship. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert.

Mr. Gilbert: I know you are very tired. I would just like to say that we are very happy that Sally did a good job. I would also like to say that we were rather surprised, as was Roy, to find out that she knew as much about the labor movement as she did. Her knowledge of it is about three times as great as her father's. So I think I have learned something, too. Thank you very much.

President Brides: Director Lavigne.

Director Lavigne: Another pleasant task that we have to perform in the Committee on Education is the selection of the Robert Watt Fellow who will attend Harvard University at the Trade Union Program established there.

Back in 1947, when the convention was held here in the City of Springfield, we received the news of the death of Robert Watt, and you, by action of that convention set up a committee to make possible the commemoration of the memory of Bobby Watt. That committee in its report recommended that we utilize the facilities of the Harvard Trade Union Program and establish a fellowship in order that a deserving member of the Trade Union movement, a member of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor might benefit by further study there, and so they reported in 1948, and that committee headed by Mrs. Dorothy Stahre, made its report.

During the past five years, we have followed diligently the rules laid down by that committee in the selection of the Robert Watt Fellowship, and since that time we have added to it an additional Fellowship known as the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Memorial Award.

This year we have been further rewarded because the directors of the Harvard Trade Union Program appointed Joe O'Donnell, one of the winners of the Robert Watt Fellowship as an assistant to the Executive Director, and he has made possible this third Fellowship at Harvard University. Today, for the first time, they have said to us, "You have the opportunity to present a \$1,500 Fellowship, equal in value to the Robert Watt and the Massachusetts Memorial Award, to a third member of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor."

So today we are happy to present here John Kabachus, Fire Fighters Local 718 of Boston, as the winner of the Robert Watt Memorial Award for 1953; William Scott, of the Building Service Union Employees in Smith College at Northampton as the winner of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor's Memorial Award; and to Everett McCullough, of the Street Carmen's Union in the City of New Bedford, for his diligence and persistence in seeking further education to advance his union,

the additional award offered by the Directors of the Harvard Trade Union Program.

And so, Mr. President, it is a pleasure for me to present to you the winners.

President Brides: Director Lavigne, it certainly is an honor for me this afternoon to see delegates assembled at the Federation of Labor's Convention, very alert and watching the moves of delegates to our conventions. As I looked upon the audience I used to see the three delegates assembled behind me this afternoon in attendance at those conventions very attentive and watching the proceedings of this great Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

While no one really knew the thoughts in their minds, I believe that their thoughts were that some day they would like to further their education and understand this great labor movement better than they understand it at present.

And by our generosity, as I said previously, by the farsightedness of those who dreamt of building an educational department in our Massachusetts Federation of Labor, could these three delegates who stand before us this afternoon have the opportunity to visit a great university such as Harvard, and to take up the problems that confront the working men and women of this great nation.

On behalf of the delegates assembled here this afternoon, I know that they are proud of the opportunity to receive these \$1,500 checks and to go forward with the thought in mind that they will reap benefits that they have dreamt of for many years while they were members of this great union movement of ours.

Only because of your generosity and only because of their untiring work in behalf of the American Federation of Labor could they have been successful. I know those who judged this contest really had an outstanding job because the three who stand before us this afternoon were the best at the time the decisions had to be made.

I congratulate the delegates to this Convention because I feel that the delegates standing before us this afternoon will bring honor and promise to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor while they are at Harvard in your behalf. I now present the checks to them.

I now present to you, John Kabachus, Fire Fighters' Union.

Delegate Kabachus: President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Director Lavigne, officers and brother delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor: As a fire fighter I can think back over the past fourteen years and think of a lot of warmer places that I have been to but as an individual in my entire lifetime I have never felt the heat as I feel it at this particular moment.

As a fire fighter I faced all sorts of emergencies but with my limited ability I have attempted to perform the functions that were required of me; as a representative of the Fire Fighters in the state of Massachusetts, with the assistance of many of the people in the labor movement, I owe this honor that has been bestowed upon me today.

With all the humility that I possess, I pray to God for the strength and wisdom necessary to perpetuate the memory of Robert Watt to carry out the principles of the American Federation of Labor. I hope I will be able to upon the conclusion of my training in that institution as we know it in the City of Cambridge, the Harvard Business School, to be of help to my union and all unions who need assistance.

I am grateful to the Committee, as well as to the delegates, who originated this Fellowship so that we in the labor movement, who in the opinion of your Committee are deserving of this award, may gather the additional training to carry out the principles of the American Federation of Labor. Thank you very much.

President Brides: The next winner is William Scott, of the Building Service of Northampton. William Scott.

Delegate Scott: President Brides, Secretary Kelley, Director Lavigne and delegates to this 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor: It is indeed a great honor for me to stand here this afternoon, having just received one of the awards to the Harvard Trade School in Cambridge. I have tried unsuccessfully for this honor for the past two or three years and I would like to pass on to any of the delegates here who have tried in the past and failed, that perseverance quite often pays off. The only regret I have is that rather than going to Harvard they might send me to Smith. Two thousand girls would be a lot of company.

I would like to express to the delegates here my sincere appreciation for having established this award, and I only hope that the participation in this contest will be greater in the future. Thank you.

President Brides: The next student is one whom I have admiration for because the old saying is, "If you don't succeed the first time, try again." You have to admire this fellow because he tried four times, and this afternoon I present to you Everett McCullough, of New Bedford.

Delegate McCullough: President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, and Director Lavigne: Never did I think I would be standing before the Convention addressing it. It is a wonderful feeling. I owe several debts of gratitude to members of my Central Labor Union of New Bedford for encouraging me, notably Mrs. Dorothy Stahre, and several members of my own local who had faith in me and kept me going when I was discouraged.

I want to say here again that it has been sad that people say that nothing ever comes to New Bedford. It is a fact that out of some 28,000 labor members in New Bedford, and I hope that they read this and take it to heart, that I have been the only competitor in five years since the award has been established, so how could they expect to win it.

One of the things, or one of the subjects that I hope to study at Harvard will be public speaking, and I hope to be able to come back as some future date and address this convention and tell them what Harvard has done for me. My thanks to the American Federation of Labor, State Branch, and to all those who assisted me and encouraged me. Thank you.

President Brides: At this time it would only be proper and fitting that we give to the students and their parents a rising vote of appreciation for their untiring efforts on behalf of this great labor movement of the American Federation of Labor.

(The delegates arose and applauded.)

Thank you. Director Lavigne.

Director Lavigne: This concludes the educational phase of the program dealing with those within the Trade Union movement, those who will become the future workers of America. However, that is but one phase of my responsibilities. Your Committee on Education has the responsibility of fulfilling the needs for political education within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The role of

the Committee on Education in the past election perhaps needs a bit of explanation. There are those who criticized the action immediately following the election because of the defeat of the Democratic party. But let me point out to you here in this Convention that the defeat of the Democratic party at the polls in 1952 was not the responsibility of the labor movement in America.

In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts I point out that in defeat the endorsed candidate for Governor polled 100,000 votes more than he did in 1950, and if he had had the support of the wheels within the Democratic party he would have gone on to victory. We have played an important role in the primaries of both parties. We have paid particular attention to those areas where the nomination in the primary was tantamount to election.

We point with pride to the fact that we defeated in the Democratic ranks Representatives who had toyed with labor bills and used them as pawns to accept political favors and political gains from the administration and from the vested interests, in order that they could advance their own personal ambitions, and we removed them from public life, and I dare say that they will be permanently removed from political life.

I point with pride to the work that the Legislative Agent's report brings out on the record compiled in the Legislature by the Representatives as they voted on labor measures.

You know, this report tells but a partial story of what goes on. If you sit in the gallery of the Legislature and you look down on the floor when a labor roll call is being taken, you see an amazing movement of mass psychology. And it is hard for those who are not familiar with the goings on to realize what is taking place. You look in one corner of the hall and you see a Republican Representative keeping the score for his party, and you look over on the other corner and you see the Democratic Representative keeping the score for his party. And if you look to see the groups that are gathered around, you see those who are toying with the welfare of the labor movement. As the Clerk of the House calls the roll, they permit their names to be passed by, and they do not answer Yea or Nay. They wait until the roll has been completed and then the interests to whom they are indebted, beyond what they feel they are indebted to the working people whom they represent, let them off the hook, if they have sufficient votes to win, and wink or point the finger or a gesture of the arm, and they stand in the well and they say, "Mr. Chairman, has my name been recorded?" and the Clerk says, "No." And then they record themselves to get themselves a good labor vote.

It is an amazing thing when you look at that picture, and I have witnessed a member of the American Federation of Labor being let off the hook in that manner. It is no wonder that we have problems, and it is difficult for us to express it in black and white. We have to carry the story back to our local unions and tell our people what goes on.

And in the future we will face those Representatives with the voting record. We will find a way to record it somehow. Right here in the City of Springfield there are Representatives whose actions we shall inform the Springfield Central Labor Union about.

In my own city of Brockton we shall inform the Central Labor Union of the actions of certain Representatives, and in the City of Boston we shall also apprise them of the actions of men who seemingly have 100 per cent labor

records. It is amazing that when this document was printed the number of Representatives who come to us and ask us for copies in the amount of several thousands. And so we found ways to mark them up in order that they can be better used in a campaign. We cut off the corner and marked in red crayon on the front, "Look at the record of Representative So-and-So." And when you turn to the record it says, "This is a good labor record." Or we say, "This is not a good labor record for a Representative who represents a workingman's district." And it has been tremendously effective in campaigning in areas where we have Representatives who are not representing the true interests of the working people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

It has worked not alone in the primaries but it has worked in the election. The reaction to our TV program last year proved to us the value of this booklet. Over 8,000 cards and letters were received from individuals requesting copies of the voting record, and every one of those requests were answered with a copy of the voting record.

So we say to you here today that Labor's League for Political Education is here to stay. It needs your dollars. You will receive during the Convention a copy of the report of Labor's League for Political Education in Massachusetts, telling you that "Politics is Labor's business." It sets forth the amounts of money received and the amounts expended. It is a true copy of the record on file with the Secretary of State, as required by law in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It tells you, too, that Labor's League for Political Education will need "More for '54", and so the need for raising funds by dollar contributions in order that we can circumvent the language of the Taft-Hartley law in raising funds that can be used in Federal elections will be brought to you and it is your duty to assist in fulfilling the demand.

Speakers will touch upon that subject as the Convention continues.

There is one program that you find outlined in this report. It is the two-cent program of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. The contributions of postcards are very essential in carrying on the drive for registration and other work for candidates friendly to Labor's cause.

Over 50,000 postcards were contributed in 1952. In 1954 we will need over 150,000 postcards. There are many reasons for it. This year the Legislature in the Commonwealth will grant a program that will redistribute the Congressional bounds in Massachusetts, and people who never before cast a vote for a Congressman who is friendly to labor will be called upon so to do. It will be necessary, too, to acquaint hundreds of workers with the fact that they will have to carry on the drive to the polls and carry Labor Congressmen in the districts, the newly formed districts in which they will find themselves.

So the work of the Committee on Labor Education begins now to unfold. And so the responsibility that will face us in the future will be tremendous—to reach hundreds of thousands of people, whether we do it by postcard, whether we do it by the newspaper, whether we do it by radio, whether we do it by television, costs money, and it is our responsibility to raise that money within the meaning of the law.

The reactionary forces have placed these obstacles in our path but we are able, ready and willing to meet their challenge. Last year we undertook for the first time to set up a women's auxiliary within the framework

of Labor's League for Political Education. Upwards of six hundred women who stormed the Parker House on the Sunday before the election attested to the willingness of women to respond to such an undertaking. This year we will start out to set up women's auxiliaries throughout the Commonwealth wherever we can find willingness on the part of Central Labor Unions to render that assistance, and we will give the women in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor the opportunity to participate more freely in the function of the election of those who represent us in government.

It is an undertaking that will call for team work and the ultimate in co-operation. I point out that Governor Dever spoke from the rostrum at that party and said, "This is an entirely new political audience." It will give us, beyond L.L.P.E. the opportunity to inject the greatness of the labor movement, to tell the women of the Commonwealth about the union labor movement, about the educational programs in the public school system. We profit from experience.

We recognize our responsibilities. We were forced to go all out to retain a seat that we won in the primaries. The defeated reactionary who posed as a friend of Labor asked the Legislature not to seat our candidate, and the candidate, ladies and gentlemen, is the president of a union in the State, County and Municipal Employees affiliated with our Massachusetts Federation of Labor. And we successfully defended our candidate in the House of Representatives, so much so that the committee reported 100 per cent adversely on the bill presented by the reactionary opponent.

So it is important that we pay strict attention to the application of our program. I know the duties that beset us are tremendous. I know that it calls for diligent effort. I know that it calls for long nights and many meetings. I know that it calls for co-operation, but I say to you here that co-operation is not a sentiment, co-operation is an economic necessity. It is with this thought in mind that I plead for your continuing co-operation with the committee; that we must continue to work together, not alone for the good of individuals but for the good of the entire movement and all of mankind within the Commonwealth. Thank you.

President Brides: Thank you, Director Lavigne. I know that your report to the delegates concerning the work in your department in the past year has been well received and certainly shows the fine work that you and your committee are doing. At this time I call upon Alfred Ellis, of the Resolutions Committee to make an announcement.

Delegate Ellis (Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I will read the names of members of the Resolutions Committee.

(Delegate Ellis then read the names of members of the Resolutions Committee)

Mr. Chairman, I would like the members of the Resolution Committee who are present to meet immediately in this corner room in regard to two of three resolutions that the Chairman would like to put before the Convention this afternoon. Please take notice, the room over here, the Resolutions Committee. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Members of the Resolutions Committee, if you will kindly go to this corner of the auditorium immediately in order that we may get this group of resolutions before you this afternoon.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Same Delegate: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a motion at this time.

President Brides: Would you kindly give your name and your local

Same Delegate: John J. Buckley (Teamsters Local 25, of Boston). I would like to make a motion at the present time for the delegates to this Convention to stand for one minute in silence for a man who rose from the ranks of a newspaper boy. He rose from the ranks to a School Committeeman, to State Representative, to the Mayor of Boston, to the Governor of Massachusetts. He has attended this Convention and he told me the last time I met him at a banquet in South Boston that his heart and soul was on this Convention of the State Federation of Labor.

The man did a wonderful job from coast to coast trying to set a minimum wage law for the South at a dollar an hour; a man who strived and burned himself out to try to get before Congress a revision of the Taft-Hartley law.

And at this time, if it meets with the approval of the Chair, I move the delegates stand for one minute in silent tribute to Maurice Tobin, our former Secretary of Labor.

President Brides: If there is no objection on the part of the delegates assembled here this afternoon, Resolution No. 50 of the Resolution Committee is the one for which the committee is meeting at the present time, and is the one which the previous speaker has just spoken on. At the proper time, the various resolutions pertaining to President Green and Maurice Tobin, Robert Wagner and others, will be brought before the Convention.

Delegate Buckley: Mr. Chairman, as far as the resolution is concerned, we can cut the meeting shorter by standing at the present time. You have many resolutions in there, and I have been attending these conventions for the last twenty years, and they are sometimes referred back to the incoming Executive Board, and I would say right now, let us stand for one minute of silence for a man who did everything for Labor.

President Brides: If the delegates will cooperate with the Resolutions Committee, I am quite sure that the previous delegate's motion at that time will be taken up on the floor here this afternoon. I realize fully that the delegate wants to say something about the departed Maurice Tobin. I know that at that time he may have the floor and say what he wants to say, but at this time we would like to take up the many resolutions pertaining to those departed souls who have been friendly to the labor movement, and if the delegate will be kind enough, we will rest until that time. Brother Buckley, we will take it up at that time, if you have no objection.

At this time I will call upon Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee.

Delegate Grady: Mr. President, I would like to make a partial report.

(Delegate Grady then made a partial report of the Credentials Committee.)

Mr. Chairman, there are now 201 delegates recorded. I move that the delegates be seated with voice and vote on this partial report.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the partial report be received. Is there anything to be said on the motion? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Resolutions Committee will be ready to report within the next ten minutes. At this time the next speaker who on many occasions

spoke to our conventions is one who brings to us a very important message. He is doing an outstanding job on behalf of the Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance. Those who really understand him and really know the work of the next speaker fully understand the hard job that he has.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Julius Bernstein, Executive Secretary, Boston Committee to Combat Intolerance.

JULIUS BERNSTEIN

(Executive Secretary, Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance)

President Brides, Secretary Kelley, Director Lavigne and delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

In presenting this annual report of the Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance I would like to extend our sincere thanks to Kenneth J. Kelley, the Chairman of our Committee, and to the many other members of the State Federation who have assisted in making possible the success of our program as labor's human relations arm in Massachusetts.

In the course of the past year, it has become obvious that while it is left to many men to talk about brotherhood, only a few do anything about it. One of the groups that has given leadership to the campaign for civil rights has been our own labor movement.

This has not been the result of accident. In the labor movement there is a real opportunity and a real need for men of all races, creeds, political opinions, differences of culture, racial and educational background to unite. This need exists purely and simply because labor can be successful only to the extent that it succeeds in combining the efforts of all these people.

As the issue of civil rights came high up on the agenda of public discussion and public controversy during the past year, our Committee, the Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance, was called upon on innumerable occasions for service.

Particularly important in our work for the year were the following:

Aid in calling together a founding conference for the Negro Labor Committee in Boston.

Assisting the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination in gathering together a number of unions to discuss the problem of lack of minority group representation in apprentice training programs—and the developing of a scheme to draw these people into the programs.

Once again this past year we were called upon to assume the Chairmanship of the Committee sponsoring Civil Rights Week in Massachusetts—an observance based upon a proclamation issued by former Governor Paul A. Dever.

We have also been in constant contact with the Mayor's Committee on Civic Improvement in Boston (a counterpart of the Mayor's Committee on Civic Unity that has been set up in a number of cities) and we offered our service to the Director of that committee during the period when Boston was afflicted by a number of outbreaks of racial and religious origin.

Along these lines, we have also been cooperating with the Committee on Youth Problems that was set up under the sponsorship of the United Community Services in an effort to cut drastically, and eliminate if possible,

the outbreak of juvenile delinquency in the Greater Boston area.

Labor's interest and concern over good relationships between all citizens was further attested to when our Committee was invited to participate in such community affairs as the Brookline Community Relations Institute, and the Human Relations Institute of the Adult Education Association of Massachusetts.

In addition we were requested to make some of our literature available to the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination and the Massachusetts Fair Educational Practices Commission for distribution at their display in the Massachusetts Building of the Eastern States Exposition.

Along other lines, we have taken an active role in the formation of the Massachusetts Committee for the Revision of the McCarran Immigration Act. At our request, a large number of unions participated in the attempt to stop passage of this discriminatory law that legally wrote second-class citizenship into our national fabric for the first time.

During the past year, our Committee to Combat Intolerance was also called upon to extend the range of its activity and we participated in the conventions of the New Hampshire and Vermont Federations of Labor. In the case of the former state it fell to us, as the only labor civil rights agency in this section of New England to aid organized labor in attempting to win passage in the New Hampshire Legislature of a bill to outlaw discrimination in hotels and resorts. In this case, incidentally, we were present at the State House in Concord when the hearing on the bill was held and were witness to the mousing by a hotel industry leader of the most disgraceful series of epithets against Negroes, Catholics and Jews ever heard in a legislative hearing. These people made absolutely no pretenses—they admitted that they were guilty of discrimination and made it plain that if they could they would continue to discriminate. And unfortunately they will be free to continue doing so because they were able to defeat the bill that organized labor had given such wholehearted backing to.

I'd like to skip away from the local scene for a few minutes to the national level. Here labor, despite its faults and weaknesses, has done a tremendous job of forging ahead in the field of civil rights. A recent study shows that in the last ten years there has been a steady and a most significant line of progress in reducing exclusionary and discriminatory practices, as a result of continuing programs of education and legislation.

Ten years ago, in 1943, unions which discriminated in one form or another represented 18.7 per cent of the total number of organized workers. The drive to eliminate discrimination from the labor movement has resulted in the reduction of that figure to 4 per cent of the total number of organized workers. Actually, however, it may be even less than 4 per cent since the discriminatory unions are compelled to comply with the FEP laws now in effect in 12 states and 28 cities.

In addition, unions which have set up Fair Practices Departments devoted to safeguarding the rights and expanding the opportunities for employment of all members—regardless of race, color, creed or nationality, now spend approximately \$1½ million annually on this work.

It must be admitted, however, that one task ahead of us is to intensify even further our union program of education and enforcement in the fields of prejudice and discrimination.

On the other hand, labor has been playing a front-running role in the civil rights struggle, we have come up against a national administration in Washington that professes opposition to discrimination against minorities and yet has brought about absolutely no concrete results. Some generalities were phrased by the President to the effect that discrimination, segregation and prejudice are morally wrong—but thus far he has apparently been reluctant to use his executive powers or his influence as the head of the administration to combat these evils.

To the contrary, his late leader in the Senate, Robert Alfonso Taft, led the fight against the bill that would have minimized the power of the filibuster to block civil rights legislation.

And the investigating committees set up by his Congressional cohorts have brought about a situation wherein, says the American Library Association, "Professors who hold segregation and discrimination based on color or religion as undemocratic, find themselves suspect as a result of the atmosphere of inquisition created in Washington."

In addition, although during the last campaign he heartily condemned the McCarran Immigration Act for the discriminatory and undemocratic piece of legislation that it is, the President has failed to press strongly for its revision, but instead was content to make a deal for emergency legislation to admit displaced persons to the extent of two hundred some odd thousand. I might at this moment mention that organized labor, which has called for the revision of the McCarran Act because it reflects old prejudices and false assumptions about foreign peoples—and this is just one of its many faults—has not given up on the attempt to win for America a new and democratic immigration law, despite the knuckling under of the President.

The crowning insult to America's minorities, however and the most intellectually and morally dishonest act of the present administration came about when the President paid off a political debt to the Dixiecrats by appointing Governor James F. Byrnes of South Carolina as a delegate to the United Nations. Jimmie Byrnes, a self-confessed bigot of the first order, a man who has threatened that if the United States Supreme Court has the nerve to rule that South Carolina must give up its segregated school system, he will personally move to bring about the abolition of the public school system in that state. This man now represents us in the United Nations. At a time when America is seeking to solidify the support of millions of non-white people for our anti-Communist foreign policy, the President sends to represent us at the United Nations—a body where the majority of the people represented are non-white—a confirmed bigot. A stronger slap in the face could not have been given our friends if it had been deliberately calculated. A more stupid answer to the Communist lie about the effect of discrimination in America could not possibly have been contrived.

Now what I have called to your attention cannot but convince you that on the national level the cause of civil rights will do well to hold its own during the current administration. Any gains that we may make will be gravy in view of the start to which we got off.

And, accordingly, the job of pushing the fight forward falls inevitably upon the AFL and the rest of the labor movement. We must act as the agency to promote Democracy within

industry and the nation as a whole. For, as President Meany says in his Labor Day message, "We want to see that an end comes to discrimination which denies some persons equal opportunities."

In closing, I would like to urge each and every one of the delegates present to do all he can during the coming year to intensify his local's fair practices program. And I would further urge you to adopt as your personal daily guide the following resolution endorsed in 1944 by Cardinal Spellman: "1. I will spread no rumor or slander against any sect. 2. I will never try to indict a whole people by reason of the delinquency of any member. 3. I will daily deal with every man in business, in social and in political relations, only on the basis of his true individual worth. 4. In my daily conduct I will consecrate myself, hour by hour, to the achievement of the highest ideal of the dignity of mankind human equality, human fellowship and human brotherhood."

Thank you very much.

(President Brides presents Convention guest badge to Mr. Julius Bernstein.)

President Brides: Thank you, Mr. Julius Bernstein, for your talk to the delegates here this afternoon. We know that you have been in attendance with us for several years and we look forward to seeing you with us in the years hence, and we want to thank you for coming here this afternoon.

At this time the delegates in the rear of the hall will kindly be as quiet as possible. Chairman Ellis of the Resolutions Committee.

Delegate Ellis: The Committee has concurred in our resolutions. There you will find on the Resolution as submitted this morning—Resolution No. 49, Resolution No. 50, Resolution No. 51, and Resolution No. 61 which will be at the Convention in the morning. The Chairman will read Resolutions Nos. 49, 50, 51 and 61.

(Chairman Ellis then read Resolutions Nos. 49, 50, 51 and 61.)

RESOLUTION No. 49

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN

Whereas: President William Green for 28 years guided the destinies of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: Under his sound leadership and statesmanship the American Federation of Labor grew to a position of national and international significance, and

Whereas: Under his zealous and inspiring direction the wage earners of this country achieved unprecedented improvements in wages, hours and working conditions, and

Whereas: He exerted a salutary influence on the social and economic progress of our country, and

Whereas: Trade Unionists of the nation suffered a grievous loss at his passing November 21, 1952, therefore be it

Resolved: That the delegates to this 67th annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled in Springfield, Mass., August 10-14, 1953 stand in silent tribute to the memory of a great leader, and be it further

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor suggest to the American Federation of Labor the establishment of a William Green memorial at his beloved Coshocton, Ohio or take other proper steps to perpetuate his memory.

(Submitted by the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.)

RESOLUTION No. 50

TRIBUTE TO MAURICE J. TOBIN

Whereas: In the passing of Maurice J. Tobin workers of Massachusetts and the nation have lost a staunch friend and courageous fighter, and

Whereas: In his career of public service he demonstrated his deep affection and interest in the problems of wage earners, and

Whereas: In the position of Secretary of Labor he contributed greatly to the advancement of the interests of the workers of the nation, particularly in equalizing wage differentials between various sections of the country, therefore be it

Resolved: That the delegates to this 67th Annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, assembled in Springfield, Mass., August 10-14, 1953 stand in silent tribute to the memory of one of this state's most illustrious sons and one of the trade union movement's ablest advocates, and be it further

Resolved: That copies of this resolution together with our condolence be sent to members of his family.

(Submitted by the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.)

RESOLUTION No. 51

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER

Whereas: The late Senator Robert F. Wagner was the author of much legislation beneficial to working people during his service in the United States Senate, and

Whereas: He sponsored the Wagner Act which has been described as labor's "Magna Charta" in 1935, and

Whereas: He played an important part in framing the housing legislation enacted in Congress in recent years, and

Whereas: He demonstrated his deep affection for the working people in all of his other legislative efforts, therefore be it

Resolved: That the delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 10-14, 1953 stand in silent tribute and respect to the memory of one of our ablest and most effective friends.

(Submitted by the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.)

RESOLUTION NO. 61

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET M. WIESMAN

Whereas: In the past few days the Federation of Labor and the trade union movement has suffered the loss of a faithful and fearless worker in the passing of Margaret M. Wiesman, and

Whereas: For many years she worked closely with the late Robert J. Watt, Kenneth I. Taylor and Kenneth J. Kelley on legislation at the State House, and

Whereas: In her capacity as executive secretary of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts she waged many gallant fights for the protection of consumers and working people, therefore be it

Resolved: That the delegates to the 67th annual convention of the Massachusetts Fed-

eration of Labor assembled in Springfield, Mass., August 10-14, 1953, stand in silent tribute and respect to the memory of an outstanding worker in the field of labor legislation, the late Margaret M. Wiesman.

(Submitted by: Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.)

Delegate Ellis: The Resolutions Committee concurs on Resolutions Nos. 49, 50, 51 and 61, and I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the action of the Resolutions Committee be the action of this Convention.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the action of the Resolutions Committee be the action of this Convention; that one minute of silence be observed by the delegates standing; that it be for all resolutions that have been read for all other departed souls who have been friendly to the labor movement.

I will now ask the delegates to rise.

(Delegates then arose for one minute of silent tribute.)

President Brides (Continuing): Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates, I would ask you to take the Resolutions pamphlet that was given to you when you registered, and I am going to read off the resolutions that are referred to other committees, other than the Resolutions Committee. All resolutions are referred to the Resolutions Committee except Resolutions No. 9, No. 15, No. 24 and No. 48. Those are referred to the Committee on Union Labels.

And Resolutions Nos. 28, 45, 52, 53 are referred to the Committee on Constitution.

All of the other resolutions contained in the printed booklet which you have before you go to the Resolutions Committee except for those two categories that I just read.

Now, some additional resolutions have been received up to now that I will read off, and upon the acceptance of them by the delegates they will be referred to their respective committees. Might I say that under the Constitution and under the procedure of this Convention, in order to have the resolutions printed they must—these and any others that any delegate intends to submit—should be in our hands, either Mrs. Hennessey's hands or my hands, before twelve o'clock tomorrow before the morning session adjourns, in order that they can be printed and be in the hands of the delegates by Wednesday afternoon.

I think you will all agree that it is unfair to act upon resolutions that you don't have

in print before you. So if there are any delegates that plan or intend to submit additional resolutions, get them up to us before twelve o'clock tomorrow. These have been received up until now.

(Secretary Kelley then read Resolutions Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.)

Secretary Kelley (Continuing): Resolution No. 61 was acted upon, the standing in silent tribute and it applies to Margaret M. Wiesman, and I will read the resolve since it has already been disposed of.

(Secretary Kelley then read the Resolve of Resolution No. 61.)

(Secretary Kelley then read Resolutions Nos. 67 and 63.)

I move, Mr. Chairman, pursuant to the provision in the Constitution for the admission of these resolutions, that they be admitted and be referred to their respective committees.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the resolutions be admitted and sent to the respective committees. Is there anything to be said on the motion? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Chairman John Carroll of the Constitution Committee.

Delegate Carroll: (Cement Finishers, Local 534, Boston). There will be a meeting of the Constitution Committee immediately after the morning session tomorrow. Members of the Committee are:

(Delegate Carroll then read the names of members of the Constitution Committee.)

Please note, immediately after the first session of the Convention tomorrow we will meet in the rear of the room on the right-hand side.

President Brides: Thank you, Chairman Carroll. Now, that concludes it, unless there is any other announcement. Tomorrow morning's session and all sessions in the morning will start at 9:30 a.m.

The Chair now awaits a motion to adjourn the Convention until tomorrow morning.

Delegate Velleman (Central Labor Union, Malden): I make a motion to adjourn.

President Brides: Is there anything to be said on the motion? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(The Convention then adjourned at 4:40 o'clock p.m. to resume at 9:30 o'clock a.m. Tuesday, August 11, 1953.)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1953

MORNING SESSION

The Convention convened at 10:00 o'clock a.m., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The Convention will please come to order. The Sergeant-at-Arms in the rear of the hall will get the delegates into their chairs, please. I wonder if the Springfield Reception Committee will see if Reverend Bushong is in the rear of the hall.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: The delegate at "mike" 2. What does the delegate rise for?

Same delegate: Mr. Chairman, Michael Riordan, Local 47, Firemen and Oilers of Brockton. I rise for the purpose of making a motion, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: State your motion.

Delegate Riordan: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the Red Cross be invited to set up a blood-donating center at this Convention, so that any member or delegate who wishes to donate blood can do so.

Delegate Lockhart: Mr. Chairman, Delegate Lockhart, Quincy Central Labor Union. I rise for the purpose of seconding Brother Riordan's motion.

Delegate O'Donnell: Delegate Helen Tafe O'Donnell, Local 711, Retail Clerks. I rise to second that motion, too, sir.

President Brides: Are you ready for the motion? All those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The ayes have it, It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time Secretary Kelley will read several communications.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates: The following communications have been received from speakers and others who were invited to attend this convention. Yesterday afternoon we had listed on our program a Reverend Emerson Smith. This telegram was received late yesterday afternoon.

"Not able to be with you today—laid up with an ear infection. Best wishes to you and to all of the boys. Hate to miss it. Reverend Emerson W. Smith."

"Fraternal greeting and best wishes for a harmonious and successful convention. E. M. Hogan, General Secretary-Treasurer, United Garment Workers of America."

This is from the United States Department of Labor:

"Dear Mr. Kelley: Thank you for your thoughtfulness in inviting me to address the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, which will convene in Springfield, Massachusetts, on August 10. It is with a feeling of deep regret that I must advise you of my inability to join with you on this occasion. Due to the extreme pressure of official duties and an already overcrowded schedule, I have been forced to decline all invitations except those to which I am committed for an indefinite period.

Please extend my sincere best wishes to your members in attendance.

With every good wish for a very successful convention, I am

Yours very truly,

Martin P. Durkin,
Secretary of Labor."

Incidentally, in connection with this communication, Secretary Durkin has assigned Under

Secretary Spencer Miller, Jr., to represent the Department of Labor, and he will be here on Thursday morning.

This from the Pattern Makers League of North America:

"Dear Sir and Brother: Your kind invitation to attend and address your convention during the week of August 10 has been received. I deeply appreciate the honor inherent in your invitation to visit your convention of outstanding delegates representing important affiliates of the American Federation of Labor.

During that week I am scheduled to be in Chicago and vicinity in matters important to our League.

I wish you every success in your convention in meeting the many problems which confront our organizations in these trying times.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
George E. Lynch,
General President."

This communication is from Labor's League for Political Education:

"This is in further reference to your correspondence of June 11.

Unfortunately, I have not been able to make the desired change in my schedule; therefore, it will not be possible for me to join with you and your colleagues at the 67th Annual Convention of your Federation.

However, I should like to assign Assistant Director William J. McSorley, Jr., to address your convention, if it is agreeable to you. If so, please advise me of the time scheduled for his appearance.

I sincerely hope it will be possible for your Federation to dispose of some of the membership booklets, especially to those International Unions whose officers are not participating in our campaign. Every effort made by your Federation in this direction will be additional dollars for your State in the 1954 campaign.

With kind personal regards and best wishes for a successful convention, I am,

Fraternally yours,
James L. McDevitt,
Director."

And Mr. McDevitt has sent his assistant, Mr. McSorley, who will speak to us later on this morning.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that the contents of these letters be spread upon the record and the minutes of this convention.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the contents of these letters be spread upon the record of this convention. Is there anything to be said on the motion? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "Aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee will report.

(Delegate Grady made a partial report of the Credentials Committee.)

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman, I move that the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the delegates be seated

with voice and vote. Is there anything to be said on the motion? If not, all those in favor please say "aye." Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The convention will kindly come to order. The first speaker this morning is one who comes to this convention to enlighten the delegates insofar as Union Labor Life Insurance is concerned. Many of our locals at the present time have Union Labor Life Insurance in many forms. I know the address of the speaker this morning will be one of interest and one that we will all pay attention to because many of our Locals now have health and welfare funds.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you this morning Mr. Joseph McGarr of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company.

JOSEPH McGARR

(Union Labor Life Insurance Company)

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary, Officers, Delegates, Guests and Friends of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor: It is indeed a great pleasure to be invited to address the delegates of this 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and we of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company sincerely appreciate this opportunity of meeting with you. In previous years and at other conventions we of the company have boasted with justifiable pride and with substantial proof of our tremendous growth and progress in the field of pensions, and particularly welfare fund programs.

After 26 years of such progress wherein each current year has surpassed the previous year's record, it has become an old story to you and to the millions of organized members of Labor. This story is told most effectively in our latest Annual Report which we have distributed in quantity at this morning's session of your convention. I am certain that this Annual report will have a real meaning to you and will stimulate a genuine glow of pride in you, inasmuch as it has received several awards of excellence from the insurance industry, not only because of its professional layout but also because it gives a real insight into the operation of an insurance company, which is your own company.

There are many reasons behind the success of any organization, whether it is in the field of labor such as your own state organization, or whether it is in the field of insurance, such as the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. Very briefly I am going to enumerate only a few of the reasons why we have been successful in our field and have performed a real permanent service to organized labor.

Establishing a welfare plan is a long, arduous and detailed process to the inexperienced trustee. Information must be secured and decisions made on Federal and State laws, on administrative procedures; collecting in full the correct amount of contributions, in establishing a rostrum of eligible persons, of collecting data on these eligibles and their dependents, of preparing a trust agreement, of determining equitable rules of eligibility, of determining not only the right kinds of insurance to buy but the right amount of insurance, of preparing a proper clause to be included in your contract, of preparing agreements known as "assent participation" for the inclusion of employers with whom contracts are signed after the original contract.

These are only some of the steps to be taken and decided upon before any benefits are received by the members of your organization. Yet the very success of any welfare plan depends upon the decisions which we ask inexperienced trustees to make concerning the many details, unfortunately, and all too fre-

quently, the trustee makes too many mistakes, not because of stubbornness on his part but simply because he doesn't know. Briefly, he hasn't sought competent, capable and qualified advice about a field of endeavor we can't expect him to know and understand. This observation just made is not a personal observation of mine, but it is the considered opinion of many in the insurance field. And yet the position of the employer-trustee is almost in complete reverse. His aid to provide workman's compensation, personal liability coverage, bonds, and allied kinds of insurance, has done two things for him. First, it has exposed him to insurance companies and to insurance representatives, and secondly, it has made him seek out their advice and their experience when he is confronted with the need of contributing to the establishment of a welfare plan. The desire of being helped and securing the help and guidance of insurance representatives results in an employer-trustee who has been fortified with information on all facets of a welfare plan, and with this knowledge he attempts to control the complete operation of the fund.

This, then, is the unfortunate story of the development of some welfare programs, an aggressive attitude in successfully bargaining for the establishment of a welfare plan and then a complete loss of control of the operation of the fund when it has been established. When you are in need of help, whether it be medical or spiritual or legal, you logically seek out the aid of a qualified, capable and sympathetic advisor who can and will assist you because of his knowledge of your problems. The same logic should be applied to your aims in the field of welfare insurance.

Twenty-six years ago the American Federation of Labor organized for you an insurance company to which you could direct requests and secure the assistance that you now have. These twenty-six years of efforts in this field have supplied to you an insurance company and insurance representatives who are trained, capable, experienced and qualified to give you not just the help that you seek but the very best aid that you could secure. We can guarantee to you that as a result of our mutual co-operation in the field of welfare plans that you and your members will benefit to a greater degree as a result of this mutual effort. Your trustee will be as well qualified to discuss intelligently all factors in developing the welfare fund with the employer-trustee, and will be better fortified to control the plans at all times for the advantage of all of your members.

Please accept my sincere hopes that the deliberations at these sessions of your convention will be beneficial and fruitful through the months and years ahead, and please also accept on behalf of myself and my associates who are present here with me our sincere thanks for the many courtesies which you have extended to us during our visit with you. Thank you.

(President Brides presents Convention Guest Badge to Mr. McGarr.)

President Brides: Thank you, Mr. McGarr, for your interesting discussion here this morning with the delegataes in behalf of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. I am quite sure that many of the delegates will bring back to their locals your message here this morning. We want to thank you for coming here.

At this time the Chairman of the Constitution Committee, John Carroll, wants to make an announcement.

Delegate Carroll: There will be a meeting of the Constitution Committee in this corner room immediately after the adjournment of this morning's session. I wish to announce again

the names of all of those who are members of the Constitution Committee.

(Delegate Carroll then read the names of members of the Constitution Committee.)

President Brides: Thank you, Chairman Carroll. At this time the Chairman of the Reception Committee in Springfield, Roy Suprangent, wants to make an important announcement. It is a beautiful day outside and I presume that all the delegates want to take advantage of what Brother Suprangent is going to discuss with you this morning.

Delegate Suprangent: Thank you, Henry. I might say that we have a beautiful day. The Central Labor Union has made certain commitments at Riverside Park for the afternoon's outing. Now if the tickets go over our commitment, which we expect at the present time, we will have to know not later than eleven o'clock. So there will be no tickets sold after eleven o'clock. Women are invited. We have arranged a good program—your committee has—and a bus will leave—for those of you who have no transportation—at 12:15 from the Kimball Hotel. The reason for leaving from the Kimball is that we believe there are some people that would like to change their clothes in order to attend this outing and have some fun. So the bus will leave from the Kimball Hotel at 12:15.

Now, tickets may be purchased from delegates on the floor, or we have Mr. Leonard at the rear, in the left rear, who has tickets for sale up to eleven o'clock. Now we would like to have as many as possible attend. We have already made our commitment and we have to know definitely by eleven. So if anybody wants to go, please make up your mind before eleven o'clock. Thank you.

President Brides: The next speaker this morning will bring a message to the delegates affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor of the outstanding work that is being done in the City of Hope. Not only do they know of the outstanding work that is being done by the City of Hope, but many of the locals are making contributions to the City of Hope.

I am quite sure that the untiring work being done by the next speaker not only has been appreciated by many of our members but is being appreciated by those from the New England area, who visit the City of Hope. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you this morning the New England representative of the City of Hope, Louis Glickman.

LOUIS GLICKMAN (New England Representative, City of Hope)

President Brides, Officers, Guests and Delegates to the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor: I am here today not only to give you a few pertinent details about what has happened recently at the City of Hope, but I also want to publicly thank all of those in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor who have been co-operating so wonderfully on the City of Hope program. All of the officers of the State Federation as well as the officers and members of most of the locals in the state have been wonderful in the program. President Brides said a few kind words about the work that we have been trying to put in. As usual he is very modest, because he didn't tell you how he and the other officers of the State Federation with the thousand and one things they always have to do, are still always willing to do as much as they can and have done as much as they can for the City of

Hope as they do for every other wonderful part of labor's program.

Unfortunately, the delegates who are assembled here today are probably not those who should hear the City of Hope story in its entirety. By the fact that you are here, by the fact that you are delegates, you people who have been active in labor programs are probably aware of what City of Hope is doing. It is the people—as in most organizations—who are active who have the story. The reason why this message is very important to every one of us in this hall today is that very tragically we have found out that in every community there are people who have spent thousands of dollars of their own money; money that they borrowed in many cases; money that they didn't have when—if they had known about the City of Hope program—they could not only have saved themselves this financial bankruptcy, but they could have had the benefit of probably the most wonderful labor fraternal medical program in the world today.

Now, in the last year the City of Hope has expanded its facilities so that there are today operating a cancer center for cancer victims and a heart center for heart victims, as well as those victims of tuberculosis. Now any trade unionist or his family who is afflicted with cancer or who needs heart surgery or has tuberculosis is eligible to go out to City of Hope under the new regulations. Even their transportation is paid. They are kept there until they are completely cured and then they are sent back home again.

Now, fellow delegates, as wonderful a medical program as City of Hope is, it so happens that it stands for something more important than the fact that it is even today taking from every community people for this free care. The important thing about the City of Hope is that it is an attempt to answer one of the major social problems of our time. Now I am not talking in terms of intangibles. We just have to ask ourselves what we would do if a member of our family should get cancer. All of us know the thousands of dollars that it takes in operations, in treatment, in drugs. Probably all of us know first hand about people who have had to go through this financial bankruptcy as well as the suffering. Now that is a problem that is not limited to cancer; it is limited to all kinds of diseases. There is just not enough medical protection for the people of the country today. Most of us in organized labor think we have the answer. We have been fighting—or the majority of organized labor has been fighting—for years and is fighting today for some kind of national medical program. Until we get such a national medical program, the same suffering and chaos that is going on in medicine today—people going without care and bankrupting themselves—is going to continue. Organized labor, differently from some of the groups who are fighting a national medical program, has different solutions.

Until we can get the program that we think we need for the whole country, we are trying to adopt temporary devices that we can use now. And that is what City of Hope is: it is a symbol of what can and should be done in the way of free medical care for the millions of people of our country. Now the fact that we don't have a national medical program and the fact that City of Hope isn't even bigger than it is, is not due to the opponents of some kind of a proper medical program.

I'm sorry to say, brothers, that's our own fault. In many other things in the wonderful place of democracy that we have, we have the opportunity to build these programs up if we will only do what we can, if we will only meet and work at the things that are available to us.

Now, I want to give you an example in bread-and-butter terms. As I was coming up here from Providence, Rhode Island, I stopped in at a little inn to have a glass of beer, and there were a few people around the bar who were talking about the fact that just about a month ago the people in one of the plants had to take an 8½-cent cut in wages.

When I heard this I immediately pricked up my ears, and I asked them if the plant was organized. They said, "Sure, it's organized. Everything around here is organized."

Then I wanted to know more about the cut, so they said something which probably would make the blood in every person in this room boil, as it did mine. They said, "Well, the Union sold out to the Company." So naturally I wasn't going to let it rest there. I wanted some more information. I said, "What do you mean? Didn't you have a membership meeting to vote on the cut?"

So one of the fellows spoke up and said, "Oh, sure, we had a membership meeting, but only a few of the boys attended and they railroaded it through." So then I pointed out to them what was quite obvious: that if the members had been attending the meetings they could have voted on it whichever way they wanted.

Well, he was an intelligent guy and he said, "Well, you're right." So five minutes ago, having said that the Union sold out to the Company, he now changed his tack and admitted that it was a fact that the members weren't attentive enough to Union problems.

It is the same thing in this medical program here. We need a proper medical program, and if we fight for it, we'll have it.

Now, I just want to sum up here with one final thing. Sometimes as we go around the various areas we find that some of the people ask, "What is the City of Hope doing specifically? What is it going to do for us?" Well, that is a very important question because City of Hope is taking for free-care patients trade unionists from all over the different communities in America. But I think we have to ask more than that. When we go out on a strike, some of the lay people who don't understand organized labor sometimes ask, "What are they striking for? The money that they lose on the strike is going to take them years to make up." And then it is pointed out to them that this might be true, but that shows definitely in all probability the justice of the strike, because why do people go out on strike when they know it is going to take them a long time to make it up? They do it for their children and for their grandchildren, for their fellow workers, for their communities—for the whole country.

Now, the same thing is true that in supporting City of Hope we not only support a medical program that is a help and aid to our union people, but we support a medical program that the whole country needs very badly. We support it to build a still better America. I thank you very much, fellow delegates.

(President Brides presents Convention Guest Badge to Mr. Louis Glickman.)

President Brides: In behalf of the delegates assembled at this 67th Annual Convention, I want to thank you, Louis Glickman, and we know that your interesting talk here this morning on behalf of the City of Hope will bring fruit not only to yourself but to many, many sufferers who are now there from the New England area.

We have had many speakers in attendance at our conventions; we have had all types of people, but I believe this is the first time I have had the opportunity to present to you a man who is doing an outstanding job on behalf

of the citizens of the City of Springfield, one whom the Fire Fighters themselves say is a grand fellow, and when they say he is a Grand Fellow, he must be a swell guy.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you this morning for a few words the Chief of the Fire Department, Chief Patingre of Springfield.

RENE J. PATINGRE

(Chief of Fire Department, Springfield)

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor: I am here this morning to bring you the greetings of each member of my department. We are very happy to see you assembled here in our city. We hope that you will have a good time, and we feel sure that after this visit you will, in years to come, visit us again.

As I stand here looking at all you delegates that come from far and near, I realize you come for one purpose: the purpose of making the conditions of your fellowmen in your various locations better than they are today.

As I think back over a period of a few years, I can remember Fire Fighters being called the forgotten men. Due to the efforts of the International Association of Fire Fighters, in connection with the American Federation of Labor, and likewise in connection with all the various locals that constitute the International, I am proud to be able to tell you what has been done for the Fire Fighters. He was the forgotten man, but through your efforts he no longer is called such. And it is something that has created a lasting impression throughout the country. Here in Springfield I have a group of men under me that I am quite proud of.

Local No. 248, which is the number of our local in Springfield—has co-operated with me and I have tried to co-operate with them in the true sense of the word. I am really proud to be the leader of such a group and proud of what they have accomplished.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, you are delegates, duly accredited delegates to this convention. A trust has been placed in all of you to do a certain job. We hope you do enjoy your stay here. Let's not make it all work. Have some play. But when you disperse and go back to your various communities and make your reports to your various organizations, let them be able to say to you—after they have received your reports—let them look you straight in the eye and say, "Well done, my good and faithful servant." Thank you very much.

(President Brides presented Convention Guest Badge to Chief Patingre.)

President Brides: Now we know why he is the Chief of the Fire Department here in Springfield. Certainly he has not only been outspoken on behalf of the Fire Fighters International Union, but I think he is one of the men who want to see that Fire Fighters are union and human beings also.

And this morning we want to say to you, Chief, thank you very kindly for your efforts here this morning.

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms kindly get on the job in the back of hall there and get all the delegates into their chairs? I believe those that are attentive in the hall want to listen to the speakers. Please be kind enough to come in and take your chairs.

The next speaker this morning possibly needs no introduction from me to you. He has been

in attendance at many of our conventions, and always has been a welcome visitor to our fair City of Boston. This morning he comes here with a very important message, one that I believe all the delegates of this convention should pay the strictest attention to, and I ask you to be kind enough to give to the next speaker your undivided attention because I feel that his long journey here this morning with the message that he has for us will not only be of interest to you and to your local members, but certainly as a trade unionist himself we want to give him our fullest co-operation in his endeavors and also in his talk this morning.

I now present to you William McSorley, Assistant Director of Labor's League for Political Education. William McSorley.

WILLIAM J. MCSORLEY

(Assistant Director, Labor's League for Political Education)

President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, members of the Executive Board, Delegates to this 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and fellow trade unionists: I want first of all to convey to each of you here this morning Director Jim McDevitt's sincere regret that he was unable to be here. However, he is meeting with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago, and of course could not attend. I also want to convey to your officers, to you delegates and through you delegates to the membership of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts the sincere thanks of the officers and staff of Labor's League for Political Education for the whole-hearted support and co-operation you have given us.

I want this morning to speak about two things. I want first of all to mention two very important changes in the over-all structure of Labor's League, and secondly, I want to point out the reasons why we certainly should all realize that today, more than ever before, our destiny as trade unionists, as working men and women, and as citizens of this country, hinges on political legislation as a result of our activity in the political field.

Now, one of the changes in the League's structure was the creation of a women's division. At the present time plans are being worked out, and it is expected that early in September the final plans will be announced, creating and setting up within the League a women's division for the primary purpose of appealing to the wives of trade union members, to the women members of our unions and so on, to come in more closely to our political education program and assist us in that program.

Now, every place throughout the country where we have called on the existing auxiliaries or volunteer committees of women and so on to come in and help us, we have been just that much more successful. Now we are going to attempt to do that same thing on a national scale with a woman director to head up that division in order—and I want to repeat that—in order to bring the wives of the union members and women members of our trade unions in more actively to our political campaign.

The second change has to do with the matter of the voluntary contributions. As you realize, in the past we have always had a contribution collection drive in a campaign year. Now, that left us short in two ways: First of all, our money came in too late to be effective in the one-party states in the South, where victory in the primary is tantamount to election.

It also found us short of funds, and funds coming in in October and November for political campaigns. Now, a dollar coming in in late October or November would have been worth \$15.00 in July or August, when it could be committed for some purpose, such as radio, television, printing, and so on. Now, to further illustrate that, a lot of our money came in very, very late in the campaign. In fact, in this year of 1953 so far we have collected over \$10,000 to be used in the 1953 campaign. It sounds ridiculous, but it is an example of how slow some of our people are in acting.

Now to correct that, from now on we are going to have a contribution drive every year. In other words, there is a drive going on right now in 1953 to insure that we will have adequate funds to enter the 1954 Congressional campaigns early.

Another change in that is that the money now is going from the local unions to the international union and back into the League.

Another change in that is that 50 per cent of all the funds collected in any state will be returned to that state for use by that state.

Now we feel that that will help us first of all by getting in funds early enough to go into the campaign successfully. Secondly, it will bring about a greater degree of participation on the part of the local unions because the International does the actual collecting.

And thirdly, we feel that the State Federations of Labor and the Central Labor Unions should come into it more actively, because they stand to benefit 50 cents out of every dollar that they help to collect.

I want to say as of the 31st of July sixty-two National and International Unions have forwarded books to all of their locals. That involved some 16,000 local unions, and I might say also that returns are coming in very slowly, but much better than in the past percentagewise.

We have many more locals that are sending in a 100 per cent contribution. We had a lot of success in the conventions that we have been visiting, where the delegates have bought tickets; each delegate and guest has bought a ticket. Now just a short time ago in Oregon a delegate and guest bought a ticket. The same thing happened in Idaho; the same thing happened in North Dakota; the same thing happened in Texas.

Now, just in case that would be contagious and come up in this area, I brought a few books along this morning and possibly we could sell some tickets here.

Now I certainly don't want to seem to be criticizing, but it might do some good for the delegates here to buy a ticket and then go back to their local unions and encourage their membership to buy a ticket. We should do something to get this contribution drive off the ground here in Massachusetts, and it certainly is on the ground. As of the 31st of July there has been collected in the State of Massachusetts \$245. Well, that figures out roughly to 35 cents per local union—which isn't too good. But there are going to be some important campaigns coming up next year in the State of Massachusetts and we will not have funds to go into those campaigns.

In any event, I hope that when you leave here and go back to your local unions that you will do all you can to impress upon your members the importance of this contribution drive and do something to get it started, to discuss some of the issues that face us as trade unionists and as working men and women in order that our members will realize the need for these contributions. I think that probably the best approach that we can use is that this

is the best investment that our members could make. When you stop to think that all we have is a contribution of one dollar to protect the wages and working conditions and social gains that we are enjoying today, then certainly it is a wonderful investment.

And today political action is more important than any other phase of the trade-union movement. It certainly is more important than collective bargaining, because it does us little good to have the right to try to bargain collectively if we are tied at all corners by legislation. This is certainly more important in organization because, again, it does us very little good to have the right to try to organize if we are tied in by state or federal legislation. And more and more of our local leadership is coming to realize that it is the most important part of our trade-union movement at this time. And more and more of them are realizing that it is an all-year "in-and-out" job. It is an integral part of our trade-union movement and one of the very most important.

Now what we have to do is carry that feeling back to the members, to impress upon the members the importance of this part of our movement, how important it is for them to study these issues and then qualify themselves to vote and then go out and vote for candidates who will support them once they are elected. We have to impress upon them that every single one of their votes is important.

Now, following the election last year there was an outburst by the newspaper columnists, the radio commentators and a few others, that labor had suffered a great defeat. Nothing is further from the truth. Labor had a substantial victory in the 1952 election, and I want to point out just exactly why and how they had that victory. If you will recall, our primary function was to bring to our members the records of candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives, so that they in turn could study those records and then vote for persons that would support them once they were elected.

Well, the record shows that they did exactly that, and as a result of that many of the worst reactionaries in Congress were defeated, and I would like to just very briefly mention a few of those. First of all, in the State of Washington, Senator Cain, who was one of the ultra reactionary anti-labor Senators in the history of this country, was defeated, and that was an out-and-out labor campaign. It was an out-and-out labor campaign directed against the Washington State Federation of Labor and against Ed Weston, the President, in particular. It was directed against him so strongly that he went on the radio on two occasions and denied that he was a candidate for the State Federation of Labor or that he was a candidate for the United States Senate.

In little Montana Senator Ecton, another reactionary anti-labor man, was defeated by Mike Mansfield, a liberal. In Maine, close by here, Senator Brewster was defeated through the efforts of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

Now right here in the State of Massachusetts a wonderful victory was accomplished in the election of Senator Kennedy over Senator Lodge. In North Dakota, in the Republican primary, Senator Langer, a Republican liberal, was re-elected.

In West Virginia, Senator Kilgore was re-elected despite bitter opposition.

Senator Chavez in New Mexico—and I could go on down the line. But I want to point out that every one of those men were either elected or re-elected despite the sweep made by General Eisenhower, and it certainly was a great

sweep—6,600,000 vote majority. There was only one other time in Presidential campaign history that anything nearly approached that, and that was the campaign in 1936 by Franklin Roosevelt. But there is a distinct difference between those two victories. When Franklin Roosevelt finished in 1936 there were only 17 Republicans left in the Senate and there were only 89 Republicans left in the House.

Last year when General Eisenhower finished there were 47 Democrats left in the Senate and 212 Democrats left in the House of Representatives. So certainly there was a difference in those two sweeps. General Eisenhower swept in, but he didn't sweep the whole Congress in with him, and we feel that it was our people working, for example, in Massachusetts and Washington and Montana and so on, in the Senate and House races, that stemmed the tide and enabled us to have many more men in both Houses of Congress than we would have had if we had sat on the sidelines.

Now we feel our people did a good job, and we feel as a result of that we had a substantial victory, and we have friends that we wouldn't have there otherwise. But we do have a new administration, and I want to talk this morning a little bit about the new administration.

After the election and at the time of the inauguration we adopted a policy or an attitude of "wait and see." We wanted to wait and see exactly how this new administration would carry out the campaign pledges they made during the election.

Now very briefly, some of the more important campaign promises and pledges that they made were to halt inflation, to extend social gains, to protect unions, to reduce taxes, to end the Korean war honorably, to support the United Nations, to cut Government spending, to maintain prosperity, to eliminate corruption.

Now, that certainly was a great program, and it certainly would be a great place to live here if that program was carried out, and we certainly all wish them well in their efforts to undertake that program.

Well, as I said before, we maintained the wait-and-see attitude—and we have seen. You might say that we know the trend now—we know the score, and I don't mean the golf score. We have seen not just danger signals but we have seen some disaster signs, and there is a saying going on in Washington now that the people voted for a change and they voted to do away with creeping Socialism, and they say they did away with creeping Socialism, and in place of that they have got galloping vandalism.

I would like to mention some of these signs, and the first one I want to talk about is the hard-money policy that has been adopted by this administration. And that took the form of raising the interest rate on a \$1 billion bond issue $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent. That is the highest interest rate in 19 years on Federal bonds. Immediately it will cost the taxpayers of this country \$225,000,000 in increased taxes to pay that increased interest, but that is not the important part of that move. The important part of that move is a vicious cycle of hard money that has already been created. Immediately it raised the Veterans' Administration's loans from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Now that means that a veteran buying a \$10,000 home will pay \$900 additional interest.

Now \$900 represents just about 10 percent of the \$10,000 home, which is quite a boost in the price of a home.

It raised FHA loans and it raised farm crop loans from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. It is exactly the same move that was made in this country in 1927, and at that time in the Senate

of the United States a Senator from the State of Alabama stood up and made a speech, and among other things said: "What you people are doing can create nothing but a disastrous depression."

Now in 1953, when this new hard-money policy was put into effect, another Senator who, incidentally, is from the State of Alabama, John Sparkman, stood up on the floor of the Senate and delivered a speech against the hard-money policy, and among other things he repeated what the previous Senator had said: that nothing could come of this except a depression.

Now you can take that either way you want. There are two schools of thought on this hard-money policy. There is one group that says it can do nothing but bring about good for the country. There is another group that is just as economically sound and just as well-trained and intelligent and so on that says it can bring on nothing but a depression.

At any rate, everything that we buy that in any manner is affected by any borrowing—whether it is by a manufacturer on a raw-material loan or whether it is on a department-store inventory loan—anything that is affected by any borrowed money, it is going to cost us more.

Now another thing I want to mention very briefly—I know there will be someone here at this convention to discuss this more thoroughly—and that is how they destroyed the low-cost housing and slum-clearance program. They are going to finish out 20,000 of the committed units and then the program is all over; it is through. And it is going to be a hard job to ever recreate another housing program.

Another thing I want to mention is the attempt to destroy the Social Security program. Now, there is an attempt to put the Social Security program on a pay-as-you-go basis. They want to turn the \$17 billion of reserve over to the general fund of the Government, and then pay the older persons and the survivors from the money that comes in. That means that as the money comes in it will be paid out to those people. It also means this: that as the number of survivors and older persons increases, then those payments coming in will have to be spread further, thereby reducing it and thereby slowly killing the Social Security program.

Now in this last session of Congress, Senate Bill 1172 was introduced which called for the outright abolition of the Social Security System. Now we don't feel that could pass or would have passed because it would be political suicide to vote for that bill, but we do feel that it was a smoke screen to take the pressure off the pay-as-you-go plan. So that when everyone is fighting to retain the system, then the pay-as-you-go plan will be passed as a compromise, and believe me when I say this, the pay-as-you-go plan will eventually slowly and painlessly kill the politicians kill the Social Security program.

Now there are a lot of people who say they couldn't do it, but just stop to think what happened to Social Security in the 80th Congress. Without any reservation they removed 750,000 people from the program and allowed them no protection at all. So don't think that the pay-as-you-go plan which will kill the program can't be put into effect.

Now another move on at the present time is to invoke a national sales tax or transaction tax. That has been kept very quiet. We have been warned about it for over two years, but just in the last three of four months has it been spoken about in the editorial columns by the columnists and so on.

Now the plan is to push through a so-called millionaire's amendment—it failed in the state Legislatures, but the plan is to push that through the Federal Congress. That is state's rights in reverse. They couldn't get it through a state Legislature so now they are going to try to put it through the Federal Congress. That will limit the taxation of anyone's income to 25 per cent, but it will reduce revenues. Now to supplement and supplement some of these other taxes, they are talking about putting in a Federal Sales Tax, and believe me they are not talking about one or two per cent, they are talking about five, six, eight and as high as ten per cent.

If you figure out the loss of revenue from the 25 per cent limitation, and then take a pencil and figure the percentage of the gross national product that it would take to make up those revenues, then you will come out with the sales tax up around 5½ or 6 per cent, and that is what they are talking mostly about right now.

Now, that is something that concerns all of us because it means that almost 10 per cent of our income will be taxes at that rate, because almost 100 per cent of our income goes right back out for furniture, food, clothing and so on. And all of it would be taxed at that rate, so it is something that we are going to pay the burden on. We are going to bear the burden on that tax if it is passed.

Now they are starting a public relations and a softening-up campaign. You can see it a little more in the newspapers, in the magazines, from the commentators and so on.

Even Secretary-Treasurer Humphrey said that possibly it would be a good thing. It is being actively backed by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Now I am sure someone will be here from the Labor Department to talk about the cuts in the appropriations for the Labor Department, so I am not going to dwell on that at any length. But I do want to say that the overall appropriations were cut better than 11 per cent below what President Eisenhower requested. And one of the most important cuts was in the Wage Hour Division.

Now, not long ago I spoke with a group of Wage Hour investigators in New Jersey and they told me that if they had investigated every plant that came under the Wage Hour law that each one of the investigators would have to complete three cases every day 365 days of the year, which is completely impossible. But still this group were cut 21 per cent below what they had at that time. Now 21 per cent is almost 25 per cent, and you can figure what would happen to any group that lost 25 per cent of its budget.

Now, the reason they were cut was because they were too efficient. One year they found 24,000 violations in their inspections and they returned to the workers \$15 million that had been stolen from them. They were too efficient and too effective, so the Congress invoked what is called Government by appropriation. If it is politically inexpedient to kill a law by outright repealing it or amending it, then they kill it by failing to appropriate the funds to carry it out, and that is exactly what is happening to the Wage Hour Division and the whole Labor Department, because today our Labor Department has been appropriated almost out of existence. It should be one of the greatest because it was set up to take care of all of the working people in this country, but today it is certainly one of the smallest and one of the least cared for.

Now as regards the Labor Department, there was another move attempted, and that was to

transfer the jurisdiction of farm labor from the Department of Labor to the Department of Agriculture. Now the reason given for that was that the Department of Agriculture knew the farmers, knew the farm problems and, therefore, would be best able to handle farm labor. But the real reason isn't given, the real reason is that the Department of Labor was too efficient in handling the wetback labor situation. Now that seems remote to a lot of us here but I want to point out that if it is farm labor to the Department of Agriculture today, then there is no reason in the world why it couldn't be the Building Trades to the Department of Commerce tomorrow, because the Building Trades are in industry and the Commerce Department takes care of industry.

When something like that starts there is no segment of our organization that can feel itself free and exempt from any chance to be taken over like that.

Now, I want to mention here this morning something that I feel, and a great many others feel, is the greatest threat to the working people that this country has ever known, not only as working men and women and as trade unionists but as citizens, as heads of families, and that is the movement which has gained popularity in certain sections of the country and which your fine Senator Kennedy has attacked, the movement that gained popularity under a cute name known as the Dixiecraft Drive. It is more formally known as a state's rights movement and I want to say here this morning that the state's rights movement is the most deadly thing that has ever faced the citizens of this country.

I sincerely believe that we have more to fear from the doctrine of states rights as advocated by the reactionaries that were in control of that movement than we do from any Communist movement. I say that because the state's rights movement is nothing but a cover for all ultimate all-out Fascism.

Now I want to explain the latest move by the socalled state's rightists. I want first of all to mention something to prove the fallacy and the phoniness of their move.

If you will recall, during the 1952 campaign one of the greatest state's righters, Governor Allan Shivers of Texas traveled all around saying, "Leave us alone. Let the states take care of themselves. Let us do it on our own and we will get along better." He supported General Eisenhower on that theory. He was a Dixiecrat. Along with him was Governor Thornton of Colorado, who was another great speaker for state's rights, and Governor Meechum of New Mexico. They went to great lengths to explain the value and the need for return to state's rights, and they were successful in fooling a lot of people. And then they sat back to smile, or whatever you want to say, on their victims, and then something happened. It stopped raining in the Southwest, and when it stopped raining the cattle started to die and the crops started to dry up.

Governor Meechum, Governor Thornton, Allan Shivers, Jack Porter, Republican National Committeeman from Texas, they didn't call a meeting or a session of the Texas Legislature, they didn't call the Texas Legislature to do something under the state's rights program to aid those farmers and cattlemen, but they came right to Washington and asked the Federal Government for aid.

Now it was state's rights last year in the campaign but this year they were like all the rest of us, they were Americans, and when they needed it they went to Washington looking for it.

I think that should point out the fallacy of

this state's rights argument along those lines. But there has been a move on in this last Congress backed by the Chamber of Commerce of the NAM to put an all-inclusive section in the Taft-Hartley law giving the state's rights control of the Taft-Hartley law.

That, very briefly, would mean this: that we would have 48 states' labor policy laws, and as best we could figure out there would be 46 Taft-Hartley laws and two little Wagner laws.

Now certainly you people here in Massachusetts know what kind of a law you could expect if your Legislature was forced to write a complete labor policy law. We certainly know from experience what has happened in those open shop states all over the country where the Legislatures have gone all out to slow down and put the trade union movement out of business. Now that is something that concerns all of us because it will disrupt all of the labor-management relations that involve any national bargaining or bargaining over state lines.

But there is another state's rights move on that affects us much more than that.

Now we have a high standard of living in this country today and a way of life that we are enjoying today because of the individual purchasing power of the working men and women. We have that high individual purchasing power for two reasons. First of all because of the trade union movement in this country that brought about high wages and, secondly, we have that high purchasing power because of legislation, and what I want to say this morning concerns that legislation.

There are three laws that have brought to our working people that high purchasing power. The first as the Walsh-Healey law that protects workers in industry that produce for the Government in contracts of \$10,000 or more. Now I am sure you people here in Massachusetts are familiar with the Walsh-Healey law.

The second law is the Davis-Bacon law that sets the prevailing rate in public construction and that prevailing rate has usually been the union rate.

The third is the Fair Labor Standards Law that sets a 75-cent minimum wage in industries that produce for movement in interstate commerce.

Now very briefly I want to say this: There are millions of people in this country that are getting a decent hourly rate only because of the Walsh-Healey law. There are hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars of public construction that went union that never would have been built at union rates if it wasn't for the Davis-Bacon law, and I don't think there is any building tradesman any place that can stand up and take issue with that statement.

Third, there are millions of people in this country that are getting 75 cents an hour that probably wouldn't be getting 30 cents if it wasn't for the Minimum Wage Law. Now, there is a move on to put a state's rights rider on some bill going through that is going to be only one cent smaller, and it is just going to say this:

"The provisions of these three laws shall not apply in any state unless the Legislature of that state shall first have approved the provisions of these three laws."

It means this: You will have 48 determinations on the Walsh-Healey; you will have 48 determinations on public construction; and you will have 48 determinations on minimum wage.

Now just stop and think what your hourly rate would be if it was up to your Legislature. Well, how would the Legislature set the rate

for public construction? Would it go at the union scale or below it, and what would the Minimum Wage Law be here in Massachusetts?

Now, those are things that you people understand and can answer much more readily than I. You are close to the picture and you know your Legislature.

But I do know this: In one state I spoke to our people and in all sincerity they said that if it was up to their Legislature to set a minimum wage, that it would be some place between 10 and 15 cents an hour. They just laughed at the thought of setting public construction at a union scale, and said they would never make any determination under the Walsh-Healey law.

Now, if that were to go into effect it would destroy our whole economic status, and there are none of us that aren't going to be affected because when you start to lower the economic level and the purchasing power of any segment of our population, then you start to drag all the others down with them. No matter who you are, whether you are in the Building Trades, the Needle Trades, or miscellaneous on anything else, we are all going to suffer under any kind of law like that.

Now I could go on and talk at length of many more things that have happened in this Congress. I know I have been talking quite a while. I could remind you how they are selling the rubber plants that we bought and paid for. I cold tell you how they are selling the barge lines that we bought and paid for. They never sold one before but last year they made a substantial profit and now they are going to sell them. I could tell you how they are planning to do away, dispense with, all the charwomen in Washington and turn that cleaning of Federal buildings over to public companies. I could remind you how rent controls are now out, and I could tell you what they are doing to the Civil Service program.

But I want to mention one thing about the Civil Service program. Each year since its inception each pay period the workers paid their share in and then at the end of the year the Government put in a matched quantity. For the first time since the program started, this year the Federal Government failed to put their matched funds in. It amounted to \$325,000,000. It means that next year in order to keep that retirement pension fund going some Congressman will have to stand up and ask that \$650 million be appropriated.

Well, that might be a little dangerous for a Congressman to get up and ask for something like that. If it goes on the year after that it means that almost a billion dollars will have to be asked for. And then they will probably say, "Well, if the thing is running into the red we had better do away with it."

Well, those are some of the things I wanted to mention to try and impress upon you the position that we are in today, not only a position of losing our trade unions and being more restricted in the operation of our trade unions, but of losing all the social gains that have been built up through the years. I hope they are reasons that will remind each of you why we have to be active in politics, why we have to keep organized politically at the state, the city and the local union level, why we have to get into the committees, why we have to help pick candidates, why we have to impress upon our members the importance of knowing these issues, the importance of their being qualified to vote and then getting out and casting their votes.

Now we were highly successful on the collective bargaining front. You might say we

won that battle. We won wonderful wages and working conditions and so on. Our enemies then turned to a new front, they turned to the legislative front to try and stop us on that front. If we are going to be successful there, the only thing we can do is to turn to the political fronts so that we can be successful in the legislative fronts.

I want to say that there is no International Union, there is no local union, there is no business agent in this state or any other state that is big enough to try and go it alone in this fight. This is something that we are all going to have to get into together. This is something that we are all going to have to work for, and work hard for, and it is something that can be done in Washington. It has to be done in the local unions and it has to be done by people like you, the leaders. It is up to the leaders, and we can only be as successful as the leaders will help us make it. It is something that you people have to do back in your local unions. So I hope when you leave here and go back to your locals that you will take some action to reactivate and strengthen your political education program in every one of your local unions.

I want to say in closing that it has been a sincere pleasure for me to be able to come up here to Massachusetts to meet so many of my friends again and to be able to meet with you here this morning. I want you to know that we wish that all of your sessions will be harmonious, constructive and beneficial not only to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor but to all of the American Federation of Labor and the laboring people throughout the country.

I hope that you will continue to give the whole-hearted co-operation and support that you have in the past. If you do that and work just a little harder, because the fight is a little harder, then we can't hope but be successful. We can go ahead to a better way of life for all of the people all over the country. Thank you.

(President Brides presented Convention Guest Badge to Mr. William J. McSorley.)

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled at this Convention I want to thank you, Bill, for your constructive talk here this morning and your message which has been very interesting to the delegates assembled here. I know that the information that they have received on the subjects that you have talked about not only has been interesting to them but will be brought back to the locals. We want to say to you that we would like you to bring a message back to your boss, Jimmie McDevitt, to tell him that we in Massachusetts will not be on the ground but we will start walking after we leave this Convention. We want to thank you for coming here this morning.

I have been requested to announce that the Resolutions Committee is to meet immediately in the Mahogany Room in the upper balcony. The members of the Resolutions Committee will kindly go to the Mahogany Room upstairs and the chairman of the committee will be waiting there for you.

Now, will the delegates in the right-hand corner of the hall kindly take their chairs.

The next speaker this morning is one who needs no introduction from me to any delegate to this convention. For many years past he has been a delegate to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and this morning I asked him how long ago it was that he attended his first convention, and I am afraid to say to you that his first attendance at a Massachusetts Federation of Labor was quite a long time ago—thirty-one years ago.

When the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was struggling for existence the next speaker was one of the pioneers of this great organization meeting in the city of Boston when Boston was not as big and proud as it is at the present time. The Massachusetts Federation of Labor some 31 years ago, when the next speaker first attended a convention, had in attendance 35 delegates. But today we have witnessed the growth of this great organization which he was a pioneer in building. For thirty some odd years he has served in the important position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Building and Construction Trades. Thirty-one years is a long time but possibly a short time in the life of the next speaker.

In those 31 years many trials and tribulations were brought about and settled in the Boston Building Trades by the next speaker. Recently with the change of administration on Beacon Hill the Governor of the Commonwealth in seeking one who would carry on in the same tradition of his predecessors, one who would fulfill the obligations of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the labor movement in general in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts chose Ernest Johnson to fill this job. The first member of the American Federation of Labor, James Moriarty, did an outstanding job. On the passing of James Moriarty, we found another great Commissioner by the name of John J. DelMonte. And when the new administration came in, as I said before, the Governor sought a man who was going to fulfill the obligations of all the trade unionists in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Certainly no one can deny that the next speaker has the background and the training to fulfill the obligations of Commissioner of Labor and Industries in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you this morning your Commissioner, our Commissioner, Ernest A. Johnson.

ERNEST A. JOHNSON

(Commissioner of Labor and Industries)

President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Officers, Delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor: Needless to say, it is a great thrill for me to appear here as an invited speaker to this Convention, representing the high office of Commissioner of Labor and Industries in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I believe it is the apex of most every labor representative's desire to some day attain that most respected office, and I am no exception to that rule.

I had more than a nodding and speaking acquaintance with the functions of the Department of Labor and Industries. I was no stranger within the administrative Department of Labor and Industries, but there were many, many things that I as a Building Tradesman was unfamiliar with, and as a consequence I am, and have been, dependent upon the Department heads and the personnel of the Department in carrying out the functions of this Department.

In fact, your Secretary-Treasurer, through Mrs. Hennessy, the other day asked me to submit an article for your Annual Year Book, and it pleased me immensely to submit an autobiography, if you please, of the beginning of the State Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts. I commend it to your attention for the detail in which it is written and the fact that it exemplifies the aggressive spirit that has always permeated the Trade Union movement in Massachusetts rep-

resented by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, particularly because it goes back to 1866.

Massachusetts was the first State in the Union to set up what was then called a Division of Statistics, and our then Commissioner served in a dual capacity, for he also was the first United States Commissioner of Labor attached to the Department of the Interior.

I think you are familiar with the progress that we have made in Massachusetts. This Department now administers and enforces over 1,500 statutory enacted laws, rules and regulations. We have seven divisions within the Department of Labor and Industries, each having an important function to perform, each concerned with carrying out impartially, without fear or favor, the imposition on the obligation, if you please, of the laws enacted by the Legislature or set up through regulations through joint advisory committees and councils composed of management and labor. In that respect, let me say this: that even though there has been a change in political designation in the state, it has not changed the complexion nor the duties nor the functions of the Department of Labor and Industries. They are still functioning the same as if there was no change in political designation, and it is my duty—I am pledged as Commissioner—to carry out without fear or favor and with complete impartiality the enforcement and administration of the laws that come within the various divisions of the Department.

I think we have demonstrated during the past six months and, as you note in my foreword in your Officers' Report, that I am merely filling out my predecessor's term. I take no credit for that which has gone before. I take no credit for building up the personnel, nor the morale of the Department. I take no credit for the institution of any reform that may have been beneficial both to Labor and Industry in Massachusetts. But there is one doubt that I must sound, however, and that is this: I believe that you all recall that there was—let's call it a faint-hearted attempt—to change the name of the Department of Labor and Industries to the Department of Labor, and it was said that "The Department is pro-labor. It's serving labor, so why not accept the facts and call it the Department of Labor?"

I opposed that. Your Secretary-Treasurer Kelley opposed that. Clifton of the CIO opposed that and we prevailed, based on logical argument, based on common sense, because if we fail to serve Industry, if we are unfavorably impartial in the enforcement of our rules and regulations in favor of Labor, then we do a disservice to Labor. We are pledged to serve the industry, too. We have high type men who are serving as advisory members of committees to the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, setting up rules and regulations for the enforcement of law as it prevails or as it affects their particular industry.

We also call upon Labor and Management in the establishment of safety rules and regulations in industry which have the force and effect of law. We are presently engaged in amending the rules and regulations as related to the construction industry. We are also forming a committee for new rules and regulations governing the rubber, plastics and linoleums for floor covering industries.

We are called upon from time to time through petition to suspend certain laws, rules and regulations as they affect certain industries under the guise, that is, the petition states that because of an emergency or hardship that prevails in certain industries. May I say in that connection that I have been amazed as Commissioner of Labor and Industries to find

that you charge your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent with the responsibility of seeking, not restrictive rules and regulations but protective rules and regulations for workers engaged in industry, particularly women and minors. Constantly across my desk come applications joint applications from management and labor unions seeking suspension of the very laws that over the years you have toiled so ardently in having enacted into legislation. I can't understand it sometimes.

I have cited instance after instance to Brother Kelley of some of the petitions that we have received, and they are just as vehement and just as insistent as the employer that unless their petition was granted, that it was going to reap havoc with their organization or their particular industry. In our department every one of those petitions is not granted at long range. They are referred to the field representatives within the division that has jurisdiction. A written report is made, based on the petitioner's request, to the division head. Then with consultation of the Commissioner it is granted or denied, and in many cases denied, and the pressure goes up. And I want to say that there has been no pressure of a political nature that we have not been able to withstand. And we have been given the greatest of courtesy from the Governor's office which has been importuned many times for suspension of the law because certain industries might move from Massachusetts unless they were granted suspension, as related to what they called severe regulations. One of the goals that I have established for myself is to have a greater awakening of the rank and file leadership through its elected officials, of the institution of safety programs. I find that in seeking information as to the cause and effect of accidents, that our Industrial Accident Board, as so ably represented by Commissioner Thomas Bowe here, one of our own, that the work load has been so great that they are four and five years behind in the statistics they supply our department as it relates to common causes of accidents.

I know that some of the unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor gave a great deal of their time and attention to prevention of accidents but all of us should give our attention to this problem and should, in cooperation with Management, seek every preventative means to inaugurate rules and regulations governing the prevention of accidents and make it a 365-day-a-year job to see that such provisions are carried out in the industries in which their members are employed.

There is another note that I would like to touch upon. At the present time, with the exception of spotty areas, we have full employment in Massachusetts. We know that it is the desire and the main objective of the present Governor of Massachusetts to maintain existing industries and to broaden their field and to introduce new industries into Massachusetts. Now I am not going to deliberate at length on that because I anticipate that when His Excellency comes here on Friday he will devote a great deal of his message to you in relation to that particular subject.

But I believe that it is of importance, it is important to every segment of industry—it is important to the trucking industry, the construction industry, the manufacturing industries, the service trades, the professional trades, that if we have an expanding economy in Massachusetts, it means that that dollar is spent in the establishment of a new industry finds its way ten and many times over into other industries, and it is commendable that we representing Labor favor certain changes in our administrative law to establish a new department in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

I wish that I had the time, but I haven't because it is a broad subject, to go into detail on every one of the duties of the divisions within the Department of Labor and Industries. But I requested of your Officers an opportunity to present three of the divisional heads within the Department today, which is rather a departure from your usual programs. They graciously agreed and consented to permit me to do that. I am sorry than one of our department heads didn't show up but two of them are here, and it is going to give me the opportunity to present to you and an opportunity for you to meet with two of our divisional heads who will discuss with you some of the administrative problems in connection with their work, and the first of which is the Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, Mrs. Hattie Smith, whose duties have to do with the Division of Minimum Wages and Women in Industry. Mrs. Smith is well known to you, having served in a similar capacity in previous administrations, and we were greatly pleased when the Governor designated her reappointment as an Assistant Commissioner of Labor; and I am happy to present to you this morning Mrs. Smith.

MRS. HATTIE SMITH (Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries)

Mr. Johnson, President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth Kelley, Officers and Delegates of the 67th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I am extremely thankful to our Commissioner for giving me this opportunity of coming here to speak to you and to tell you a little bit about our minimum wage division because it is a very, very important part of the work in the Department and, of course, it is doing a wonderful piece of work for the men, women and children throughout the Commonwealth.

Members of this organization have served and helped on all of our Wage Boards over the years. All one needs to do is to review our successive wage orders and the cost of living budgets accompanying them to realize that the change in wage rates and the standard of living has been miraculous.

For example, in 1914 the first wage decree called for 15½ cents an hour in the case of experienced employees and .1008 an hour in the case of inexperienced employees (this was in the brush industry, and you may recall that they used the brush industry because it was a small industry at that time, and they felt that if anything happened to it, that it wouldn't matter too much) but it went through all right and since then we have gone a long way.

In those days we had a 54-hour week for women. Today our minimum wage rates are 65 cents and 75 cents an hour, with a few exceptions, and with a 48-hour work week for women. It seems that in this place I might just insert a word of tribute to Margaret Wiesman for the work that she has done over the years. She was in the Consumers League for nearly 25 years and all of that time she was especially interested in this whole subject of minimum wage, and it was a great joy to her when this legislation finally went through to put the wages up to the 65 and 75 cents an hour position. She was a dedicated person. She will be greatly missed by all of us in our work in Massachusetts.

The new statutory wage legislation has been generally helpful, for the overall 65 and 75 cent basic wage coverage is now firmly established. The tight labor market in the intra-state

field has also helped. We have received excellent publicity on this legislation and, consequently, the public has become conscious of the fact that 75 cents should be the standard rate and many, many inquiries have been made to our office regarding it. We thank you all most sincerely for all you have done to help further our program.

The year 1953 marks the 40th year of minimum wage application in Massachusetts. We have nine recent wage orders covering interstate occupations, and our most recent order covers interstate establishments, and it is a combination of three former straight wage orders relating to the manufacture and processing of foods. It is called the Food Processing Occupations Wage Order. A Needle Trade and Garment Occupations Order, also covering interstate establishments, is now under consideration.

Now for a little history. From 1914 to 1936 the Massachusetts Wage decrees were not mandatory. During the period 1934 to 1936 the law was in and out of the State and Federal Supreme Courts but in 1936 the law was revised to include mandatory powers. In 1938 the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act was passed, and in 1946 another forward step was made when an act of the Legislature extended minimum wage coverage to men. The wording of that Act is all-inclusive.

Massachusetts has an outstanding Act as far as the coverage of men is concerned. In Massachusetts it will cover any person. In many of the other states a man's wage can not go below that of women, but it refers only to certain wage orders.

There are 20 investigators in the Massachusetts Division of Minimum Wage and during the fiscal year 1952-1953 there have been 39,661 inspections, covering 209,259 employees. Of this number 1,581 were found to be receiving below the established minimums. Only 275 of the visits made were requested by complainants and 266 complaints were adjusted.

A total of \$87,670.88 was collected in retroactive wages from July, 1952 through June, 1953.

I am going to just mention a few of the orders where we collected some of this money because I feel that there should be some new wage board set up, and you will see why. Under the Clerical Order, for instance, we collected \$1,055 through complaints registered, and \$833 was collected through regular investigation.

Under the Public Housekeeping Order \$3,835 was collected through complaints registered, and \$2,851 was collected through regular investigations.

But under the Mercantile Order, and that is the first order that we were in the right, \$6,029 was collected through complaints and \$18,552 was collected through investigations. Under some of the other orders we have had smaller amounts but most of the money has come in through investigations and not complaints. You see, there is still a great deal of education that has to be done.

A recent improvement in our minimum wage law calls for the reviewing of wage orders every two years. The following Orders will be reviewed this year: 1. Mercantile; 2. Clerical; 3. Personal Services; and then Dry Cleaning and Public Housekeeping.

In referring to recent wage order coverage I mentioned the proposed Needle Trade and Garment Occupations Order. I think you would be interested to know that on August 5th of this year, a public hearing was held on the report of the Needle Trade and Garment Occupations Wage Board. It was the duty of this Board to submit recommendations as to wage

rate and administrative regulations for occupations formerly covered by nine wage orders.

We feel that this wage board report is beneficial to employees within the coverage, since it eliminates the learners' rate which has been established under the Federal Regulations, making Massachusetts, as far as we know, the first State to over-ride the Federal Learners' Clause. With the learners' rate raised, a raise for experienced workers will undoubtedly follow.

Minimum wage work is unceasing and there is a constant need for the revision of orders to meet current cost of living budgets. With the assistance of the Massachusetts Division on the Necessaries of Life and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, we expect to compile a new Cost of Living Budget this year. An appropriation of \$8,000 was given to us in the supplementary budget for this new survey.

During the coming months we shall be calling upon members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to serve as wage board representatives of employees—a preliminary step to revising wage orders. We appreciate and depend upon your knowledge and understanding of problems and working conditions in the various industries. Wage board work is important. I feel that with the cooperation of the Federation in backing our progressive efforts, Massachusetts will continue to lead the country in providing better working conditions and better wages for employees in industry.

In addition to our minimum wage problems in industrial establishments I am especially interested in better control and elimination of certain kinds of industrial homework in the Commonwealth, since one provision of our Minimum Wage Orders is that all home workers shall be employed at the established minimum rate or its equivalent in piece rate.

My interest in this phase of employment began a few years ago when I had occasion to visit the homes of women engaged in homework on a piece-rate basis. I found that home workers used to pin on the tags; if they were working on dolls' clothes they had to turn them inside out. They had to be packed ready for shipment, but the time consumed on such work was not considered a part of the working time.

I feel that there is real exploitation in industrial homework. Many of our states have very fine industrial laws. I believe there is a wonderful chance for improvement in Massachusetts in this line.

There is a great need for your help in bringing about better legislation covering industrial homework matters, and I hope you will aid the Department in this issue as you have assisted with minimum wage legislation, and for which we are all so deeply grateful.

Commissioner Johnson. The next speaker is the Director of Industrial Safety. Just a word in that connection. It has been all too common practice in our governmental service, whether it is State, Federal, city or town, to overlook the personnel or the individual who has served long and faithfully, in promotions to the top jobs.

We have an instance here in the person of the gentleman that I am going to introduce, where we didn't do that thing. He served 18 years as a Field Inspector and as a Senior Inspector in the Lawrence-Haverhill Division of the Department. And when Mr. Weller retired because of reaching the age of 70, it became my duty to select a successor. After interviewing several applicants I decided upon Mr. Thomas F. Kelly for appointment to the position of Director of Industrial Safety, a division that has the largest personnel in the

Department of Labor and Industries. It has the most far-flung activities of all. Mr. Kelly is doing an outstanding job, and I present to you Mr. Thomas F. Kelly, Director of Industrial Safety, Department of Labor and Industries.

THOMAS F. KELLY

(Director Industrial Safety, Department of Labor and Industries)

Thank you, Commissioner Johnson. President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Delegates and Friends. First, I wish to thank your Program Committee and Commissioner Johnson for inviting me to outline to you the organization and functions of the Division of Industrial Safety—the largest of the seven Divisions of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries.

May I also say thanks for this opportunity to bring you the good wishes and greetings of the Division personnel and our congratulations to your organization for again promoting from your ranks an outstanding Commissioner of Labor and Industries in the person of Commissioner Ernest A. Johnson.

Talking to this gathering makes me feel like a collier captain bringing "coals to Newcastle", inasmuch as the Annual Convention Reports record quite broadly what the Division has been doing since its organization in 1919.

Moreover, many of you know the work of the Division, having had personal contacts with our Division headquarters at 473 State House, Boston, or with one of our five branch offices located in Lawrence, Worcester, Fall River, Pittsfield and Springfield.

Perhaps many of you have had cause to make complaints for unpaid wages; industrial homework chiseling; overtime employment; poor lighting; inadequate sanitation, dust, fumes or other hazardous health conditions, or otherwise had cause to discuss one or more of the 1,500 provisions of Chapter 149 of the General Laws which embodies the so-called labor laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The main function of the Division, as the name indicates, is industrial safety. Therefore, may I refer you to page 54 of the 67th Annual Report of this Convention so that you may note in more detail the organization of the Division in order that I may use my few minutes to speak on industrial safety, which is the main job of the Division Supervision, and of the 33 Industrial and the 11 Building and Painting Operations Inspectors presently covering the extensive industrial areas, and construction projects within the Commonwealth, with industrial accident prevention primarily in mind.

The work of accident prevention by the Division of Industrial Safety is limited not only by the small number of State inspectors assigned to this important work but is also limited by the casual-nature of industrial accidents.

Statistics prove that only 20 per cent of accidents are caused by unsafe conditions; 80 per cent are caused by unsafe acts, that is, by human errors or failures on the part of workers themselves.

In other words, the Division safety rules which aim to correct unsafe conditions in industry by statute can, at best, only eliminate the causes of 20 out of every hundred industrial accidents.

Unsafe acts, the cause of 80 out of every 100 industrial accidents, can not be eliminated by statute. Their elimination is a management problem concerned chiefly with the safety-

education and safety-training of workers on the job.

Unfortunately, we can not enumerate the number of industrial accidents our inspectors annually prevent by enforcing the Massachusetts safety laws, but more unfortunate for many workers and their families, too many needless accidents occur every work day in Massachusetts industries.

The latest available Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board figures record approximately 57,000 lost-time accidents and 235 fatalities for the year 1950. On the brighter side, figures show that since 1917, the Massachusetts fatality rate has fallen 69 per cent, but the rate is still too high, the loss is still too great.

No amount of Workmen's Compensation benefits can compensate for the loss of life and limb, for the suffering of the injured or for the loss to a family of a husband or wife, son or daughter. I know too well from personal experience. Thirteen years ago today, a brother of mine lost his life in a Lowell plant when a ladder skidded on an oily floor.

Last month, a brother-in-law of mine lost the ends of three fingers on each hand in a freak accident when a tripod hoist support buckled and pinned his fingers within the chainfall.

Moreover, 20 years of accident investigation as an Inspector in the field has proved to me that even the payment of wages in full to the injured can not compensate for the loss of an arm, a leg, or an eye. Surely, the death benefits will hardly compensate the family of the welder who lost his life in a Cambridge plant last week. His flaming death is what I call a needless death due to human error.

He was welding inside a mixing tank and when the tank became filled with smoke, he used flammable oxygen gas to blow the smoke out of the tank he was welding, and then climbed back into the oxygen saturated tank. A spark from his electric torch ignited the oxygen air mixture and he was instantly enveloped in flames. He forgot to remember that oxygen, the breath of life in the air we breathe, becomes the flame of death when mixed explosively with air.

I term it a needless death because it would never have happened had the worker followed the usual safety precaution and rules pertaining to the use of oxygen gas.

Last month a window washer employer gave instructions to his employee to be sure to wear his safety belt, and then stepped to the adjoining window in order to do a cleaning job, forgetting that he had left off his safety belt and dropped four stories to his death. I term it a needless death, and I term all of these fatalities needless, in that they were caused by a violation of commonly recognized safety practices. They show, however, the need and necessity for more and better safety education of workers, especially in the smaller plants.

And this, ladies and gentlemen, is the point I want to make: These accidents offer your Federation a challenge.

I have read through several Annual Convention Proceeding Reports and have noted the various committees appointed to study and report on many matters of importance to the membership, but to me there is a most important and vital omission in the list of standing committees, namely, a committee on industrial safety. Such a committee could well concern itself with a program to reduce industrial accidents by urging member workers to cooperate with every safety agency and program of on-the-job safety organizations. Moreover, off-the-job accident prevention should be a major

concern of unions to protect their members on the highways and also in the home.

A State-Federation Committee on Health and Safety could spark such a program among the membership on a local or industry-wide level and make American Federation of Labor workers more personally safety conscious. Such a committee, cooperating with the Division of Industrial Safety and other agencies concerned with accident prevention, could well be a major factor in reducing the needless loss of life and limb in the home, on the highways, and in industry. The organization of such a health and safety committee program offers a challenge to all of your skills, your activities and to your membership. Thank you.

Commissioner JOHNSON. Just one brief conclusion—I think you all realize that the Department of Arbitration and Conciliation has handled an unprecedented number of cases this year, some of them without parallel in incident. Ben Hull, one of your Vice-Presidents, is the Associate Commissioner representing that department. I wanted to mention Ben, to have him take a bow.

I think you all realize, too, that we have had a hectic time since the first of January. The first week that I took office I was gassed to death. We had two gas strikes that first week. Then, of course, a good medic for gas has been milk, and I have had a plentiful supply of milk since that period because of the trials and tribulations of the Milk Wagon Drivers and their employers. But in the main, we offer our services to all of your organizations within the capacities which we are confined by law. We appreciate the opportunity of presenting a report of our stewardship to this convention. Thank you for your attention.

(President Brides presents Convention Guest Badges to Mrs. Smith and Mr. Kelly.)

President BRIDES: On behalf of the delegates assembled here, I want to thank you and your assistants, Commissioner Johnson, for your untiring efforts in behalf of the labor movement in Massachusetts. We know that your interesting talk here this morning by you and your two assistants not only has been enlightening to the delegates but certainly when Mrs. Smith said that in 1914 they had wage orders for 10 or 15 cents an hour, we can say that we have gone a long way in that department since that time. We want to assure you of our fullest cooperation on all matters pertaining to your Department in the future, and we want to say to you that we wish you health and happiness in your new position.

The Chair will recognize a motion to extend the hour of the convention as the hour of 12 has been reached and Secretary Kelley has some important matters to take up and to read to you. Do I hear a motion?

Delegate McCloskey: I make that motion.

President BRIDES: It has been regularly moved and seconded that we extend the time of this morning's session in order that Brother Kelley may complete all his work here on this morning's session.

Is there anything to be said on the motion? All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, since last evening the following additional resolutions or amendments to the Constitution have been received as submitted. I say in the beginning that we have many more

resolutions and amendments to the Constitution this year than we have had for a great number of years. I think that is a healthy sign. It is an indication that you the delegates are giving serious thought to issues both locally, nationally, and on the State level, that you are giving thought to changes in the procedure for the convention. I hope you will bear with me while I read simply the title of the resolution and the Resolve of it. These, together with those that were admitted by your session last night or late yesterday afternoon, will be printed in an additional resolutions pamphlet that will be, we hope, available by tomorrow afternoon. All these resolutions require majority vote for admittance.

(Secretary Kelley then read the Resolves of Resolutions Numbers 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 89.)

Secretary Kelley (continuing): Mr. Chairman and Delegates, those 89, including the resolutions that I have just read, constitute all the resolutions referred up until this time. Under the Constitution, the admission of all these additional resolutions that I have just read to you, including the amendments to the Constitution, require a majority vote.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the resolutions just submitted to you for your adoption be concurred in. Are you ready for the question?

A Delegate: Question.

President Brides: All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

After tomorrow morning's session a picture of all the delegates will be taken on the steps of the Auditorium. That will be immediately after tomorrow morning's session. There is one more announcement that I would like to make.

Secretary Kelley: There is the following substitution on two of the Convention committees: David J. Coady replaces Henry Campbell on the Committee on Officers' Reports. And, William J. Anderson, Teamsters Local of Springfield, appointed to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Delegate Ellis: The Resolutions Committee will meet tomorrow morning at 9:30 on the balcony there in the Mahogany Room. The Chairman of the Committee would ask the members on that committee to be there and get on the job so we can finish our work and help the officers to at least try to conclude our work by Friday so that we can adjourn and have it finished.

President Brides: Chairman Carroll of the Constitution Committee has some of his members over here waiting to meet. If there are any other members of the committee present, will they kindly go to the right-hand side of the auditorium. Chairman Carroll will be there to meet them.

The Chair now awaits a motion to adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9:30.

A Delegate: I so move.

Another Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(The Convention then adjourned at 12:50 o'clock p.m. to resume at 9:30 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, August 12, 1953.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1953

MORNING SESSION

The convention convened at 10:00 o'clock a.m., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The convention will kindly come to order.

Delegate Reilly: (Carpenters' Local No. 40, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I have been asked by several delegates regarding the resolution that I am the author of the give-away program of the current 83rd Congress of the United States Government. I have been asked if the Senior Senator from Massachusetts has been invited to attend this convention inasmuch as there may be some implications that might involve his conduct in that Congress. So if he has not been invited, Mr. Chairman, I move that we extend an invitation to the Senior Senator from Massachusetts to attend this convention in order to explain the necessity of having a resolution drafted such as we have before this convention on the give-away program of the 83rd Convention of Congress.

President Brides: Do I hear the motion seconded?

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that a communication be sent to Senator Saltonstall requesting him to attend the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor say "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and is so ordered.

At this time, to give the invocation is Rabbi Herman E. Snyder, Sinai Temple of Springfield. Rabbi Snyder.

Rabbi HERMAN E. SNYDER

(Sinai Temple, Springfield,
Massachusetts)

We pray unto Thee, our God and Father, and thank Thee for Thy kindness to us for the opportunity which we have this day to meet together, to confer together, to jointly face our problems and attempt to solve them.

We live every day of our lives under Thy dispensation. Thy gifts and blessings are many. We pray that we may be so inspired and so moved as to fully use and develop these gifts, not only for our own vain glory but for the greater service of humanity. We pray that we may make every day an opportunity to realize our fondest dreams and our most inspired aspirations. In these days of trial and challenge we pray that we may face life with courage; that we be not stampeded by hysteria nor frightened by those who call names and would intimidate us.

We pray that we may not fight wrong with wrong; that we may not counteract sin by sinful ways but every day of our lives we may be motivated by righteousness and justice and mercy.

We pray that working together in unity, striving together with aspiration and idealism, that we may make this life a better life, and that future generations looking back upon us may call us indeed blessed. Amen.

President Brides presents Convention Guest Badge to Rabbi Snyder.)

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled, Rabbi Snyder, we want to thank you very kindly for giving of your time this morning in coming here to give the blessings and invocation to the delegates of the 67th annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

At this time the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Tim Grady, will report.

(Delegate Timothy Grady then made a partial report of the Credentials Committee.)

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman, the total is 416 up to now. I move that the partial report be accepted and the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the delegates be seated with voice and vote. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will signify by saying "Aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Is the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee ready to make a report? (No response.)

The speaker this morning is one who has on many occasions visited the locals within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and on occasion has spoken to the delegates at the Federation of Labor's Convention. Approximately 20 years ago the Connecticut Federation of Labor found a young cleric who was a natural for workers' education and the trade-union movement itself. He also served as a member of the War Manpower Commission, and also served on the MSA.

The late President Green then appointed the next speaker as Director of Social Insurance Activities for the American Federation of Labor. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you this morning Nelson Cruikshank.

NELSON CRUIKSHANK

(AFL Director Social Insurance Activities)

Brother President, Brother Secretary, Delegates to this 67th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor: Brothers and Sisters. It is a real pleasure for me to have been able to accept Brother Kelley's kind invitation to come in here this morning to speak briefly to this convention on the subject with which I deal day by day in connection with my responsibilities as member of the staff of the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

As the President in his kind introduction indicated, I have been for a time on leave from my job, serving as Labor Advisor to the Mutual Security Agency with my offices in Paris. When I was called back to my job in the A. F. of L. at the end of February this year, to take over my old spot in the Social Security, actually I thought I would be coming back to maybe a little period of not too much excitement and not too much activity, because I thought there probably wouldn't be a great deal doing in the Social Security field. I had two reasons for thinking that. One was that perhaps being too much of a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat that I didn't have too much confidence that this Congress would be doing a lot to improve the Social Security program. Possibly that was a lack of faith.

On the other hand, I thought that there wouldn't be a great deal being done to attempt to destroy the Social Security program, and I got that idea because actually Social Security was no longer an issue in the national campaign. It hadn't been for several campaigns. You may remember that the last time that Social Security was an issue in a presidential campaign—some of my friends that I used to see years ago when I came up here, when I was living and working in Connecticut, can remember that campaign, but some of you younger fellows, and none of the ladies present, will remember it because that was as far back as 1936. You will remember then that Alf Landon made quite an issue of Social Security. The law had just been passed and it had not yet gone into effect. He made a big deal out of this matter of having to have a social Security number. Do you remember that? He said how horrible it was going to be. Every working man in the United States, every working man and woman was going to have a number. There were big pictures in the newspapers with men wearing—they were kind of sad-looking sacks, they were—wearing this dog tag around their neck, and it was called the Dog Tag Act. Do you remember that?

Well, that was the last issue that was made a point of in a national campaign, and you remember how it went over. It went over like a lead balloon. He carried Maine and Vermont—and that is all. Since then candidates of both parties have expressed support for the Social Security law in all its branches, Unemployment Compensation, Old Age, benefits for widows and children of workers who have died, aid to the blind, aid to children and all of those many aspects that are contained in the Social Security Act of 1935.

Well, as you know, that Act has gone through certain changes. It was amended basically in 1939 to provide benefits for widows and children. It was amended materially in 1950 when the benefits schedules were increased by an average of 77 per cent and coverage was improved and the eligibility provisions made more elastic, and more fitting to the workers needs. But lo and behold, I have found the last three or four months some of the most pressing and demanding of any that I have ever served in this field, because no sooner did the election take place and despite the promises of the candidates of both parties—of course, including the promises of the winning candidate—that Social Security would be broadened and improved, no sooner was that campaign over than you saw four lines of attack on our Social Security, and I am going to just outline briefly for you those lines of attack, because those lines of attack are important to the welfare and security of every man and woman that depends on wages for his income in this country.

Now, one of the lines of attack was on our Unemployment Compensation law, and that isn't new—that has been going on year in and year out—and your Secretary-Treasurer has reported to you the attack made on the basic security against unemployment in your Legislature this year, in his report, and his efforts, in large measure successful, to resist within the State those attacks. But the basic Unemployment Compensation law requires certain control on the part of the Federal Government, resting within the Department of Labor. That is, certain basic standards have to be approved, and have to be adhered to by all the states.

Now that is only appropriate because, as you know, there would have been no unemployment compensation program had it not been for federal action. It wasn't until 1935 on the passage of the Social Security Act when the Govern-

ment levied a tax on all employers for the purpose of unemployment compensation, that within two years every state passed an unemployment compensation law. So your state laws are in response to federal enactment. Now, there are just three or four basic standards that state laws have to meet, but the state administrators and the employer groups, the reactionary employer groups, have not been satisfied or happy at all that there are any federal standards. So year in and year out there has been a persistent attack on the influence and the participation of the Department of Labor in any aspect of unemployment compensation.

Now this year it took a peculiar twist. They have got a technical self-cocking device here that is one of the neatest you ever saw—by a complicated process that I won't take your time to explain here. But by a complicated process the state administrators wanted to get money for the administration of their state laws allocated to them without enactment of Congress and without approval of even the State Legislatures, to the tune of roughly \$67,000,000 a year.

Now, this was just a \$67,000,000 boondole for the state administrators to use without being responsible to their state governments, their state Legislatures or to the National Government, and you can imagine the way they would carry on their activities without being responsible to any legislative body at all for the expenditure of \$67,000,000 for administrative funds. The American Federation of Labor said, "If there is \$67,000,000 available, extra money, it should go to increased benefits. It should go to certain states that are facing a chronic and difficult industrial problem" and that Massachusetts is one of them, partly because of the predominance of textiles in this State. Rhode Island is facing the most severe problem of any of the states. But Massachusetts is facing a chronic problem in the solvency of its unemployment compensation fund.

We took the position that if there was any money, it shouldn't be given to the state administrators to use for meetings of their association and anything other that they wanted to spend it for, but that it should go for increased benefits and it should go to maintaining the solvency of some of the state unemployment compensation funds.

Thanks to Martin Durkin, the Secretary of Labor, he succeeded in getting the administration, including the Treasury Department and the Bureau of the Budget, to take a like position, but getting the Administration to take a position and getting the members of the Ways and Means Committee and the Congress to take a like position are two quite different things. So this law breezed through the lower House. It is now before the Senate. We succeeded in stopping it in the Senate Finance Committee, but it will be one of the first things up before the Senate in the next session of the Legislature. If it succeeds in passing, the Reed Bill, HR 5173—if it succeeds in passing, your state administrators will be practically free from any standards or controls from the United States Department of Labor, and that is the thing that they are aiming for.

Now, in the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program—which is our basic Social Security Act—there are three lines of attack which I want to talk about briefly. There are three lines of attack, mainly on the Social Security Trust Fund, and being an old workers' education slate I find that it is a little easier for me to talk if I have a couple of charts before me, and if the young lady will kindly hang those charts up or give them to me so I can handle or hang them up where you can all see them—I just want to explain a little something to you. While we are doing that, what

I am going to talk about is the solvency of the old age trust fund.

As you know, you have been paying first 1 per cent for several years and then $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent out of all your wages, up to \$3,600, into a trust fund. The employer has been paying a like amount, but in a sense that is also the workers' money because he charges it to his wage account. These nickels and dimes, having been paid by some 90,000,000 people since 1937, now constitute a trust fund which is just a few dollars short of \$18,000,000,000. Now, there are three lines of attack on this trust fund. One of them is that the money ain't there. They say, "No, this has all been spent. The members of the New Deal and the Fair Deal have spent it all and there isn't any money there." You may have heard Fulton Lewis talking about this on the radio. You saw it in Look Magazine, Readers Digest, by John Flynn, and a series of attacks saying that the money isn't there.

Now, let me say to you that the money—of course, in money—is not there, of course, any more than the money that you deposit in a bank is kept there as money. What do these fellows think Uncle Sam does, stuff dollar bills under his mattress? He operates like any insurance or any Bank; he buys United States Government Bonds and the United States Government Bonds are there and they are yielding interest, and the trust fund is solid, the trust fund is solvent and it is paying out at the rate of \$3,500,000,000 now in checks to four and a half million old retired people, and those checks are still good in any bank in the United States.

Is there anybody here that has heard of a United States Government check that hasn't been honored by a bank? If the trust fund wasn't there, and if what Fulton Lewis and John Flynn and the rest of these fakers say is true—if the trust fund wasn't there, the checks of the Government wouldn't be good.

Now, if you don't want to take my word for it, the Wall Street Journal got kind of fed up with this line of baloney, and the Wall Street Journal on February 9, 1951, had an editorial on its front page in which they pointed out that the trust fund of the Social Security fund was just as solid and just as secure as any fund in the world. They went on to say that, "If this trust fund is not solvent, then no bank in the United States, no savings bank in the United States is solvent, and no insurance company in the United States is solvent."

The American Society of Actuaries of Life Insurance Companies surveyed the trust fund and came out with a statement saying that it was solvent and it was in good condition. So this attack on Social Security can be dispensed with.

Now, another attack which is quite contrary to this is one by the Chamber of Commerce. With almost audible licking of their chops right after the election last November, the Chamber of Commerce came out and said, "There is too much money in the trust fund"—apparently they hadn't been listening to Fulton Lewis—and "You don't need that much money in the trust fund," and they pointed out that there were about three and a half million old people who had never been under Social Security who were now being supported by the public assistance of the states—the relief setups, you know—aided by grants from the Government, and they said, "Now, why don't we just use this trust fund and Social Security, pay all of those old people \$25 a month or some such thing"—they were very careless about the figure they named—"and then we will save all of this tax money and you don't need the trust money anyhow."

Now, here I am going to go to the chart and show you just what the situation is on it. I think I can make myself heard without the microphone. This line here represents up to the year 2000, the amount that will be required to pay out benefits under the Social Security Act. You will notice that we are paying out now, 1953, a little over \$2,000,000,000 a year in benefits. More and more people will get old and more and more people will have rights under the Act. So you get up here to 1960, and you will be paying out about six and a half billion dollars a year in benefits. You get up to 1980 and you will be paying out about \$11,000,000,000 in benefits. Now, that all needs to be paid out of the trust fund and out of the tax contributions of Social Security. This line represents the income to the Social Security System from these nickels and dimes that are taken every week out of the workers' pay envelopes as paid by the employer. You will see that at the present time there is more coming in than is going out.

Now, that is what worries the Chamber of Commerce: that there is more coming in than is going out. But when you get here, about 1980, you will see that the line crosses. This benefit line represents more money going out than money coming in. But now let's look at this chart. That chart represents the accumulation and the money that is being paid into the fund. You see at the present time, 1953, the line is about there, which is about \$18,000,000,000.

That keeps building up, and when you get up here to about 1975 or 1990, you have between \$75,000,000,000 and \$80,000,000,000 held in the trust fund. Now, that fund pays interest and that is the key to the whole story, because if you take interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent and that is the rate to which we are moving—we now pay $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent—if you add this shaded portion on here, that is the interest on this big accumulation of money. You will notice that if we add the interest, then there will be enough to pay up to the year 2000 and we will have been operating in the black. Now, that is what the Chamber of Commerce doesn't want us to have. They don't want us to have this accumulation of funds to pay interest, and the reason is simple: One, they want to hold down the benefit level. Two, they want the system to be broke so that it will be possible to pay even lower benefits. Thirdly, they want the interest-bearing bonds to be borne by life insurance companies and not be in the hands of the system that belongs to all the people. You and I, our parents, our children yet to come, have a stake in holding these bonds that bear interest, and not have all of that interest go into the hands of private insurance companies, banks and the like. We have a stake in that.

Now, I will return to the microphone. Now, that is the second line of attack on the Social Security System, spearheaded by the Chamber of Commerce. They put out a referendum to all of their branches, and they are working up a lot of steam in the Congress in the support of this system.

Now, we will take away the trust fund, put it on a so-called pay-as-you-go basis. Now, pay-as-you-go has a nice, thrifty sound—but pay-as-you-go is a misnomer. It really isn't pay-as-you-go, it is hand-to-mouth—and that is what, if they were honest, they would call their system. And no retirement system, whether it is public or private, can be on a solid foundation if it is on a hand-to-mouth system. Those of you who are present who have negotiated pension plans know how important it is to have a funded system, and that is what we want in the Social Security System.

Now, the third line of attack is that because there is more money coming in now than is going out, that you should freeze the contribution rate. You may have remembered the series of Vandenberg amendments in the old Act. There was a provision to step up the rate at periodic times in order to build up the fund. But each year Senator Vandenberg introduced an amendment to freeze the rate at one per cent. And he would put that amendment on all kinds of crazy things, unrelated entirely. One year I remember, and I got a certain kick out of this—he actually tacked that amendment on to a bill to prevent the transportation of chicken feed from Canada, and I said, "For once it is really appropriate. That should be called the Chicken Feed bill because that will keep Social Security benefits in the chicken-feed class."

Well, unfortunately, the President was hooked into this attack, and in his message to Congress he said that there is now currently coming into the Social Security System more money than is being paid out and, therefore, the scheduled increase in contribution rate should not be permitted to take place. We should hold it at 1½ per cent.

Now, look at the chart again and you will see that black portion. Well, first the whole shaded portion in the right-hand chart. That shows the building up of the fund. It is the build-up if the present law, the law that was enacted in 1950, is allowed to go into effect. January 1st, the rate goes up from 1½ to 2 per cent. Four years later it goes up from 2 per cent to 2½ per cent. Finally in 1970, by steps, it goes up to where it is 3¾ per cent for each employer and employee. And that increase is necessary to build up the fund and keep the system solid.

So that shaded portion is the amount that will be built up and which will bear interest if the present law is left undisturbed. But if what the President asks, to hold the contribution rate at its present level, then the fund will only be that solid black portion that you see there in the lower left-hand corner, and it will be completely exhausted about the year 1968. There will be no more interest, there will be no more backlog on which to fall and our Social Security System will be bankrupt.

Now, the President said in his message that this saving of the contribution rate was a saving which was due in simple justice to the American worker. Now he didn't ask the American worker whether he wanted that saving or not—a very peculiar and dangerous notion of saving. Actually, what it would do would be to prevent you and me, having the facilities of our Social Security System, to enjoy the benefits and protection of group saving.

You don't have any money when out of the middle of the month paycheck you say, "Well, I was going to put aside \$15 toward the rent this week, but I will save that. I won't put it aside." Where do you come out in the end of month when the rent is due? That is the same thing in our Social Security System. If we hold down this contribution rate, if we do what the President asks, then what do we do in 1970 or 1980, when there is not 4,000,000 old over age 65 but 14,000,000 people age 65 depending on this system for their security? You know what we would have to do. Mamma and papa would have to move back with the kids. They would become a burden on people in middle life. Working people wanting to send their kids to schools and to college would find no social security for mother and father, and they would again have become a burden on the younger working population. That is why when he signed the Social Security Act in 1935, President Roosevelt said, "This is not only se-

curity for old people, this is security for people in their middle age and in their younger years." And that is true. It is a security protection all the way through our working years and our working life.

And the American Federation of Labor, I am proud to say and I know you are proud to hear, is in the forefront of the battle to preserve the integrity of this system so that the working people who have these nickels and dimes taken out of every week's pay envelope, will be able to say when they reach retirement age, when the employer is saying to them, "You are too old to work—will will have to be turned out to pasture," he can then say that he has a benefit coming to him every month as a right, and he doesn't have to go down to any relief office and establish that he is poor, to show that he has no equity in a life insurance policy, to take the pauper's oath; but he has a right and in the dignity of an American worker who has through all his working years contributed to the welfare, the prosperity, the security and the safety of his country, having served in that army of production on all his life—that he can then, just as a man who has served in the army to defend his country, claim his pension as a right without loss of dignity, and without humiliating himself as no American worker should be asked to do.

I am proud to say that the American Federation of Labor is in the forefront of this fight to maintain the integrity and the soundness and the solvency of this system upon which the security as well as the dignity of American working people depends. We cannot, of course, do it without the support of all our affiliated and constituent agencies, without the support of the State Federation of Labor and the fight on unemployment compensation, without the support of every national and international union, and every local affiliated with those national and international unions we could not maintain this effort.

But we are maintaining it with the magnificent support that is given us, and I, in closing, would say that I thank this Federation for the support that they have given us. I have never written its officers, called them on the phone in emergency times or sent them a telegram asking them to get in touch with their representatives in Congress that they have not responded immediately, whole-heartedly and in a magnificent way. I want to thank the members and the officers for that support and to beseech you that it be continued with even increased fervor and enthusiasm and understanding. For this I am grateful to the officers and the delegates, for the opportunity to report on what in these days in Washington is happening in this important field. Thank you.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled here this morning, we want to thank you very kindly for that fighting, educational and pictorial address that you have delivered to our delegates here today. We certainly know the fight that you are making in Washington in behalf of Social Security, and we say to you the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will be by your side in all your endeavors in Washington, and we wish you good luck and Godspeed and God bless you in your work.

Now the Sergeant-at-arms will kindly have all the delegates take their seats.

The next report that will be rendered to the delegates is one of great importance. Certainly every delegate to this convention has for the past year had an opportunity to either see, read or hear of the activities on Beacon Hill of the next speaker. Certainly no delegate to this convention can deny the untiring work, energy and effort that has been put in on Beacon

Hill in behalf of our American Federation of Labor by our Legislative Agent.

A great many of those who have gone to Beacon Hill, members of various locals and central labor unions, have at many times seen him in action fighting in behalf of the members of the American Federation of Labor in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. They have also seen him fighting for those who cannot fight for themselves, who are not members of organized labor at the present time. He certainly has the admiration and affection of the delegates assembled here this morning, and when he gives his report I am quite sure that he will be recompensed for the untiring work that he is doing in behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

I give to you now our diligent and untiring Legislative Agent, Kenneth J. Kelley.

KENNETH J. KELLEY

(Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Mr. Chairman, Delegates and Officers to this the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Nelson Cruikshank and other invited guests. At the outset I want to thank President Brides for that very flattering and very touching introduction and want to say that I have really enjoyed working with him and under his leadership as President in these past few years in the State Federation of Labor.

I want to at the outset say to you that I don't intend to repeat the sections of my report that are contained under Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's report in the green booklet that was given to you when you registered. Pages 30 to 53 contain both of the reports of your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. Incidentally, I do hope that all of this reading matter that we go to such trouble to prepare and to secure from the different officers, and the report of state agencies and others, I do hope that the delegates read it, either before the convention, during it or after they get home, because I think it explains what your State Federation of Labor has been doing and trying to do during the past year.

Nor do I intend to repeat any of the remarks of Nelson Cruikshank here this morning, Bill McSorley, who was on yesterday, or any of the other speakers that have addressed our convention.

But there are a few points that I think are necessarily ones that bear some reference to by me. At the outset, incidentally, I think this convention very properly should prepare a telegram to be sent to President George Meany of the A. F. of L. Executive Council that is currently meeting in the City of Chicago, and to commend them for their action of yesterday in voting to suspend an international union unless and until that particular international union cleans its house to the satisfaction of the Executive Council. I think such a telegram or message to President Meany and the Executive Council should strongly urge that the A. F. of L. make some provision to take those International Longshoremen's Local Unions and set them up within the framework, if necessary, of some other international or a new international within the A. F. of L.

We have some wonderful locals. On the Boston waterfront we have some wonderful leadership. They don't want to be thrown out of the A. F. of L. and they shouldn't be thrown out because of the kind of leadership that dominates the international union and the

New York waterfront. I hope, and I would be glad to collaborate, in the preparation of any such message because it is a heartening thing to people outside of the labor movement to see that the AFL, the labor organization, doesn't wait for governors or Congress or others to put its own house in order, and I do hope that such action will be taken by this convention.

You heard Nelson Cruikshank this morning and Bill McSorley give you a little of the picture on the national scene, the kind of a Congress that we have, the things that are going on in Washington, both to us and to the people that we represent and the country as a whole.

You heard in the very touching invocation of the Rabbi here this morning a reference to the kind of hysteria that dominates too much of the thinking of Congress and certain elements in it, and that in a large measure it is shared in by too many elements within the country. I personally feel that we are seeing in the thing called McCarthyism in this country the beginnings, the seeds, the incipient seeds of creeping American Fascism, Fascism from the extreme right which to me is just as dangerous as the left wing Communists and their philosophies of government and their whole political ideologies.

In my opinion, and I say this advisedly, and I reflect solely my own personal opinion, because McCarthy and McCarthyism base their whole philosophy on a spurious and curious brand of Patriotism, because anyone that doesn't conform to the headline hunter from Wisconsin's theories of patriotism is considered suspect and subversive.

He has slandered and slashed his way across the national scene so that in my opinion at least America is in greater danger today from the menace of McCarthyism than even from Communism. I don't need to tell you, the members of the American Federation of Labor, that long before the麦Carthys, the Jenners, the Veldeas, discovered the political potentialities of Communism, we in the American Federation of Labor were fighting it. We recognized the core rottenness of Communism. Moreover, we are fighting the causes of the cancer that is Communism. We were fighting economic injustice, poverty, low wages, sweatshop conditions and the kinds of economic conditions that breed Communism.

Well, I think we in Massachusetts feel very proud, properly proud, of a young man who was endorsed at our convention last year for election to the United States Senate. I think it is to the eternal credit of the Federation of Labor that in this very hall here in the City of Springfield—I believe in 1947—that a motion was made from the floor that this convention endorse John F. Kennedy for the United States Senate.

On last Wednesday, I received a call from Jack Kennedy, regretting that he was sailing for Europe the next day and would not be able to be with us at this our convention. But I know that his activities and conduct in the United States Senate since last November have more than justified our action in supporting him for election. He has in the booklet that was given to you described the economic problems of New England and their solution. He has charted a blueprint for the six New England States to bolster their economy. I do hope that all of the New England Congressmen and Senators who for years have been bellyaching about Congress short-changing New England will rally around Senator Kennedy and help him to get the program that he presented to the United States Senate a few weeks ago, enacted into law.

One person that I think this convention, perhaps the delegates more from the western part of the State, is very encouraged to see is Con-

gressman John W. Heselton, a man whom I think is more and more earning the title of a liberal Republican, has been waging a gallant fight in the Congress against the exorbitant increases in gasoline and oil. He is tangling with the big oil trusts and the oil combines to try and put a stop to the kind of increases in gas that we have had to pay for recently. Well, the congressional picture I think can be best described as a situation where because of the lack of strong leadership from the White House, because of the ineffectual leadership of President Eisenhower, Congress has taken the bit in its teeth and seems to want to get the country back to McKinley. The kind of attacks on the Social Security System that Nelson Cruikshank referred to here today are typical of the kind of big business domination, economic urbanism, if you will, that is reflected in the present Congress, and I most certainly think if we ever needed a reason, a challenge to demonstrate our political effectiveness in the 1954 election, to make sure that some of the reactionaries are retired to political oblivion and that more liberal elements are elected to Congress, that we have that reason in the kinds of things that this give-away Congress is doing to us.

Well, my principal job during most of the year is to act as your Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent on matters at the State House. As outlined in my report, I can say truthfully that our battle at the State House this year on Beacon Hill has been primarily a defensive one, a fight and a tough fight to prevent reactionary elements and the business interests and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and others, to prevent them from turning back the hands of the economic clock. I am happy to report that with the exception of a few changes in the Unemployment Compensation law we defeated, we beat back all of the other bad bills, the anti-labor bills, the anti-workers bills that had been filed with the present session of the Legislature. I will just mention in passing two or three of them.

The anti-picketing bill was perhaps our biggest fight, our biggest battle. That was a bill that would pretty well have cut the legs out from underneath the anti-injunction law that we succeeded in getting passed in Massachusetts in 1950. I know that you, the delegates who from 1935 to 1950, whose unions were slapped down time and time again by injunctions, restraining orders issued by the court and the judges of this Commonwealth, I know how much you have found the new anti-injunction law that was passed in 1950 a great victory, because it ended for the most part strike breaking by injunctions issued by the courts of the Commonwealth.

However, this anti-picketing bill that we were able finally to get defeated in the House of Representatives, would have done a lot to undermine our basic anti-injunction law. It would have outlawed informational picketing. It would have outlawed organizational picketing. It would have outlawed educational picketing, and that perhaps is a bill that is going to be perennial for many, many years to come for the reason that the movement in Congress described as State Rights Doctrine, wherein the Federal Government and the Congress will say, and has said in certain provisions of the infamous Taft-Hartley law, that where the state law, the labor relations law or the labor law of any kind in a particular state is more drastic, more severe than the Taft-Hartley law, then that state law shall take precedence. So throughout the country there is a similar attempt to get anti-picketing bills passed with the view that if and when the present trend in Congress continues, and they delegate or cede to the state laws precedence in labor disputes or in other matters, that is

the whole reason and motive behind that particular approach and I don't think it is saying too much to predict that we will find the same kind of bill, maybe in a little different form, thrown at us each year at the State House.

Second perhaps in importance in the kind of defensive battles or the battles to prevent them from taking things away from us was the fight that we made to prevent the abolition of the Industrial Accident Board. That has already been referred to by both President Brides and Director of Education Lavigne. That I think perhaps means more to the injured workers of this Commonwealth, that we were able to prevent the Governor's program to abolish the Industrial Accident Board, from being put into law, and the insurance companies and the business interests were just waiting to pounce upon that particular change, knowing that they would be able to have their way with a new board replacing such fine men as Tommy Bowe, a former president of this Federation.

Another bill that we were successful in having defeated, and it is rather coincidental, in 1949 at our convention at the Statler, Nelson Cruikshank, our very able speaker who preceded me here this morning, made a suggestion, if you will recall, that our State Federation of Labor should do something about the discrimination in employment against old workers. The following year, the State Federation of Labor was able to get a bill passed amending the F.E.P.C. law so-called to make it illegal to discriminate in employment or retention in employment against a worker between the ages of 45 and 65. It is the only law of its kind in any of the 48 states so far. Well, we naturally feel pretty proud of that law—it is our baby. But this year as last year Associated Industries of Massachusetts wanted to rip the guts out of that law by an amendment that would have permitted them to force workers to retire at 55 or 60 if it was in conformance with an established company pension or retirement program.

General Electric, Standard Oil, Westinghouse and some of the other large companies that operate in many states that aren't bound by an anti-age discrimination law, such as we have in Massachusetts, forced women workers to quit at 55; men workers voluntarily to quit at 60; mandatory at 65. There are some variations in that policy or program. They wanted to be able to do that.

Now, if a worker came to work say at 50 years of age, he wouldn't have built up very much of an equity in that company's pension or retirement program by the time he reached the age of 60. So what would happen? He would be thrown out of his job with a piddling little pension or retirement from the company. He couldn't click on to Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance or Social Security, that you become eligible for when you reach the age of 65. So for five years—well, he might get another job in the interim but it is pretty tough when you get above 50 today to start in again or to get many companies that will hire you because the insurance companies want them to keep the average age of their work force down very low in order that the premiums that are charged by the insurance companies for workmen's compensation, health and accident and other forms of insurance will be low because they want young workers, feeling that they are less inclined to have accidents, which just isn't so.

So that kind of approach to wreck our anti-discrimination against age law was beaten back this year. Well, we will have it again other years.

Well, we secured a few gains, a few improvements in existing laws. We got the maximum duration of unemployment compensation increased from 23 weeks to now a maximum of 26 weeks. We had extended coverage added to the 65-cent to 75-cent basic minimum wage law. We secured some minor improvements in the benefit structure and the procedure of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

And speaking of compensation, unemployment compensation first, the same sort of program that Nelson Cruikshank described in the attack against Social Security by the present Congress is taking place, as he said, on the state levels. In the 48 states the same forces and interests that want to wreck or short-change the unemployment compensation laws are at work and they were at work in Massachusetts, and they asked three law changes in the employment security law that we opposed and that we still oppose. The principal one is one that will result in a short-changing of the fund by some \$38,000,000 through a revision of the Employers Financing Act.

What is the motive behind that? You heard Nelson say that in Congress the U. S. Chamber wants to permanently keep the Social Security fund at a low level so that the benefits can't be increased or liberalized. That is the same strategy on the state level, what they are trying to do and have partially succeeded in doing in unemployment compensation funds. They want to keep it always so low, keep it permanently impoverished so that the Legislature won't dare or won't want to increase the amount of benefits, the duration of benefits.

And Industry will cry, "The fund is almost bankrupt. If you give them five dollars a week more in maximum benefits it will wreck the fund." That is their strategy. Keep it so low, so poor, on the brink of bankruptcy, that organized labor and the jobless workers in this won't be able to bring the benefits and the provisions of the law up into something approaching the levels that are in effect in other states, in some of the more liberal industrial states.

Well, sickness compensation was a matter of some interest at the Legislature this year. You will recall three or four conventions now, it has been one of the biggest and hottest and chief arguments and sources of discussion in the matters of our report. Well, this year the Legislative with a degree of generosity that I haven't too often seen equalled, established sickness compensation for sick pigs. It seems as though there was a disease rampant throughout this state in the last six months where pigs were afflicted with some disease that required their immediate slaughter, and a \$100,000 subsidy was established to reimburse the owners of these sick pigs. Well, the program got out of hand so that it began to look as though it was going to cost a million dollars to finance this sickness compensation for diseased porkers, with the result that the Legislature had to repeal it.

But what did they do after establishing the principle of sickness compensation for porkers? They didn't do anything about cash sickness compensation for sick workers. No, the bill and a number of bills, including a joint petition of organized labor, was referred to a Recess Commission study but the insurance companies made sure that that study order, the provision for the recess study of sickness compensation, never got anywhere. It died. It was bottled up in the Rules Committee and the Legislature went home, with the result that no action was taken.

I think that particular thing points up sharply a conflict in the philosophy of government, the

question of whether the Government's primary function is to be concerned with human welfare, the needs and necessities of people, their families, or whether the function of government is to be concerned and slanted toward the protection of property, the interests, the vested interests and such things as I have referred to in the matter of the sick porker. In other words, are pigs more important than people in the Massachusetts Legislature?

Well, there is much more that I could say to you. There is much more that is contained in the written report that has been presented to you. In closing, I simply want to say that if we ever had a driving urge to show the kind of effective political action that is so necessary in view of what things are being done in Congress and at the State House to us, most certainly we have it this year.

I sincerely hope that the plea that Bill McSorley made here yesterday morning for each and every one of the delegates to this convention to subscribe and take out membership in Labor's League for Political Education, the booklets that either your locals have received from your International or the booklets that Frank Lavigne will distribute around in the Auditorium in the next few days—I sincerely hope, that while Massachusetts in the past hasn't done a very good job in raising funds for L.L.P.E., that most certainly this year and in the coming year and at this convention we will all demonstrate our desire to preserve what we have to, to insure a better future by investing one dollar, one dollar in Labor's League for Political Education.

On the matter of labor's political action, I think there are some in this convention, some in the labor movement who think that the political philosophy of Sam Gompers to "elect our friends, defeat our enemies" and I might add "regardless of what political party or tag they might bear", that there are some who think that is old-fashioned, outmoded, out of date. Well, painfully or otherwise, I think the necessity and the wisdom and the soundness of that political philosophy has been effectively demonstrated since 1952's election.

I think we owe it to ourselves and to our membership because, bear in mind, we are in politics not out of choice but out of sheer necessity, to preserve the social legislation that we have secured down through the years, to protect it. So we are in politics whether we want to be in it or not, and to many it is personally distasteful. However, we are in there. We have got to demonstrate to both political parties that neither one of them can ever count us out in their vest pocket.

We have to display truly the non-partisan political philosophy of Sam Gompers, elect our friends, defeat our enemies regardless of where we find them. I think we have to demonstrate that we have come of age, have matured politically. We should rededicate ourselves to the kind of job and the kind of task in the field of political action and legislative action that I think by now is certainly apparent to all of us.

In this troubled world, in this the 67 Annual Convention that perhaps today to some has appeared dull, boring and monotonous, to those of us sent here who have a great responsibility to represent our membership, we have to rise to the challenge of the times. We have to keep fast the doctrines and philosophy that made the trade union movement the salvation and brought it to the degree that it is today.

We have to rededicate ourselves to the never ending struggle for a greater degree of economic security, of economic justice for all the working people of this State and Nation. Thank you.

Chairman Pratt: On behalf of the delegates, I want to thank Brother Kelley for the message that he has brought to us here this morning, and as usual, has brought in his very capable and forthright manner. I hope that the message that your Legislative Agent has brought to you here this morning will be taken to heart by all and those problems which he has outlined to you, which are your problems as well as his problems, will be worked out in a spirit of cooperation that will tie this State Federation of Labor into the solid body which it has always been.

Once again, Brother Kelley, many thanks for your remarks.

Will the Sergeant-at-arms close the rear doors and ask the delegates in the rear hall to take their seats for we are about to hear from one of the committees which will bring to this convention some of the most important policies and actions of the convention which will guide us during the coming year. While that is being done, I would like to announce to the delegates that a group picture will be taken at the end of this morning's session on the steps outside at the front of the Auditorium.

At this time the Chair will recognize Chairman Ellis, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Chairman Ellis: The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee would like to announce that the resolutions as presented to you Monday were as printed, and to facilitate time we would like to read the Resolve or the Whereas.

I will state at this time that for Resolution Number 1, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, 26, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42 and 43 a separate resolution will be drawn up by the Postal Workers. As Chairman, I understand that resolution number will be 86.

RESOLUTION No. 1

DUES DEDUCTIONS FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Whereas: Payroll deductions may now be made for United States Savings Bonds; and

Whereas: Postal employees, members of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are desirous of extending the present system to provide for dues deductions, therefore, be it

Resolved: that this Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor request the Post Office Department to initiate a payroll deduction plan for organization dues with the Postal service and that it; be further

Resolved: that the duly elected delegate from the assembled 67th convention submit this resolution to the next National American Federation of Labor Convention.

(Submitted by Delegate Abraham Koupchik, Mailhandlers, Local 9, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 10

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS—DUES CHECKOFF FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Whereas: Pay roll deductions may now be made for U. S. Savings Bonds, and

Whereas, Postal Employees, members of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are desirous of extending the present system to provide for dues deductions, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Springfield, Mass., request the Post Office Department to initiate a pay roll deduction plan for organization dues with the Postal Service.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 13

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS—POST OFFICE, BOSTON, MASS.

Whereas: The regulations of the Post Office Department "that whenever a substitute is employed on an eight (8) in ten (10) hour basis in excess of forty (40) hours per week, he shall be appointed to a regular position, and

Whereas: At the present time there is a quota of 563 regular substitute clerks in the Boston Postal District, many of whom are working in excess of forty (40) hours per week, and

Whereas: In addition to such regular substitute clerks there are seven hundred eighty five (785) indefinite substitutes and one hundred (100) temporary clerks, and

Whereas: Such fourteen hundred forty-eight (1448) clerical employees is in addition to the regular clerical quota of twenty nine hundred ninety-one (2991) and

Whereas: Such regular clerical force of 2991 is totally inadequate to provide speedy and efficient postal service to the patrons of the Boston Postal District, and

Whereas: Postmaster General Summerfield has requested additional appropriations for the purpose of extending postal services by later closing of Post Office windows and later night collections, and

Whereas: Such extended services are now being performed within the Boston Postal District, therefore, be it

Resolved: That this Convention of the Mass. Federation of Labor endorse and approve efforts of Local No. 100 Post Office Clerks, Boston, Mass., for an increase in the regular clerical quota to the extent provided in the Departmental policy as outlined above, and be it further

Resolved: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Postmaster General Hon. Arthur E. Summerfield of the United States, and the Hon. Joseph P. W. Finn, Postmaster, Boston, Mass.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 14

WEEKLY PAY DAYS FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Whereas: Post Office employees are paid twice monthly, and

Whereas: Payment of wages and salaries on a weekly basis has become the accepted standard in the business and industrial world, therefore, be it

Resolved: The Mass. Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Springfield, Mass., go on record as approving the enactment of legislation providing weekly pay days for Postal employees.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 16

HEALTH STANDARDS IN U. S. POST OFFICE

Whereas: Postal Clerks report the continued existence of unhealthy working conditions in many U. S. Post Offices due to bad ventilation, poor sanitation, inadequate lighting and to an undemanded custodial service, and

Whereas: Aforementioned conditions impair both the efficiency and health of Postal Clerks thusly exposed; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Springfield, Massachusetts, approve and recommend speedy enactment of legislation designed to correct these deplorable conditions by making mandatory periodic inspections of all Post Offices by the U. S. Department of Public Health.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 17

MORE EFFICIENT POSTAL SERVICE

Whereas: The United States Postal Service is a public utility serving all the people of the United States, as well as every business, social, religious, or other institution or association and the welfare of all the people is vitally affected by the character of regularity and efficiency of postal service, and

Whereas: The Post Office Department originally was established and continued to exist primarily to give service to the American people. Therefore the only sound policy is one of service. Service, working conditions, salaries and employees welfare should not be affected by the presence or absence of a so called postal deficit. The Post Office Department is not a business operated for profit. It is a public institution whose primary function is to collect, transmit and deliver mail from and to all classes of citizens, those in sparsely settled as well as those in congested areas. Throughout the history of the Post Office Department, Congress has utilized the functions of the Department to encourage education, science and religion to build roads, extend railroads, develop aviation and perform innumerable non-revenue and non-profit functions. The functions of the Post Office Department are no more a business than the functions of other Governmental Departments. The Post Office is a service institution. We protest the practice of referring to postal expenditures as a deficit; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Mass. Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Springfield, Mass. approve and endorse the principle that the policy of the Post Office Department should be to furnish to the people of the United States adequate and efficient postal service at all times and there shall be at all times adequate personnel within the classified service with equitable salaries and other working conditions, to efficiently and expeditiously render the service desired by the people, and be it further

Resolved: That it is the duty and the responsibility of the Congress of the United States to see that this policy is effectual.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 21

REPEAL OF THE HATCH ACT

Whereas: The provisions of the Hatch Act were designed to eliminate patronage and politics from Federal Government employment, and

Whereas: Federal Government employees are denied their full citizenship rights to actively support candidates they deem best fitted to represent them, and other activities, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Springfield, Massachusetts, endorse and actively support the repeal of all restrictive provisions of the Hatch Act, and call upon all our Senators and Congressmen to work for that repeal, so that Postal Employees as well as other Federal Government workers may be advanced from the second class citizenship that is now their lot.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 22

SENIORITY FOR POSTAL SERVICES

Whereas: The Post Office Department recognizes the principle of seniority as is evidenced by instructions published in the Postal Guide, Postal Bulletin and Manual of Instructions for Postal Personnel; and

Whereas: The provisions in the Postal Guide, while commendable in many respects have not led to the type of seniority enforcement which the membership of our organization wholeheartedly desires; and

Whereas: Seniority agreements are a step in the right direction and of definite value but are no substitute for actual seniority legislation mandating Postmasters to follow seniority principles; therefore be it

Resolved: That the Mass. Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Springfield, Mass., go on record as favoring the enactment of a seniority law, to be drawn up by the Joint Council of Affiliated Postal Organizations, embodying provisions published in the Postal Guide, Bulletins and Manual as well as the essential provisions of the N. F. P. O. C. model agreement.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 26

REST PERIODS FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Whereas: Surveys by industrial engineers and efficiency experts have disclosed the remarkable increases in production and output in plants where morning and afternoon rest periods are granted, and

Whereas: A further increase in such production and efficiency in the postal service is an item of concern not only to the department but to the Post Office clerks, who form an integral part of the postal service, and

Whereas: Such rest periods would tend to relieve the strain and tension prevalent in clerical assignments, which strain and tension at present has an injurious effect on the health

of Post Office clerks, reduces their efficiency and shortens their lives, therefore, be it

Resolved: That this convention go on record as requesting the American Federation of Labor to petition the Post Office Department to grant equitable rest periods "Time Allowed" during the regular tour of duty of postal personnel.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 30

OVERTIME PAY FOR SUBSTITUTES IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

Whereas: The principle of time and one half for overtime is one that has been established in industry for many years in order to prevent employers using employees in excess of their regular work day and to more equally distribute the work by employing more men for shorter hours, and

Whereas: The U. S. Government recognizes the justice of this principle through the Wagner Fair Employment Act, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Mass. Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Springfield, Mass., go on record as favoring the enactment of legislation providing such time and one-half for substitutes.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, and Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston, Mass.)

RESOLUTION No. 31

SAFETY STANDARDS IN POST OFFICES

Whereas: Post Office Buildings are not subject to local fire and safety regulations, and

Whereas: Considerable difficulty may be encountered by the failure of responsible Postal Officials to recognize safety factors involved in their orders, and

Whereas: Postal Employees should be protected by local fire and safety regulations in the same manner as industrial workers and others, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Mass. Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Springfield, Mass., favor enactment of legislation providing full and complete approval of all Fire and Safety factors in Post Office Buildings by local responsible authorities.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast and Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 32

MERIT PROMOTIONS FOR POSTAL SUPERVISORS

Whereas: One of the prime objectives of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks is to suggest laws to the Congress which will increase the efficiency of the Postal Service, and

Whereas: There are no specific laws, rules or regulations governing the appointment of employees to supervisory positions, and

Whereas: Appointments are frequently made that are not conducive to efficiency or good service and are often detrimental to the morale of the employees in the service, and

Whereas: Private industry has developed a system whereby efficient, well-trained men are appointed to supervisory positions, using tried and true methods relative to these appointments based on scientific research; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Springfield, Massachusetts, August 10-14, 1953, go on record favoring a law whereby seniority, a knowledge of the Postal Laws and Regulations, The Postal Guide, and a practical knowledge of Post Office working procedure be a specific requisite for a supervisory position.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, and Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 36

CIVIL SERVICE COURT OF APPEALS FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Whereas: Employees in the Federal Civil Service may be, and at times have been unjustly removed from such service, and

Whereas: When such cases occur, there is no neutral board before whom such cases can be brought for review, empowered to reverse such removals if they be proven unjustified; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Springfield, Mass., go on record as endorsing the establishment of a Civil Service Court of Appeals.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 37

DUTIES OF POSTAL INSPECTORS

Whereas: The Sixty-sixth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor fully supported the efforts of A.F.L. Postal organizations in their efforts to separate present dual powers, police and administrative, of the Post Office Inspection Service, and

Whereas: In a Preliminary Report of the Sub-Committee on Postal Operations by the Honorable Mrs. Katherine St. George of New York, it is stated that "The Inspection Service of the Post Office Department performs the major management function of this large agency. Originally, the Inspection Service was primarily concerned with the prevention of deprivations in the mail . . . however, by virtue of their assignments in the Inspection Service, we find an odd combination of both the police department and management functions." and, under Recommendations, "(1) The management functions should be separated from the Inspection Service . . .", and

Whereas: The holding of such dual powers (police-administrative) is antagonistic to every principle of free democratic trade unionism, and

Whereas: The dictatorial power inherent in such dual powers is more in keeping with gestapo and iron curtain ideologies than in the democratic principles of liberty-loving Americans, and

Whereas: The separation of such dual police and administrative powers would provide Postal Inspectors with police powers to fully investigate all violations of Postal Laws and Regulations involving crimes against the United

States Federal Codes and Statutes, and would provide for all administrative functions of the Post Office Department to be handled by Post Office Supervisors, and

Whereas: Such separation of powers would result in a more relaxed atmosphere, conducive to the well being of employees, and in a more efficient Postal Service, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Springfield, Massachusetts, vigorously condemn the present existence of dual powers, police and administrative, of the Postal Inspectors and urge the complete separation of such dual powers as a forward step in restoring the confidence and morale of Postal Employees in the United States Postal Service.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, and Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 39

PROTECTION FOR POSTAL MONEY ORDER CLERKS

Whereas: Little, if any, protection is afforded Post Office Money Order clerks in the daily performance of their duties in connection with cashing of endorsed Post Office money orders or government checks, and

Whereas: A recent case in the Boston Postal District involving such cashing of an endorsed money order resulted in the personal loss of \$100 to a Money Order Clerk, member of Local No. 100, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, AFL, and

Whereas: Such clerk had followed the instructions of the Post Office Department to as reasonable degree as was humanly possible, and

Whereas: If such instructions as defined by the Post Office Department are to be followed by Money Order clerks in the Postal service to the technical degree and interpretation advanced in this case, no Money Order Clerk could properly cash an endorsed money order without assuming personal liability, and

Whereas: Money Order Clerks do not receive additional salary or compensation of any kind for their additional responsibilities; therefore, be it

Resolved: That this Sixty-Seventh Convention of the Mass. Federation of Labor assembled in Springfield, Mass., endorse and recommend a change in regulations providing reasonable protection for postal employees engaged in cashing money orders within the Postal service, and be it further

Resolved: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. Arthur E. Summerfield, Postmaster General and the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, United States Senator.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 40

INCREASED CUSTODIAL HELP IN POST OFFICES

Whereas: There has been considerable difficulty among Postal Employees in striving for improvements in their working conditions for a good many years, especially with regard to cleanliness of Post Office Buildings, and

Whereas: Investigations have disclosed that in many instances reasons for such conditions have been caused to a great extent by shortage of help in the Custodial Department, and

Whereas: Further investigation has disclosed that absentees in the Custodial Department are not covered by additional labor; be it

Resolved: That the Mass. Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Springfield, Mass., endorse a resolution calling for absentees in the Custodial Department to be covered in a similar manner as absentees in the Postal Service.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 42

ELIMINATION OF TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES IN POSTAL SERVICE

Whereas: The employment of temporaries in the Postal Service is a throw back to the old peonage system of labor exploitation, and

Whereas: The American Federation of Labor has consistently fought against the abuse of available labor pools, and

Whereas: The use of Temporaries over a long period of time becomes in reality an abuse of labor by holding out to such temporaries the implied hope of future regular employment; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Springfield, Mass., go on record as vigorously condemning the practice of employing temporaries in the Postal Service other than during the Christmas Rush period.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 43

POST OFFICE FINANCIAL CLERKS RESPONSIBILITY

Whereas: Present Departmental instructions for adjusting fixed credits are most restrictive and arbitrary, and

Whereas: Finance Clerks are required to "make up" not only the deficiency in the total credit but also are required to pay so called "excess" amounts from the sale of stamped stock, and

Whereas: Such "excess" amounts are determined arbitrarily and are inaccurate; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Mass. Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Springfield, Mass., favor a clarification of Department regulations in order to provide a reasonable approach to adjustments in fixed credits to the extent that Finance Clerks will no longer be penalized by the exacting of personal funds over and above the amounts required to compensate for the amount of the fixed credit.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

Is there any objection, Mr. Chairman, if the committee chairman reads the Resolve?

Chairman Pratt: There is no objection.

Chairman Ellis: I will read you the Resolve on Resolution No. 3.

(Chairman Ellis read Resolution No. 3.)

RESOLUTION No. 3

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Whereas: The Mass. Federation of Labor has as one of its objectives, "To render every assistance possible to affiliated unions in their efforts to secure legislation in the interests of its workers" . . . and

Whereas: The legislative representative of the Federation in compliance with this objective appears from time to time in support of certain bills heard by committees of the Legislature of the Commonwealth . . . and

Whereas: Good relationship results from sound grievance procedure and arbitration, wherein both employers and employees are enabled to discover and correct unsatisfactory working conditions, and, due to the fact that a complete and comprehensive procedure of arbitration provides for both the registration of complaints and means of securing proper adjustment and the establishment of such procedure raises the morale and efficiency of employees . . . and

Whereas: The organized firefighters of the State, through the Associated Firefighters of Massachusetts, their state body, and their respective Local community groups, will be seeking enactment of suitable legislation or local ordinances so as to establish a procedure of arbitration and conciliation of difficulties for each city and town in the State of Mass. where certain employees do not have the benefits of such procedure . . . therefore be it

Resolved: That the Mass. Federation of Labor at its convention in Springfield, Mass., August 10th thru 14th, 1953, wholeheartedly endorse and support such legislation or local ordinances that may bring about the setting up of such boards of arbitration and conciliation for certain workers, who at the present time do not come within the scope of such procedure; and in every way possible aid the groups presenting such legislation or local ordinance changes.

(Submitted by Delegates George Graney, John Walsh, John Kabachus, Gerard Melia, John Burwell, Firefighters, Local 718, Boston.)

Your committee concurs and endorses this resolution, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Chairman Pratt: Action of the committee is one of concurrence, and the motion is that the action of the committee be the action of the convention. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Chairman Ellis: Delegate McLaughlin of the Resolutions Committee will read the Resolve on Resolution No. 4.

(Delegate McLaughlin read Resolution No. 4.)

RESOLUTION No. 4

SUPPORT OF LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

Whereas: The recent national and state elections have indicated an apparent lack of interest by organized labor and their families, and

Whereas: It is needless to discuss the great progress the wage-earners have made in social security, advancement in labor legislation and in industrial safeguards under the administration of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman and Governor Paul A. Dever, and

Whereas: An appeal has been sent to all local unions in Massachusetts with membership

cards for personal contributions of at least \$1.00 to Labor's League for Political Education, and

Whereas: If our future progress is to be maintained, it is manifestly essential that each of us make a personal contribution to the success of our friends and the defeat of our enemies; therefore, be it

Resolved: That our officers and members enroll as members of Labor's League for Political Education to create a campaign fund to insure and protect our future security.

(Submitted by Delegate John J. Kearney, Bartenders and Hotel Employees, Local 34, Boston.)

Delegate McLaughlin: Your committee has recommended concurrence in this resolution and I so move, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on concurrence with No. 4. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Chairman Ellis: Resolution No. 5 deals with State Excise Tax on Alcoholic Beverages. I will call on Delegate Healey, member of the Resolutions Committee, to read the Resolve of this resolution.

(Delegate Healey read Resolution No. 5)

RESOLUTION No. 5

FEDERAL EXCISE TAXES ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Whereas: Several bills have been introduced in Congress to reduce the present \$10.50 per gallon Federal Excise Tax on alcoholic beverages, and

Whereas: This reduction of Federal Excise Tax is of extreme importance to our membership and to their employers, it is incumbent upon our local unions and their officers to write to their Senators and Congressmen protesting this unjust liquor tax and the preventing of further illegal manufacture of bootleg liquor at the expense of increased unemployment of our members, also affecting the public, the industry and the United States Treasury; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the officers of local unions join with the Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation to urge all members of Congress and the United States Senators of Massachusetts to favor passage of bills to bring about the reduction in this excise tax.

(Submitted by Delegate John J. Kearney, Bartenders and Hotel Employees, Local 34, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The committee recommends concurrence on this resolution and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution No. 5 which is one of concurrence. Are there remarks? If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 6.)

RESOLUTION No. 6

STATE EXCISE TAXES ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Whereas: There is a tendency upon the part of the Massachusetts Legislature to increase state tax on alcoholic beverages and

Whereas: These taxes are levied as temporary taxes only, but are never repealed, which has brought the Massachusetts state tax on alcoholic beverages to \$6.75 per case. This excessive amount added to the \$31.50 federal tax makes it extremely difficult for those engaged in our industry to receive a fair, commensurate income upon their investment, and protect our job security; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the officers and members of local unions be on the alert for further state increases and the Secretary-Treasurer of our State Federation be directed to continue opposition to further tax increases in the State of Massachusetts, and be it further

Resolved: That candidates for the House of Representatives and the Senate in Massachusetts be requested, prior to nomination and election, to declare their attitude upon this important question.

(Submitted by Delegate John J. Kearney, Bartenders and Hotel Employees, Local 34, Boston.)

Chairman Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution No. 6 which is one of concurrence. Are there remarks on the motion? If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey then read Resolution No. 7.)

RESOLUTION No. 7

ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRE PREVENTION CODE

Whereas: In some cities and towns within the Commonwealth there exists no Fire Prevention Code by which the respective city or town fire departments have authority for the enforcement of certain regulations and conditions pertaining to the fire prevention of life and property, . . . and

Whereas: Life and property are endangered by the non-existence of such Fire Prevention Codes due to fire departments being unable to strictly enforce certain rules and regulations that aim towards the safety of its community and its citizens, . . . and

Whereas: The establishment and adoption of a fire prevention code for such cities as Boston, Massachusetts has met with opposition during the past few years, and that such establishment and adoption will ultimately result in the saving of life and property in an unpredictable amount . . . therefore be it

Resolved: That the Mass. Fed. of Labor at its convention in Springfield, Mass. in 1953, wholeheartedly endorse and support any efforts taken by firefighters in city or town areas in which there does not now exist a Fire Prevention Code, and for which said firefighters may seek establishment and adoption of same.

(Submitted by Delegates George Graney, John Walsh, John Kabachus, Gerard Melia, John Burwell, Firefighters, Local 718, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The committee moves concurrence on this resolution and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution No. 7 which, is one of concurrence. Are there any remarks on the motion? If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye".

Opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey then read Resolution No. 8)

RESOLUTION No. 8

OPPOSITION TO REDUCTION IN FIRE FIGHTING FORCES

Whereas: In certain cities and towns within the Commonwealth there are some administrative officials, who seeking to economize in the city or towns overall budget, are considering the possibility of reduction in the number of fire fighting companies within their respective fire departments, . . . and

Whereas: Several national agencies, such as the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and the National Fire Protection Association, have after a matter of careful study and research set up a recommended bureau of standards setting forth minimum fire company protection advisable for city and town populations and areas, . . . and

Whereas: Such reductions of fire companies in any city or town will have a definite bearing on the protection of life and property, and also the elimination of positions held by fire departments members for many years, . . . therefore be it

Resolved: That the Mass. Federation of Labor, at its 1953 convention in the city of Springfield, Mass., endorse and support the action of the organized firefighters of the State, in areas where any such reduction is advocated, towards the opposition of such practices whether they be on a state or local level, so that no reduction in fire forces shall take place.

(Submitted by Delegates George Graney, John Walsh, John Kabachus, Gerard Melia, John Burwell, Firefighters Local 718, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The committee moves concurrence on this resolution and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution No. 8 which is one of concurrence. Are there remarks on the motion? If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Chairman Ellis then read Resolution No. 11)

RESOLUTION No. 11

UNION MEMBERS WORKING IN OTHER TRADES

Whereas: Many members of different crafts in the American Federation of Labor Unions work at some other craft in their spare time, and

Whereas: These members do not ascertain whether or not these different crafts are affiliated with the labor movement, therefore, be it

Resolved: That any member of the American Federation of Labor who wishes to work at some other craft other than the one for which he or she holds a union card must become a member of said craft and uphold the By-Laws and wage scale of said local.

(Submitted by Delegate Bert Nickerson, Musicians, Local 9, Boston.)

Chairman Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution, Mr. Chairman, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution No. 11 which is one of concurrence. Are there

remarks on the motion? If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate McLaughlin then read Resolution No. 12.

RESOLUTION No. 12 PARTITION OF IRELAND

Whereas: The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly affirmed the position that the six counties of North East Ireland should be within the political structure of The Republic of Ireland rather than the present arrangement of having a separate local government subject to the powers of the British Parliament, and

Whereas: Winston Churchill, in nineteen hundred and twelve stated:

"Whatever Ulster's right may be she cannot stand in the way of the whole of the rest of Ireland. Half a province cannot impose a permanent veto on the nation. Half a province cannot obstruct forever the reconciliation between the British and Irish democracies and deny all satisfaction to the united wishes of the British Empire.", and

Whereas: In September of nineteen hundred and fifty-two, the British Government demanded "free All-German elections so that Germany can be united and an All-German Government formed," and

Whereas: In the interest of WORLD PEACE it is essential that all of the Irish people be given the right to govern themselves as one nation, be it hereby

Resolved: That we request the President of the United States of America, Our Secretary of State, the Senate and the Congress, in Washington, D. C. to ask the British Government to review its policy of continuing to maintain a minority form of government in North East Ireland, and be it further

Resolved: That we request the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Delegates to the National American Federation of Labor Convention to submit this resolution to that body for further action and be it further

Resolved: That we request the delegates to the International Federation of Free Trade Unions to take action to end, once and for all time, THE PARTITION OF IRELAND.

(Submitted by Delegates Nicholas P. Morrissey, Local 25, James J. McCarthy, Local 829, John J. Devlin, Local 504, Luke Kramer, Local 380, John W. Davis, Local 170, Martin Moran, Local 68, Thomas C. Healey, Local 259, Teamsters, Boston.)

Delegate McLaughlin: Your committee recommends concurrence and I so move, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution No. 12 which is one of concurrence. Are there remarks on the motion? If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey then read Resolution No. 18.)

RESOLUTION No. 18

SUPPORT OF THE BOSTON EVENING CLINIC

Whereas: Working men and women are prone to the ills of human nature,

Whereas: An opportunity is afforded to our members to receive medical and surgical care, after working hours, and at convenient cost,

Whereas: Many employees cannot afford to give up their time throughout the day to secure competent medical treatment,

Whereas: The Boston Evening Clinic and Hospital, now located at 397 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, is adequately equipped to render medical and surgical services to laboring men and women, and their families, be it hereby

Resolved: That we the representatives of the Local Unions, affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in this, our Sixty-Seventh Annual State Convention, hereby go on record as endorsing the indispensable services being rendered by the Boston Evening Clinic and Hospital, and its staff, and urge our members to do all in their power to promote and support this worthwhile endeavor.

(Submitted by Delegates Nicholas P. Morrissey, Local 25, John J. Devlin, Local 504, Luke Kramer, Local 380, John W. Davis, Local 170, Martin Moran, Local 68, Thomas C. Healey, Local 259, Teamsters, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The committee concurs in this resolution and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution No. 18, which is one of concurrence. Are there remarks on the motion?

If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Chairman Ellis then read Resolution No. 19.)

RESOLUTION No. 19

MCCARRAN-WALTER IMMIGRATION ACT

Whereas: The McCarran-Walter Immigration Law enacted by the Congress in 1952 has been revealed as directly contrary to our American democratic principles in that it discriminates against would-be immigrants on the basis of race and national origin; and

Whereas: This law has also shown itself to be unsatisfactory in that it sets up a heretofore unknown system of second-class citizenship in America by creating invidious distinctions between native-born and naturalized citizens; and

Whereas: This law has been severely criticized by leading representatives of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant welfare and religious organizations, as well as many veterans, labor and civic groups and both of the 1952 candidates for the Presidency of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved: That this 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor calls upon the Congress of the United States either to repeal the un-American McCarran-Walter Law, or to give full and immediate support to the radical revision and improvement of this law.

(Submitted by Delegates Howard V. Doyle, AFSC & ME, Local No. 1190, Medfield, Joseph Stefani, Cooks & Pastry Cooks Association, Local No. 186, Boston, Betty Sokol, Malden Central Labor Union, Albert Fraioli, ILGWU, Local 24, Boston, and James Gardner, OEIU, Local No. 6, Boston.)

Chairman Ellis: Your committee endorses this resolution. I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution No. 19, which is one of concurrence. Are there remarks on the motion? If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "Aye."

Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate McLaughlin then read Resolution No. 20.)

RESOLUTION No. 20 CIVIL LIBERTIES

Whereas: The totalitarian technique of book-burning has come to pass in free America as a result of the atmosphere of fear, suspicion and mistrust engendered by reckless abuse of the people's constitutional civil liberties by demagogues anxious to use the world crisis for their own purposes; and

Whereas: This type of throttling of the great American tradition of freedom of expression not only endangers our American system of government by undermining its foundations, but also threatens the very existence of a free and democratic labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved: That this 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record as affirming our belief that the security of the Nation against Communists and Fascists can be properly maintained only with due regard for the rights and liberties guaranteed to all Americans; and be it further

Resolved: That we pledge ourselves to fight against the undermining of the due process—including a fair hearing, the full protection of our laws, and fair play generally—by the rule of doubt, suspicion and conformity, as currently characterized by the term "McCarthyism."

(Submitted by Delegates Howard V. Doyle, AFSC & ME, Local No. 1190, Medfield, Joseph Stefani, Cooks & Pastry Cooks Association, Local No. 186, Boston, Betty Sokol, Malden Central Labor Union, Albert Fraioli, ILGWU, Local 24, Boston, and James Gardner, OEIU, Local No. 6, Boston.)

Delegate McLaughlin: Your committee has recommended concurrence and I so move, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution No. 20, which is one of concurrence. Are there remarks on the motion? If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Velleman then read Resolution No. 38.)

RESOLUTION No. 38 SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM

Whereas: The guarantees and the extension of full civil rights and equality of opportunity to all people, without regard to race, religion or national origin is one of the foundations of democracy and the American way of life, and

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor has consistently endorsed and called for the enactment into law of the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, despite the hamstringing of Congress by a willful minority of obstructionists; therefore, be it

Resolved: That this 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor reiterates its unequivocal opposition to discrimination and segregation in any area; and be it further

Resolved: That since national progress in overcoming the unhealthy and undemocratic division of our fellow-citizens by artificial barriers appears to be in a slump, all affiliated locals are urged to avail themselves of and cooperate

with the civil rights laws and agencies extant in the Commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved: That this convention again reaffirms its endorsement of the Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance as labor's human relation's arm in the Commonwealth, and urges all affiliates to draw upon it for aid and materials in preparing and servicing their civil rights, fair practices and group relation's programs.

(Submitted by Delegates Howard V. Doyle, AFSC & ME, Local No. 1190, Medfield, Joseph Stefani, Cooks & Pastry Cooks Association, Local No. 186, Boston, Betty Sokol, Malden Central Labor Union, Albert Fraioli, ILGWU, Local 24, Boston, and James Gardner, OEIU, Local No. 6, Boston.)

Delegate Velleman: Your committee concurs in this resolution. I move the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution 38, which is one of concurrence. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "No." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey then read Resolution No. 23.)

RESOLUTION No. 23 BRICKER AMENDMENT ON TREATY MAKING POWER

Whereas: the constitutional amendment proposed by Senator Bricker would curb the treaty-making power of the Government, cripple United States participation in the United Nations, and put a brake on U. S. action against Jim Crow laws; and

Whereas: The greatest support for the Bricker amendment comes from the conservatives who are frightened by the thought of having their civil rights blockade in Congress overridden if America signs the Human Rights Covenant, as well as a number of recognized anti-labor elements; and

Whereas: The Bricker amendment would hinder the work of many excellent international bodies such as the International Labor Organization, which has helped nations improve and expand their democratic rights, living standards and civil liberties, therefore, be it

Resolved: That this 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor calls for the defeat of the Bricker amendment and urges both Senators from the Commonwealth to declare themselves in opposition to this piece of isolationist legislation.

(Submitted by Delegates Howard V. Doyle, AFSC & ME, Local No. 1190, Medfield, Joseph Stefani, Cooks & Pastry Cooks Association, Local No. 186, Boston, Betty Sokol, Malden Central Labor Union and Albert Fraioli, ILGWU, Local No. 24, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The committee moves concurrence on this resolution and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution No. 23, which is one of concurrence. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye." Contrary, "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Chairman Ellis then read Resolution No. 25)

RESOLUTION No. 25

**COMMENDING FIRE FIGHTERS LOCAL
718 PUBLIC RELATIONS**

Whereas: Labor unions virtually from their inception have been subjected to the libel, vilification, distortion, and innuendoes of many newspaper and other media of information and propaganda, and

Whereas, organized labor has reached a position of power and responsibility in the United States which requires that its views be transmitted to the general public without distortion, and

Whereas, Local 718, International Association of Fire Fighters, AFL, sponsored a radio commentary five nights a week over WNAC from April to July which brought credit not only to the union, but also to organized labor as a whole, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in 67th annual convention assembled commends Local 718, International Association of Fire Fighters, for its contribution to better public relations for organized labor and for the initiative, resourcefulness and diplomacy shown in presenting its pay raise arguments to the public.

(Submitted by Delegates Joseph A. Sullivan, Meat Cutters, Local 294, Quincy, and Joseph F. Grace, Carpenters Local 910, Gloucester.)

Chairman Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution. I move the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution No. 25, which is one of concurrence. Are there remarks on the motion? If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate McLaughlin then read Resolution No. 27.)

RESOLUTION No. 27

APPRECIATION TO KENNETH J. KELLEY, SECRETARY-TREASURER-LEGISLATIVE AGENT FROM FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Whereas: Federal employees organizations affiliated with the Mass. Federation of Labor had presented resolutions recommending equitable treatment in connection with Federal employees contributions to the U. S. Civil Service Retirement Fund on their State Income Tax, and

Whereas: As a direct result of the support given by the delegates at the 66th Annual Convention of the Mass. Federation of Labor and the capable and efficient handling of such legislative activity by our Leg. Agent Kenneth J. Kelley, Federal employees are enjoying the full benefits of such legislation by taking as deductions their full contributions to the United States Civil Service Retirement Fund, therefore be it

Resolved: That this Resolution of thanks and appreciation to Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley and the assembled delegates be spread upon the minutes of this convention with the sincere hope for many further affiliations with the Mass. Federation of Labor from Federal Employees organizations affiliated on a National Level with the American Federation of Labor.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, and Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston.)

Delegate McLaughlin: Your committee has recommended concurrence and I so move, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution No. 27, which is one of concurrence. Are there any remarks? If not as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Chairman Ellis: Resolution No. 29 was withdrawn by the organization that presented the resolution.

RESOLUTION No. 29

WRITTEN CONTRACT FOR BOSTON PARK DEPT. EMPLOYEES

Whereas: To help in persuading the Mayor of the City of Boston and the Park Department Administration in negotiating a written agreement with Local 296 State, County and Municipal Employees, A.F.L.

Whereas: That this written agreement provides a written statement of policy for grievance procedure, seniority rights, and other working conditions and stipulations.

Resolved: That the Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Springfield, Mass., August 10, 1953 record itself as in favor of the establishment of a written agreement between Local 296 State, County, Municipal Employees, A.F.L. and the City of Boston Park Department, be it further

Resolved: That the action of this Convention be communicated immediately to the Mayor if this resolution is adopted by this Convention.

(Submitted by Delegates Joseph S. Tieso, AFSC & ME Local 296, Boston and Walter E. Shaughnessy, AFSC & ME Local 296, Boston.)

(Chairman Ellis then read Resolution No. 33.)

RESOLUTION No. 33

SUPPORT OF UNITED RED FEATHER CAMPAIGN

Whereas: Organized labor has long cooperated with Community Chests in the interest of giving aid and comfort to the needy and unfortunate, and

Whereas: President George Meany of the American Federation of Labor has heartily endorsed the United Campaigns for 1954 needs, in addition to the United Defense Fund, which includes the USO and USO Camp Shows, and

Whereas: The Community Chests have annually been successful in impressing the American public with the necessity for contributing to help lessen suffering of the needy and unfortunate, and

Whereas: The United Defense Fund will join with United Red Feather Campaigns this year in providing needed services for men and women in the Armed Forces here and abroad, and in defense-impacted communities, and

Whereas: The American public would give more liberally and more willingly if it was cognizant with the organization through which it is contributing is not only helping the unfortunate at the moment but is also trying to eliminate some of the causes for the existing social evils, and

Whereas: A Labor Division has been established to coordinate the activities of all Locals and Central Labor Bodies in sharing in

the responsibility of the needy and unfortunate, and

Whereas: The families of workers share in benefits of the Community Chest when needed; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the undersigned labor officials respectfully and wholeheartedly urge participation of the entire labor movement in the campaign of the Community Fund, sponsored by the Labor Division, and be it further

Resolved: That we ask all Workers in Massachusetts to contribute to United Red Feather Campaign, and be it further

Resolved: That the Governor of Massachusetts and mayors of our cities also the selectmen of our townships be asked to join with the Labor Division in issuing suitable proclamations establishing in their respective communities understanding and the necessity of supporting this campaign, and be it further

Resolved: That the sixty-seventh Annual Convention wholeheartedly endorse and recommend to its affiliated organizations their support of the Red Feather Agencies through the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

(Submitted by Delegate Stephen E. McCloskey, Ironworkers Local No. 7, Boston.)

Chairman Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on Resolution No. 33, which is one of concurrence. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote, and so ordered.

Chairman Ellis: That will conclude a partial report of your Resolutions Committee, Mr. Chairman, for this morning.

Chairman Pratt: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and delegates of the Resolutions Committee for your partial report.

The Chair at this time will recognize Chairman Carroll, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution.

(Delegate John Carroll then read Resolution No. 28.)

RESOLUTION No. 28 (Constitutional Amendment)

CHANGING DATE OF CONVENTION

ARTICLE III—SECTION I of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor shall be amended to read as follows:

Article III—Section I shall read as follows:

The Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor shall be held annually on the Third Monday in September at a place selected by the Executive Council.

This would replace the present arrangements of holding the Convention on the Second Monday in August.

(Submitted by Delegates John J. Devlin, Teamsters Local 504, Martin Moran, Teamsters Local 68, John W. Davis, Teamsters Local 170, Thomas C. Healey, Teamsters Local 259, Luke Kramer, Teamsters Local 380, Boston.)

Delegate Carroll: Your committee recommends non-concurrence. I move the committee's report be accepted.

President Brides: Action comes on the committee's report of non-concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the question?

A Delegate Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: The delegate will give his name and local number.

Same Delegate: John J. Devlin (Teamsters' Local 504, Boston). We the Teamsters submitted this proposed change to the Constitution, in that we get away from meeting in the summertime and meet in September. Our purpose for doing that is as follows: Quite a number of people are on vacations and it interferes with vacation schedules. Sometimes the Legislature is in session, and it is the business of the Legislative Agent to be at the State House.

Another situation we have now is the truck strike, and there are a substantial number of delegates that because of business which comes first cannot be present at this convention because it is held in August.

We hope that the delegates will give serious consideration to the recommendation of this committee of non-concurrence and at this time, Mr. Chairman, I move the substitution of the resolution for the report of the committee.

President Brides: Chairman Carroll is going to speak.

Delegate Carroll: The reason for a non-concurrence report on this resolution was not an expression of a lack of sympathy for the resolution. But a resolution of this kind has been presented to this convention for the last 10 or 12 years to my knowledge. They all had for their purposes the postponement or at least holding of the convention of this Federation at a cooler period of the year.

Well, when we try to wrestle with the problem, we find that any change other than that which is now in existence will run in conflict with the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in conflict with a large number of other International conventions that the delegates to this convention would normally be in attendance at. Now, we made a survey two years or three years ago as to what we could do, and we finally were able to change it one week and that is the week that we are now holding it, so that we rendered the greatest amount of service and accommodation for those who would normally be in attendance at this convention. That was the reason why we didn't concur. It is a repetition of the action of this committee for a number of years.

President Brides: Does the Chair hear the substitute motion seconded?

A Delegate: Question.

President Brides: Are you ready for the substitute motion? "All those in favor will signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "noes" have it. Question comes on the committee's report of non-concurrence. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Carroll then read Resolution No. 45.)

RESOLUTION No. 45

LIMITING VICE PRESIDENTS TO 2 YEAR TERM

Whereas: For many years the various Conventions of this Federation have resolved in many ways in an endeavor to bring into affiliation local unions that are now outside of the Federation and

Whereas: Statistics indicate that there are approximately 300 local unions in the State of Massachusetts that are eligible for affiliation with this Federation and it is evident that the previous resolves have not achieved their objective in bringing large numbers of the non-affiliates into the Federation and

Whereas: One of the principal reasons given for their refusal to affiliate has been that opportunities for representation in the administration of the Federation is greatly minimized by the alleged control by larger unions of the election machinery and

Whereas: It is the opinion of the petitioners that a distribution of representation in the Executive Council would result in a true Democratic approach to the problems of the Federation giving an opportunity to a new and youthful element to become a part of our organization which history in the labor movement has proven to be beneficial to the progress of labor; so therefore, be it

Resolved: That Section 2, Article 5 of the Constitution be amended to read: After the word Union on the 10th line of Section 2, Vice-Presidents who have served two consecutive terms shall not be eligible for an election to succeed themselves. This shall be effective at the 68th Annual Convention in 1954.

(Submitted by Delegate John Carroll, Cement Masons, Local No. 534, Boston.)

Delegate Carroll: I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the committee's report. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Pratt: Mr. Chairman. Delegate Oscar Pratt, Carpenters Local 624 of Brockton. We have here in Resolution No. 45 the report of the committee which I understand is one of concurrence. Now, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I hope that you have this resolution before you and will stop and realize what this might mean to this great State Federation of Labor.

This resolution says that after a Vice-President has served two successive terms, that he would not be eligible for office. Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I wonder what the intent of this resolution is. Is it the intent of this resolution to take those persons who have served this organization well, who have proved that they are capable and have carried on their jobs as Vice-Presidents of this State Federation of Labor, and saying, "We don't want you even though your services have been satisfactory. You are going to have a replacement after one year."

Now, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I don't believe that an action of this nature would be in the best interests of the State Federation of Labor. I believe that we all recognize that we are coming into trying times and I believe it behooves this State Federation of Labor to elect as Vice-Presidents from their various areas the most capable men that they can find to represent them in those areas. I don't want to limit that to men because I hope that we also find many capable women who will be able to carry on in the interests of this State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that when it comes down to who should be eligible to run for office, that that becomes a matter of local autonomy in which the delegates from that area should place in nomination those they feel can do the best job for them. I think that without too much consideration the action of the committee in concurrence with this resolution should be turned down and we allow as representatives from the various areas as Vice-Presidents those who can do the best job for the State Federation of Labor.

Delegate DeAndrade (Specialty Paper Products Workers Union No. 499, Boston): I rise to support the recommendation of the committee which is one of concurrence, and I would like the privilege of explaining to the

delegates my reason for so doing. This is a most important piece of legislation in my opinion.

As you heard the report of the committee, the legislation provides that in the election of Vice-Presidents and Presidents, that they shall not be allowed to succeed themselves after a term of two years. Now, just let us weigh the facts and ask the reasons for the report of the committee which is concurrence.

We have grown tremendously in this State Federation of Labor and we have many organizations affiliated with it. We have many other organizations that are not affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. It has always been my opinion, and I have attended these conventions for many years, that the office of Vice-President and President to this Federation of Labor is an honorary position and one which in my opinion should not be one of perpetuity on the part of any Vice-President or anyone that may be elected President. I do know and I think that many of the delegates here present, going back over the years, thought that election of constitutional officers of this Federation, thought that it was an unwritten law, an understanding that no one would aspire for more than a term of two years. That was for the sole reason that it would give an opportunity to delegates from various districts, it would give give the opportunity to anyone in this convention who so desired or aspired for the office of President, to do so.

It was never meant that Vice-Presidents should serve for a period of five, six, seven and 14 years, in my opinion. In the minds of many delegates, it is thought that small organizations cannot and are not able to because of political setups, within our elections, to get some of those whom they feel should be elected in their district to the office of Vice-President.

So I say that the legislation, if you please, is one of concurrence unanimously by your committee; that your committee feels that no job or Vice-President or President should hold term for a period longer than two years, thereby giving an opportunity to anyone that might so desire from the various districts aspire to that particular office which is only an honorary position.

I certainly hope that this convention will, in order to show to these delegates who are not present or those organizations that are not present and to many delegates here who come from districts and represent organizations where they would like to have one of their own serving in the capacity of Vice-President, I sincerely hope the convention will adopt the recommendation of the committee which is concurrence. Thank you.

Delegate Stefani (Cooks and Pastry Cooks Association, Local 86, Boston): I stand up before this convention opposing the concurrence at the resolution. I have tried more than once to run for Vice-President in this Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I have not succeeded. However, I am rather skeptical of putting a limitation on these Vice-Presidents and also the President because I am a believer that if these fellows that are elected by us are efficient and are doing a good job, that we should not fire them off the Executive Board.

However, I feel that we have the tools in our hands and if a person is not doing his job, we can defeat him at election time when the ballots are cast. It might spread after that we might also want to limit, Mr. Chairman, the Legislative Agent that represents us to a two-year term. Now, these things happen from one thing to another. I was even opposed to a limitation of the term of the Presi-

dent being limited to two terms, Mr. Chairman.

And anyone that really seriously thinks and honestly believes that if you are a business executive and own a business and if you have got a good manager, you would be a damn fool to want to fire that man who is doing a good job for you.

I don't believe, Mr. Chairman, according to the Resolution, that that would bring in more affiliations. Now, I am afraid also, Mr. Chairman, that in some of these instances you won't find the right Vice-President that will want to run. I might be wrong, but I say to you and to the delegates that I hope that we do not concur with the resolution. Thank you.

Delegate Picone (Federal Labor Union, Local 22694, Rockland): I regret very much that as a member of the Constitution Committee I was not present when this matter was taken up. I didn't arrive until late last evening and, therefore, it is no excuse for my being absent but I do want to record myself as being opposed to the recommendation of the committee.

I notice that one of the previous speakers stated that the Vice-Presidents and the President were merely elected as honorary members or to honorary positions. I feel that the Vice-Presidents and the President have been placed not merely as honorary individuals. I think that most of our Vice-Presidents have done a tremendous job throughout the various districts.

There is no question in my mind that the President of this organization has done a tremendous job in the past four years. He is one who in my opinion has been one of the finest that we have ever had in the organization. I say that it is not time to take and eliminate individuals that have worked hard for us. Insofar as everyone has an opportunity to run for office, every delegate here has that very same opportunity, and if they want to run for Vice-President, President or any other office at this convention, they have that privilege.

And the saying that some of these Presidents or Vice-Presidents are controlled by some of the organizations, the various organizations, I say that isn't always true. Look over the record and you will find that that doesn't apply; that in many cases individuals have run as Vice-President and have been elected as Vice-President even though they had disregarded the caucus, the caucuses at these conventions. They came upon this floor and were elected.

So, therefore, I say that it is unfair and I hope that every delegate here does not go along with the recommendation of that committee.

Delegate Brown (Federal Labor Union, Local 18518, Chicopee): It is my belief that when a man has done a good job he should have a right to be re-elected, regardless if he has run eight of ten times. Remember, this job is not a paid job and on many occasions people we now have in office have spent money out of their own pockets. I say to you delegates that this resolution should be defeated. Thank you.

Delegate Hull (Westfield Central Labor Union): This resolution hits me right between the eyes, Mr. Chairman. I happen to be the senior Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor. I am wondering if such a resolution is passed, just what is going to happen, how far it is going to extend.

I wonder what the American Federation of Labor would have been if we didn't have Sam Gompers and William Green who were elected year after year, convention after convention, and they were elected because of the work they

were doing in the labor movement. It isn't so long ago that the Massachusetts Citizens Union wanted to control the labor unions and approve or disapprove of officers being elected in the various organizations.

I hope that this recommendation of the committee will not prevail, not for me as an individual but for the benefit of the labor movement in the future.

I have been serving as Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor 13 consecutive years and I will lay my record on the table before the delegates of this convention. I hope that this recommendation of the committee will not prevail, that there will be a unanimous vote of this convention and allow the delegates the right to elect whom they see fit to represent them. Thank you.

Delegate Lockhart (Quincy Central Labor Union): I rise in opposition to this resolution, Mr. Chairman. I can only speak for the district from which I came and in that district we have a man that has served nine consecutive terms on the Executive Board.

It is the unanimous opinion of everyone in the labor movement in that district that we have an outstanding man representing us in the State Federation of Labor. I know that we would suffer a distinct loss if this resolution was to pass and we were unable to present this man as a candidate for Vice-President.

I also would like to take issue with one of the previous speakers, that this position is an honorary one. There are many, many decisions of major and serious import that these Vice-Presidents acting as members of the Executive Board, has to pass upon. And it is men of the caliber of Vice-President Joseph A. Sullivan, of whom I previously spoke, that we need up there with their intelligence and other major qualifications to weigh on these important questions.

Personally, and I know the rest of the people in the district feel the same way, we want him up there for the next 99 terms, if that is possible.

Delegate Govoni (Hotel and Club Service Employees, Local 277, Boston): I have been looking at the Constitution here and I think the resolve is in error. The Resolve states, "That Section 2, Article 5 of the Constitution be amended to read: After the word Union on the 10th line of Section 2, Vice-Presidents . . ."

Article 5, Section 2, is only comprised of five lines, and there is no word Union in the section. So it seems that the resolution is out of order.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence of the committee's report. Are you ready for the question?

A Delegate: Question.

Another Delegate: Question.

Another Delegate: Question.

President Brides: The Chairman of the committee wants to talk. The Chair recognizes the Chairman of the Committee.

Chairman Carroll: This is democracy personified. You were apparently so contemptuous of the report of your committee that you didn't want to permit the man who wrote the resolution an opportunity to talk. This is a repetition of what happened one year ago when you didn't want to listen to the Senator from the State of Massachusetts.

Now, no wonder a resolution of this kind was written. I want to notify the convention that there is nothing in this A. F. of L. Convention that I want. There is no position here that you can elect me to. I have been coming

to these conventions for 39 consecutive years. When I wrote this resolution I did not include the President. The committee amended the resolution to include the President.

Now, why don't you stop for a minute and take account of stock and see just what is going on, and don't be too anxious to get yourself elected to empty positions, positions that are overrated. The records of your convention show that you now have outside the vale of this Federation over 300 local unions that should be in affiliation.

Year after year, we have not done a thing about bringing them into the fold. We go on and on and on in the same old rut. If you were conducting a normal everyday business and you found that there was a third of the business outside the scope of your activity and you worked hard as an executive, you wouldn't last very long.

I have no special axe to grind. Every member of the Executive Council I reckon as my friend. It isn't for the purpose of censoring them any way, and if those who are in opposition to a resolution of this kind, depriving the younger men with new ideas or young ideals of coming into the Federation, you then ought to be prepared to bring some concrete plan that will do the thing that indirectly is sought by the introduction of this resolution. Whether you approve or disapprove it, it is in no way going to affect me. I have introduced many ideas in the past that were revolutionary.

I remember 15 years ago when we had this constitution of this Federation amended to bring into existence the Political Education Committee.

The officers of this convention then and for succeeding years saw to it that there no appropriations made to make effective that resolution or that amendment to the Constitution. It took time and time and time, hammering away at it to finally bring it about, put it into actual operation.

It is not only in actual operation in Massachusetts now but it is patterned and accepted by the American Federation of Labor. We are operating in a typical International Union fashion. I prophesy that unless a reformation takes place in the unions of America that you will need the Taft-Hartley Law over and over again.

This is not a popularity contest. I am not looking for the popular side of the issues that normally confront the workers. But we must be a little bit wide awake to the things that are happening around us. Every sane person knows that you couldn't operate a barber shop today on the accepted policies of even 10 years ago, and here we are trudging along on the slow road of progress, having no intention of developing new ideas, developing ideas that would lend themselves to a more effective federation. We now have in action an Education Committee and we have a third of the unions that should be in the Federation not in.

How can we expect to reach these people? What have we got to offer them? If you don't want this resolution adopted, you are not going to affect my disposition. I shall go on and on and try to do the things that I think should be done for the Federation.

I am not going to force my will upon you. I shall continue to come in in the succeeding years, if I am around, and try to introduce ideas into this delegate convention with the thought in mind that they may reach higher places in the years that lay ahead. I thank you.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question?

A Delegate: Question.

Another Delegate: Question.

President Brides: All those in favor of concurrence please say "aye". Those opposed "no". The "noes" have it.

A Delegate: Do you want to make it unanimous?

Another Delegate: No.

Another Delegate: No.

Delegate Carroll: My friend, we will make it unanimous when the time comes when there will be an awakening in the minds of the workers. It will be a depression or an oppression that may give you that necessary awakening.

Now, be good sports. Don't get your nanny up, and you will be all right.

(Delegate Carroll then read Resolution No. 52.)

RESOLUTION No. 52

(CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT)

ELECTING PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENTS FOR TWO YEARS

Article IV is hereby amended by adding Section VII to read as follows:

Effective with the 1954 Convention, the term of office of President and the 16 Vice Presidents shall be for a period of two (2) years.

(Submitted by the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.)

Your committee recommends non-concurrence and I move adoption of the committee's report.

President Brides: The question comes on non-concurrence and adoption of the committee's report. Is there anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Ahearn (I. L. G. W. V. Local 281, Lowell): I am opposed to the recommendation of the committee on their report of non-concurrence for practically the same reasons that have been presented in defeating their last recommendation. I feel that in the interests of the organization that we should try to always have a steering committee in office who are experienced. In other words, it is possible but not probable, that the Secretary-Treasurer and the Director of Political and Educational Department could be defeated and the majority of your Executive Board could be defeated, all in the same year. It is possible that it could happen during a national or state election year when our experience of years of service would be of great help. Therefore, by having the President and Vice-President elected for a term of two years, beginning with the convention of 1954, and the Secretary and the Director being elected this year for two years, you would always have an experienced steering group in office to aid and assist the new ones being elected.

I hope and trust that the committee's recommendation will be defeated.

Delegate DeAndrade: Mr. Chairman, Delegate DeAndrade. I rise at this time to support the recommendation of the committee which is non-concurrence, unanimously again. You defeated the last resolution which was your prerogative and right, and I hope many of you paid attention to the philosophy of Delegate Carroll. I think he has wisdom. I think he has experience, and all he was trying to do along with the committee was to impart that to the delegates.

But in this particular resolution it makes the all constitutional offices a term of two years. We are assembled here in convention and

we did put some of the constitutional offices on the basis of two-year terms last year, I believe, namely the Secretary-Treasurer and the Educational Director.

Now we have another resolution to make all the Vice-Presidents terms in office two years. We have people who get up here with respect to the last resolution and talk about the American Federation of Labor and its policies and its elections each year, which they have each year without any question. There are assembled here other people who come to me and say, "What a dead convention." Why don't you get up and start something? Of course, it is always the thought that DeAndrade will start something. Anything I say is my honest conviction. I express my opinion and do not sit in a chair when I know there is something on the floor that I should speak on.

I certainly hope that we won't be setting a policy where next year we come here and there are no elections, no aspirants for office. It is one of the reasons why we have the activities we do, because of the nomination of officers, the elections and the contests between the various candidates.

Now, this resolution provides that for two years we shall have no elections. Let's be consistent. I certainly hope, and I will say that I have to rise because I am a member of the committee, and if I vote in favor of non-concurrence I support the committee. I sincerely hope the recommendation of the committee be adopted. Thank you.

Delegate Stefani (Cooks and Pastry Cooks Association), Local 186, Boston): I rise at this time before this convention to concur with the recommendation of the committee. I feel that we would be doing the wrong thing in permitting an election of our Vice-Presidents for two years.

We have an annual convention and, therefore, Mr. Chairman, if you take away the interest of electing those officers every year you will be condemning this convention as a ghost convention, because you and I know in all these years that we have been attending these conventions that the most interesting part is that of electing the right officers and, therefore, Mr. Chairman, I hope and pray that we will concur with the recommendation of the committee.

President Brides: The question comes on non-concurrence of the committee's report.

A Delegate: Question.

President Brides: Anything to be said on the question? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ahearn: I call for a standing vote.

President Brides: A standing vote has been called for. All those in favor of concurrence with the committee's report will kindly stand. The Secretary will count them. All those opposed? It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Kearney (Bartenders, Local 34, Boston): I respectfully request the Chairman of the Committee—is Brother Carroll Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions?

President Brides: Constitution.

Delegate Kearney: I would like to ask the President and my good friend, Brother Carroll, and the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions if I may be permitted to speak on one resolution previously adopted by the convention.

President Brides: If there is no objection on the part of the delegates, the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee grants that request of Delegate Kearney.

Delegate Kearney: Thank you. Mr. President and Delegates, I apologize for my inability to be here this morning and I thank the President and the delegates for their permission to speak upon two resolutions which have already been adopted and which are of serious importance to the membership of my union in Massachusetts. If I briefly recite the growth of this conspiracy you will then realize what the resolution means. There was a conspiracy started here in this country some 30 years ago by a group of individuals who called themselves the Anti-Civil League. They were supported by insurance companies in order to cut down the accidents from intoxicated workers. They were supported by big business manufacturers to abolish the saloons so that their workers wouldn't stop in the saloons on their way to work and get intoxicated.

They promised reforms and a clean, honest-living nation. Well, Mr. President, we went through 13 years of that kind of promise and our country became bankrupt. It increased thieving and robbery, kidnapping, bootlegging, and judges in court and police were corrupted, until finally the Nation decided that Prohibition was a failure. So by a tremendous vote the same legislators that adopted the 18th Amendment repealed that 18th Amendment and once again a well-regulated license system prevailed in our Nation.

Now, Brother Kearney, what is this conspiracy you are going to tell us about? The conspiracy was hatched in Washington while the Anti-Saloon League was abolished, and they gave us back the so-called saloon. The conspiracy is now, "There's your saloon. You can have it but we will make it so damn hard for you that you can't go in there and purchase a drink." That is the conspiracy, and the conspiracy is in the form of excise taxes that now prevents the opportunity of drinking moderately and with some ease upon our pocketbooks.

You say that that is a conspiracy? It is a conspiracy, pure and simple, hatched by those Southerners in Congress and aided by some of our good Republican friends. Excise taxes on a case of whiskey now reach, Federal and State, \$38.25, which is the excise tax on one case of whiskey. I wonder if you ever realized that? Let me say, too, that that case of whiskey cost the distilleries \$2.08 to manufacture. Think of it. Thinks of the tax of \$38.25 upon a product that costs \$2.08 to make. Is that a conspiracy? It is depriving our members of employment.

It is preventing the people of our Nation the right to enjoy their beverages without being oppressed, oppressed by these high taxes.

Now, Mr. President, I notice some musicians leaving the room. I wonder if the musicians know of another conspiracy, that 20 per cent is added to the check when you enter a place where there is entertainment.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman. I rise for a point of order.

President Brides: State your point. A point of order has been called for.

Same Delegate (Pimental, Seafood Workers, Local 1572, Gloucester): Isn't it a bit unusual to allow a delegate to speak on something that has been voted on and passed before the convention?

President Brides: The permission of the floor has been granted by the delegates and the Chairman of this convention. I hope that Brother Kearney will be as brief as possible in that we have three or four important resolutions to be passed upon before adjournment.

Delegate Kearney: I thank you, sir. The musicians and the actors, the waiters, bar-

tenders, cooks and waitresses have been put out of employment by the constant increased taxes placed upon that industry. Where is the protest? Are we going to be legislated out of work by excise taxes? Is there going to be no relief? Is this conspiracy going to continue?

Now, Mr. President, my resolution provides that this Federation of Labor take up with the representatives in Congress this serious problem to reduce these excise taxes so that the employers that represent my people may have enough income to pay decent wages and to keep them in employment. Now, Mr. President, I would like to see the organizations that are affected, musicians, stagehands, actors, join with me to prevent their continued loss of work by this conspiracy that makes it impossible for a wage earner to buy a glass of beer or a drink of whiskey if he chooses.

Let us see now if we can't unite here and prevail upon Congress to stop putting us out of employment, and let us have a well-regulated license system. Thank you.

Delegate Pratt (Carpenters Local 624, Brockton): Inasmuch as under the rules, under which we are operating the time for adjournment

has arrived, I move you that we adjourn for luncheon, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Before the motion is entertained by the Chair, I want to make this announcement, that immediately on adjournment of this convention there will be a picture taken on the steps of the Auditorium. That will be right after adjournment.

Secondly, I would like to announce that at this afternoon's meeting at two o'clock, that nominations for officers of the State Federation of Labor will be held. That will be the first order of business.

I understand that the Teamsters are going to caucus downstairs after the adjournment of this morning's session.

Now, please bear in mind a picture on the stairs of the Auditorium immediately upon the adjournment.

The Chair now recognizes Brother Pratt's motion to adjourn. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Convention adjourned at 12:40 o'clock p.m. to resume at 2:00 o'clock p.m.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1953

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention convened at 2:20 o'clock p.m., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The convention will kindly come to order. I would like to request the delegates to kindly assist the Sergeant-at-arms who are trying to do a good job. They are trying to keep the delegates at the rear of the hall away from there if possible. They are only human beings like everybody else and they don't like to be discourteous to anybody. So I ask you to cooperate with them and if you will do your part, I am sure the Sergeants-at-arms will do their part. Thank you.

At this time, I will call upon Secretary Kelley to read to you that part of the Constitution relating to nominations and elections of officers to the 67th Annual Convention.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. The following are the sections of the Constitution that apply to the nominations and elections of officers.

Article V.—Officers

Section 1. The officers shall consist of a president, sixteen (16) Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent who shall constitute the Executive Council.

Section 2. Fourteen (14) Vice-Presidents shall be nominated and elected as resident candidates from the districts they are to represent; said districts to be as hereinafter designated.

Section 3. Two Vice-Presidents shall be elected at large by the Convention, one of whom shall be a member of an organization affiliated on a state-wide basis, the other shall be a woman.

Section 4. No more than one (1) Vice-President in each district shall be a member of the same International Union or Federal Labor Union. No delegate shall be a candidate for more than one elective office.

Section 5. All officers shall be elected for a term of one (1) year except the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, who shall be elected for a term of two (2) years.

Section 6. There shall also be nominated and elected a Director of Education whose term of office shall be for a period of two (2) years.

Article VI—Districts

The districts to be arranged in the following order:

1. Suffolk County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.
2. Norfolk and Plymouth Counties entitled to two Vice-Presidents.
3. Essex County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.
4. Middlesex County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.

5. Worcester County to be divided into two districts, 5A and 5B, each to have one Vice-President. 5A—All cities and towns north of and including Petersham, Hubbardston, Princeton, Sterling, Lancaster, Harvard line in Worcester County.

5B—All cities and towns south of Petersham, Hubbardston, Princeton, Sterling, Lancaster, Harvard line in Worcester County.

6. Berkshire, Hampden, Franklin and Hampshire Counties, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.

7. The 7th district shall be divided into two sections, namely, 7A and 7B with one Vice-President elected from each section.

7A shall consist of the Greater New Bedford Area in Bristol County as far as the Dartmouth-Westport line, Barnstable County and Dukes County.

7B shall consist of the Greater Fall River Area, from the Westport-Dartmouth line, Taun-

ton, Attleboro and the remaining towns in Bristol County."

Those, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, are the pertinent sections of the Constitution applying to nominations and elections.

President Brides: At this time, as has been customary for a number of years, I will call upon our good friend Vice-President Hull to take the Chair. Vice-President Hull.

Chairman Hull: Delegates, I am going to ask the cooperation of all those making nominating speeches to kindly get near the mike. Ken says, "Keep them short." Those seconding the nominations do likewise. I am also going to request that the delegates, while the speaker is before the mike and nominating a candidate, be quiet and give him the right to the floor.

At this time the Chair declares nominations in order for President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for the ensuing year. The Chair at this time recognizes Joseph Picone, Federal Labor Union, Local 22694, Rockland.

Delegate Picone: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to this 67th Annual Convention. For a number of years it has been my privilege to place before you for your consideration the name of a man who has worked untiringly for a number of years in the interests not only of the A. F. of L. locals in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts but worked for the interests of every single working man and woman in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I know that when I first nominated him at one of your conventions that he at that time was aspiring to the Vice-Presidency of this organization and I had the privilege and the pleasure of nominating him for a number of years as Vice-President, and then finally for a number of years as President of this organization.

The thing that pleases me most is that he has never changed one iota from the first time he was nominated and elected by you the delegates to this convention.

I know that at the time he made no promises, and I repeat what I have repeated for a number of years, that the only promise he did make was that he would treat every local and every individual alike, no matter how large or how small or how important they were. He has kept that promise faithfully; and no matter how small an individual may be or how small his local may be, he can always get advice from Henry Brides.

He can always get Henry Brides to give him the help that he is seeking. Because of his outstanding work, upon which I could spend an hour telling you about, I think that there is no question that we need Henry Brides back again to lead us for the coming year.

Therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, I place before you for your consideration as President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in my opinion one of the grandest presidents we have ever had, Henry J. Brides. Thank you.

Chairman Hull: The Chair recognizes Oscar Pratt, Carpenters' Local 624, Brockton.

Delegate Pratt: It is an honor and a pleasure, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, for me once again to come before this microphone to second the nomination of the man who has been President of this great organization during the last four-year period.

I have known Henry Brides and been associated with him in the labor movement for the last 15 years. I am not going to take the time of the delegates to this convention by standing here and eulogizing Henry J. Brides. All that I can say, Mr. Chairman, is that the record speaks for itself. When Henry J. Brides became President of this organization at our

1949 convention I think that we were familiar with what was taking place at that time. We know what the activities of Henry Brides have been as President of this organization.

I hope that the delegates will go forward in this coming year with Henry J. Brides as their President and further solidify the activities of this State Federation of Labor. It is, as I will repeat again, an honor and a pleasure for me to second the nomination of Henry J. Brides for President of this organization.

Chairman Hull: The Chair at this time recognizes Chick Chaiken, I.L.G.W. No. 226, Springfield.

Delegate Chaiken: It is a privilege to join with Joe Picone and Oscar Pratt in seconding the nomination of your President, Henry J. Brides. I have been asked by a fairly large group of the Garment Workers' delegation to spend only a moment in reminding you that your leadership now is amongst the best of the leadership in the State Federation of Labor all over America.

Through the good times when politically we were on the right side of the fence, his presence, his personality and his interest in our welfare kept us together and kept us fighting and working rather successfully.

Now, when the more difficult days are upon us his experience and other virtues will stand us in good stead. We collectively urge upon you serious and deep consideration of the re-election of Henry J. Brides as President of the State Federation of Labor. Thank you very much.

Chairman Hull: The Chair at this time recognizes Vincent DiNunno, Laborers Local 22, Boston.

(No response.)

Are there any further nominations for President?

A motion has been made and seconded that the nominations be closed. Anything to be said on the question? All those in favor will signify by saying "aye". Opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a unanimous vote and so ordered.

(Delegates arose and applauded.)

Henry, it is a distinct honor and a pleasure to have this opportunity to shake your hand, being once more renominated President of the State Federation of Labor. I as Senior Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor have had the privilege of working with you the last four years and I do want to say this, that you have been on the level in every respect. You respected every individual in the labor movement. Your interest and heart is in the labor movement. Those are the type of men that I am glad to be associated with. Congratulations.

President Brides: Thank you, Vice-President Hull, for those kind words, and I would like to express my deep appreciation to the delegates to this convention for the spirit and cooperation that they have given me in the past. A great deal could be said from this platform this afternoon but I would like to leave one thought in your minds. I have dedicated my life to the labor movement. I feel that there are those who are unfortunate, as I myself was unfortunate, when I first came into the labor movement, not fully understanding the real meaning of trade unionism.

It is my desire, with your full cooperation, to carry on in the next year to try to bring a little more sunshine to unorganized workers within our Commonwealth today.

I pledge to you, as I pledged to you five years ago, that I will carry on and no action of mine will ever be regretted by any any delegate to this convention. Today I say to you from the bottom of my heart, I want to thank you one and all for your confidence in me. Thank you.

In closing, I think that I would be remiss in my duty if I did not say a few kind words of appreciation to Ken Kelley and to Francis Lavigne and to the members of the Executive Council who have worked conscientiously, honestly and fearlessly and gave me their fullest cooperation at all times.

The Chair recognizes, in behalf of Luke Kramer, William A. Nealey, Teamsters Local 42 of Lynn.

Delegate Nealey: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. I believe the selecting of officers for the State Federation of Labor is a very important matter to come before this convention and we should give those we choose to represent us for the coming year our greatest consideration.

I have had the pleasure of attending the conventions of the State Federation of Labor for about 44 years. That is a long period of time. I have had the pleasure of nominating a number of times, officers for this organization, and I always believe when that honor is conferred upon me I should give the greatest consideration possible to the man that I am to nominate.

I believe that an officer should be a man of qualifications. He should be a man of ability. He should be a man that is not afraid of expressing his views. Such a man as I am going to nominate has all these qualifications. I have had the pleasure of knowing this young man since he entered the labor movement. I have seen him go through many battles. I have seen the way that he has conducted himself, and he is a credit to this organization that he represents.

He has served as a Vice-President of this organization for two years and I know that he has been a credit as a Vice-President. He has never failed in his duty and he is young and active and is never afraid to express his views on subjects.

Again I want to repeat, Mr. Chairman, that during these troubled times when the labor movement finds itself fighting that we can't be too careful of those we choose, and those we do choose we want to be sure of their qualifications. The young man whose name I am going to place in nomination has all these qualifications. I deem it a pleasure to nominate or place before you as a nominee the name of Luke Kramer of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Sol Chick Chaiken —

Delegate Buckley: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. What I would like to do at the present time, Mr. Chairman, in regard to all of these eulogies and so on, is to limit the speaker to one minute on nominations and seconding of nominations. We want to speed this convention up. We all know what people did and so forth. I would like to limit it to a one-minute or two-minute speech.

President Brides: I hope that those who are going —

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, I second the motion.

Delegate Coleman (Retail Store Employees, Local 711, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I second the motion of Delegate Buckley.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that those placing names

in nomination or seconding nominations shall have two minutes to place these names in nomination. Is there anything to be said on the motion? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair recognizes Sol Chick Chaiken, Springfield International Garment Workers Union.

Delegate Chaiken: Mr. Chairman, I know that Delegate Buckley meant no reflection upon the nominating speech that I am about to make. Luke Kramer is so well known to all of you, and I feel so deeply that his qualifications are so obvious that I had not intended to speak in excess of one moment. I am happy to nominate and to urge upon all of you serious consideration for your votes an outstanding officer of the Teamsters Union in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Luke Kramer for Vice-President of the First District. Thank you very much.

Delegate Buckley: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. Kramer is a Teamster and I am a Teamster and his reflections, I don't care what he thinks or doesn't think. I made a motion that the speakers speak one minute. He didn't speak over one minute himself. That goes for them all.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John C. Kabachus, Firefighters, Local 718 of Boston.

Delegate Kabachus: All I wish to say, Delegates to this 67th Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor, is that the Fire-fighters in the City of Boston some five years ago expressed open admiration of the Vice-President that represents the district from which I come.

Merely as a firefighter representing the Fire-fighters in the State of Massachusetts, we endorse Luke Kramer for Vice-President of the First District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Bert Kohl, President of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Delegate Kohl: I deem it an honor and a privilege to second the nomination of one who is an officer of the Boston Central Labor Union, one who is young but old in experience, my good friend Luke Kramer.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Louis Govoni, Hotel and Service Club Employees, Local 227 of Boston.

Delegate Govoni: Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure at this time to second the nomination of that true trade unionist, the fellow who puts his whole heart and soul into his job, not only for his own members but for all the members of the trade union movement. I second the nomination of Luke Kramer.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John F. Donovan, Laundry Workers of Boston.

Delegate Donovan: Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to add my little bit by seconding the nomination of Brother Luke Kramer. I want to point out to the body here that those who know him best in the Teamster movement, those in the Boston Central Labor Union, have gone along with Luke and heartily endorse him. The Boston Central Labor Union went on record as endorsing Luke Kramer for Vice-President of the First District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes in behalf of Thomas J. Rush, John McLaughlin, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston.

Delegate McLaughlin: I would like to place before you for the office of Vice-President in the First District a member of our organization who has been a member for a period of 35 years and who is still a young man. He has

served the State Federation of Labor for the past year and in his initial appearance in the State Federation served admirably. Those that have had reason to call upon him for services I think are satisfied.

In consideration of the motion, I would like to place before the body and the delegates, the name of Thomas J. Rush, candidate for Vice-President in the First District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Thomas Bowe, Street Carmen, Local 589 of Boston.

Delegate Bowe: Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure for me to come before you this afternoon in the interests of and for the good and welfare of this Federation to ask for your support and consideration for a real trade unionist, one who has served you well during the past year.

Last year, before this convention, I stated that if elected he would be capable and willing to try and take care of and would take care of any and all assignments given him. Once elected he proved just that. He took care of all the assignments given him by the officers of this organization, took care of them in an efficient and creditable manner and carried them out to their complete satisfaction.

Also to his credit he has a faculty of doing things efficiently and well. Mr. Chairman, there is no question in my mind but that this man who has attended any and all meetings called by the Chairman in the past year, that he has attended these meetings 100 per cent. I state now that on the previous motion to limit the speakers to two minutes, we have decided to go a step further.

There are many organizations at this time who are anxious and ready to second the nomination of Thomas Rush of the Street Carmen as Vice-President of the First District. On behalf of those many organizations, I personally deem it a privilege and a pleasure at this time to second the nomination of Thomas Rush as Vice-President of the First District. Thank you.

Delegate Buckley: Mr. President, it is a pleasure to be here today after 22 years at these conventions. It is a pleasure for me to stand up here today and second the nomination of Tommie Rush whom I have known from South Boston for quite a few years. I hold nothing against Luke Kramer, who is a Teamster, but I do second the nomination of Tommie Rush, who is a great boy; one who will go to the front for everybody and that is what we need in the State Federation of Labor. The more men we have like Rush, the more good they will do the organization. I second the nomination of Tom Rush.

President Brides: Any other nominations? If not, the Chair will recognize a motion that nominations be closed.

A Delegate: I so move.

Another Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair recognizes in behalf of Joseph A. Sullivan, Walter E. Lockhart, Quincy Central Labor Union.

Delegate Lockhart: I rise for the purpose of placing in nomination the name of Joseph A. Sullivan, Meat Cutters' Local 294 of Quincy. Knowing Joe Sullivan as I do, I know he would want me to say that and no more, and sit down and be quiet, but I think a few more words are in order. In District 2 we have been very fortunate during the past nine years in

having a man of unique character representing us in the State Federation of Labor.

I think we are in unanimous agreement in this area that we would have to go a long way to find a man to fill the shoes of Brother Sullivan. This man is unique in character for the reason that he operates under the highest ethical standards that I have ever seen in a person outside of the clergy.

In spite of that he is a real regular fellow with whom it is a real pleasure to associate, and I am proud today to place in nomination the name of Joseph Sullivan for a 10th term as Vice-President from District 2.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes James Callahan, Laundry Workers Local 66, of Boston.

Delegate Callahan: It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Joseph Sullivan for Vice-President of the Second District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes in behalf of Oscar R. Pratt, John J. Costello, Street Carmen, Local 235 of Brockton.

Delegate Costello: I stand here to nominate a young man, who, while he is young in years, is old in experience. He was brought up in a home that was steeped in unionism, as his father was one of the pioneers: one of the pioneer labor men in the City of Brockton.

While still a young man he became interested in the labor movement. One of his first jobs was as Chairman of the Building Trades Council of Brockton. He was very much interested in the Central Labor Union of Brockton. So just before the war he was nominated and elected as a member of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts State Branch. When duty called him he went into the Service and was gone for several years. As he returned from the Service he stepped right into where he left off. He was elected and reelected on two or three occasions as Executive Vice-President of this organization.

It certainly is a pleasure for me to place the name of Oscar Pratt of Local 624 of the City of Brockton for the office of Executive Vice-President of the State Branch. I thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Peter A. Reilly, Carpenters' Local 41 of Boston.

Delegate Reilly: Mr. Chairman, it gives me pleasure at this time to second the nomination of a man who does not require any oratory or eulogy but a simple statement of facts that his merit commends him to all these delegates present to be your Vice-President from the Second District, Oscar Pratt.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Alfred Ellis, Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17 of Boston.

Delegate Ellis: Mr. Chairman, this nomination is not unique, but I had to come to the microphone to nominate the outstanding Vice-President through the years of the Federation, a dynamic man that is always on the job. It seems that within a few years the Sheet Metal Workers organization has taken possession of the Pratt family because of the fact that there are two members of the Sheet Metal organization that are in the Pratt clan, we are not going to let the Carpenters take them over, but we hope in time that we will be able to stand at this microphone and nominate another Pratt for Vice-President who will be a member of the Sheet Metal Workers' organization.

I have thrown away about 28 minutes of my speech, Mr. Chairman, so I am going to conclude, and I am going to respectfully nominate for incoming Vice-President, Brother Oscar Pratt.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Joseph A. Picone, Local Federal Labor Union 22694 of Rockland.

Delegate Picone: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. It is a privilege to place in nomination the name of Oscar Pratt, a grand guy and a grand worker for those of us in the great labor movement.

Therefore, I place before your consideration the name of Oscar Pratt for Vice-President of the Second District.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations? It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair recognizes in behalf of Joseph F. Grace, Manuel Lewis, President of the Gloucester Central Labor Union.

Delegate Lewis: Mr. Chairman, I believe that not only a man who is experienced and qualified should be returned to office, but a man who is doing his job. We from the Gloucester area believe that Joe Grace is doing a good job. Joe Grace gives his time and energy without complaint. His efforts on behalf of the waitresses and bartenders was a big factor in their organization in the Gloucester area.

He is now giving of his time and energy to organize the Retail Clerks in Gloucester. His work in the fishing industry of Gloucester has been outstanding. We know of no man better qualified that can hold a job of Vice-President from District 3 than Joe Grace. He has presented a resolution to this body today wherein we of the fishing industry may meet with the leaders of the Nova Scotia fishing industry to better their wages and conditions and put us on a par and help us compete with the foreign industries.

Delegates, we of District 3 ask for your vote to place back in the office of Vice-President for District 3, Joseph Grace. I place at this time in nomination the name of Joseph F. Grace.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John Williams, President of the Lynn Central Labor Union.

Delegate Williams: Mr. Chairman, we in the City of Lynn think Joe Grace is doing a swell job. It is a pleasure for me to stand here and second the nomination for Vice-President of the Third District, Joseph Grace.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes in behalf of John A. Callahan, Franklin J. Murphy, Lawrence Central Labor Union.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. It is again my distinct privilege to present for your consideration the name of Brother John A. Callahan, incumbent Vice-President together with Brother Grace in the Third District. We are naturally very proud of Brother Callahan's record as a trade union leader. He has now served our Central Labor Union as its President for more than eight years, now being in his ninth term.

He takes a very active part in the civic and labor activities of our community and serves with distinction as a Chairman of the Lawrence Housing Authority, during which time he has been very helpful to our Building Trade Unions. He has gone through the district to the aid and assistance of every local union that needed assistance, and just recently we were very proud indeed of the active part he took when rent controls were to expire; and, carrying the ball, so to speak, for the Lawrence trade union movement before the City Council, and being successful in having a measure passed continuing rent control in effect.

He has served with great distinction as a Vice-President from the Third District, and we ask for your consideration in returning him

to the Executive Council from our district for a seventh term. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John J. Havey, Electrical Workers, Local 1006 of Lawrence.

Delegate Havey: Mr. Chairman, Brothers and Sisters. I rise at this time to second the nomination of my good friend and co-worker, John A. Callahan, for Vice-President from the Third Essex District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes James P. Meehan, Painters, Local 44 of Lawrence. (No response).

Are there any other nominations? It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote, and so ordered.

The Chair recognizes in behalf of Joseph D. McLaughlin, Joseph P. Fahey, Street Car-men, Local 589 of Boston.

Delegate Fahey: Mr. Chairman, Sister and Brother Delegates. I rise at this time to place in nomination the name of Joseph D. McLaughlin for re-election to the Fourth District. I have served with Brother McLaughlin as an Executive Board members and I have always respected him for his good sense and good judgment.

I hope that the delegates present will re-elect Joe McLaughlin and let him carry on in the manner in which he has so ably done in the past six years. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John J. Mullen, Woolen and Worsted Workers, Local 734, Lowell.

Delegate Mullen: Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to second the nomination of Joe McLaughlin, and I am sure that the delegates at this great convention will reward his excellent service by re-electing Joe McLaughlin to the Fourth District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes William J. Kelley, Meat Cutters Local 592 of Boston.

Delegate Kelley: Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time and I consider it a privilege to second the nomination of Joseph McLaughlin of District 4.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes in behalf of Thomas P. Ahearn, Sidney E. Le Bow, Central Labor Union, Lowell.

Delegate Le Bow: Mr. Chairman, I want to place in nomination the name of Thomas P. Ahearn, a man who has done a good job as Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor from the Fourth District. His reputation for being a man who knows his own mind is well known to this convention, and I urge his re-election to that district.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Joseph O'Donnell, Building Service Employees, Local 254, Boston.

Delegate O'Donnell: I wish to take this opportunity to second the nomination of a sincere, honest and true trade unionist, Thomas P. Ahearn of Lowell. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes in behalf of James Broyer, James L. Shea, A. F. S. C. and M. E., Local 508 of Bridgewater.

Delegate O'Shea: I am very pleased at this time to nominate Jim Broyer, an international organizer for our State, County & Municipal Employees Workers, and a member of the Cambridge Central Labor Union. He is a very energetic young worker, and I feel sure that the State Federation of Labor will do well to

consider him as a Vice President in his district. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes William Beggan, A. F. S. C. and M. E., Local 384, Building Service.

Delegate Beggan: I would like to second the nomination for Vice-President of the Fourth District the name of James A. Broyer.

Jim has always been on the ball. He has been a hard worker, working hard for the forgotten member of the A. F. of L., the State employee. I think that if you consider Jim's candidacy that you will find that he will work hard for everyone concerned. So at this time I would like to second the nomination of James Broyer.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes in behalf of Dave Coady, Andrew A. McGlinchey, Local 1505, Newton.

Delegate McGlinchey: Andrew A. McGlinchey, Local 1505, I. B. E. W., Newton. At this time I would like to nominate for Vice-President of the Fourth District, David Coady, President of Local 1505, I. B. E. W., one of the biggest locals in the Federation.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Lawrence Fallon, Local 135, Boston.

Delegate Fallon: Mr. Chairman, Delegates and Brothers. I rise at this time to second the nomination of David Coady for the Fourth District. I rise because David Coady was most solicitous in aiding the insurance agents a few years ago in the terrific fight against the Prudential Insurance Company. I earnestly solicit the support of all the delegates here at the convention for their support of the nomination of David Coady for Vice-President of the Fourth District. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Henry W. Williams, Local 7, Boston.

Delegate Williams: Mr. President, I would like to re-second the nomination of David Coady of Local 1505.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Melvin D. Eddy, I. B. E. W., Local 1505, Waltham.

Delegate Eddy: It is a pleasure to second the nomination of David Coady for Vice-President of the Fourth District.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations? It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair recognizes in behalf of Joseph L. Carbone, Albert La Frenier, Carpenters, Local 794, Leominster.

Delegate La Frenier: I rise this afternoon to nominate as Vice-President a man who has served on the Board for two years, and he has done a faithful job. We in our district think enough of Joe Carbone of the Central Labor Union to elect him President of the Building Trades Union of Fitchburg. With these remarks, there is no use in going any further. If he wasn't satisfactory to us, we wouldn't have nominated him.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes James Maloni, Laborers, Local 609, Framingham.

Delegate Maloni: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. James Maloni, Hod Carriers, Framingham, Massachusetts. It is a pleasure for me to second the nomination of a man who has served courageously, faithfully, diligently, and I know he will continue to serve his district and this Federation with honor and justice.

I take this opportunity to second the nomination of Joseph L. Carbone of District 5A.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Tony Pellulo, Barbers, Local 284, Fitchburg.

Delegate Pellulo: Mr. Chairman, I want to second the name of Joseph L. Carbone, who has been Business Agent of the Laborers' Union in Fitchburg for 17 years. He has also been President of the Central Labor Union for the past four years, and also President of the Building Trades and also an executive member of the Laborers' District Council for 12 years. Therefore, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Joseph L. Carbone.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes James Reardon, Steamfitters, Local 646, Fall River.

Delegate Reardon: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. I take great pleasure, Mr. Chairman, in coming before the mike and seconding the nomination of my good friend Joe Carbone of Fitchburg.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes William Maderios, Laborers Local 610 of Fall River.

Are there any other nominations? It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair recognizes in behalf of James B. McNamara, District 5B, Alfred A. Saltus, Central Labor Union of Worcester.

Delegate Saltus: Mr. President, I deem it a great privilege to have been asked this afternoon to place in nomination for re-election the present incumbent, Vice-President of District 5B, James B. McNamara. I have had the privilege of serving with Mr. McNamara—he as Secretary and I as President of the Central Labor Union. I have watched him in action for the past several years. Never has an occasion arisen where a sister local became involved in any sort of dispute when there was any question what side Jim was on.

He has set a good example for the younger members of the labor movement in the City of Worcester and surrounding towns, and to Jim's efforts may be credited the progress that the labor movement has made and is going to continue to make. I, therefore, Mr. President, place in nomination the name of James B. McNamara for Vice-President of District 5B.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Joseph T. Dyer, Bricklayers, Local 4, Worcester.

Delegate Dyer: It is a privilege and a pleasure for me, Mr. Chairman, to second the nomination of a friend of all the working men in the City of Worcester. Therefore, I am happy to second the nomination of Jim McNamara.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations? It has been regularly moved and seconded that nominations be closed. All those in favor will please say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair recognizes in behalf of Benjamin G. Hull, Harry P. Hogan, Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield.

Delegate Hogan: President Brides and Delegates to this convention. I feel proud today to stand here and nominate once again Benjamin Hull as Vice-President from the Sixth District. Ben has run, as he told you this morning, 13 times, and I have had the opportunity of nominating him 12 of those 13 times. The reason for that is that I know of no one that has put more into the labor movement than Ben Hull has. He has been a credit to you, and he certainly has been a credit to us in the Sixth District.

I feel it is my obligation to the members of the trade labor movement in the Sixth District to nominate him once again. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes James Bird, Engineers Local 98 of Springfield.

Delegate Bird: Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Ben Hull as I have in the past several years. That is all.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Fred J. Rochford, Central Labor Union, Westfield.

Delegate Rochford: Mr. Chairman, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to have this opportunity to second the nomination of Benjamin G. Hull. I don't know how many of the delegates present know this, but Ben has served 21 consecutive years as the President of the Westfield Central Labor Union. He has also served for 13 years as a Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

I urge all the delegates present to vote for Benjamin G. Hull and re-elect him to office.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Arthur J. Payette, Moving Picture Operators, Local 186, Springfield.

Delegate Payette: Mr. Chairman, at this time I deem it a pleasure to second the nomination of Benjamin G. Hull as Vice-President from the Sixth District. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes James Leonard, Springfield Central Labor Union.

Delegate Leonard: Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure for me at this time—having worked and served with Ben on the Executive Board—to second his nomination. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Timothy Grady, I. B. E. W., Local 707, Holyoke.

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman, I am happy to get up and second the nomination of Ben Hull for Vice-President of District 6.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes in behalf of William T. Fitzgerald, Anthony Pelullo, Central Labor Union, Fitchburg.

Delegate Pelullo: Mr. Chairman, I want to nominate a man who has been the Secretary-Treasurer of his local union for many years, and who at the present time is serving as Secretary-Treasurer of the State Barbers' Association, and who has also been President of that Association.

I also want to say that he has been in the labor movement for 39 years and was always for the best interests of its workers. Therefore, I want to place the name of William T. Fitzgerald for Vice-President of District 6.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John C. Brown, Federal Labor Union, Local 18518, Chicopee.

Delegate Brown: Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to second the nomination of a man I have known for many years. I know that if he is elected as one of the Vice-Presidents of District 6 that he will do a good job. I second the nomination of William T. Fitzgerald.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John O'Toole, Local 1505, Waltham.

Delegate O'Toole: Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to second the nomination of William T. Fitzgerald of Local 30 of Springfield.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes in behalf of Daniel Lawlor, Roy Suprenant, Springfield Central Labor Union.

Delegate Suprenant: Mr. Chairman, President Brides and Delegates. An effort was made in this area to hold a caucus but, unfortunately, certain candidates did not desire to abide by the caucus, so that we are in a race where I think you will find we will have

three or four candidates. As President of the Springfield Central Labor Union, I would like to place in nomination the name of a man who has worked very diligently and hard for the labor movement. He is a Third Vice-President of the Springfield Central Labor Union. He is also Secretary-Treasurer of the Firefighters Union of the City of Springfield.

He is the Third Vice-President of the Firefighters Association in the State of Massachusetts. The Mayor of our city saw fit to elect him to the Board of the Personnel Commission representing the city employees in the City of Springfield, and I say he has worked diligently for the employees of the City of Springfield. He has been an asset, and no one has ever had to question him as to where he stood or how he voted.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I would like to place in nomination the name of Daniel Lawlor, Firefighters of Springfield, as Vice-President of District 6.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John Kabachus, Firefighters Local 718, Boston.

Delegate Kabachus: Mr. Chairman, all we merely wish to say at this time is that if the State Federation of Labor is to recognize a Firefighter as its Vice-President, we are Firefighters feel it to be a privilege that the distinction be placed on Daniel Lawlor, Springfield Firefighters.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Harry Hogan, Carpenters Local 177, Springfield.

Delegate Hogan: Mr. Chairman, I feel happy to second the nomination of Dan Lawlor. Dan has had a world of experience in appearing before committees in Boston for his own organization. I sincerely believe that he will do a fine job as far as representing the entire membership of the labor movement in District 6, and I would like to second that nomination.

Delegate Pasini: Mr. Chairman, can I second the nomination?

President Brides: Give your name and local, please.

Delegate Pasini: Eugene Pasini, Bakery Workers, Local 32, Springfield. It is a pleasure for me to stand up here today, President Brides, to second the nomination of Daniel Lawlor. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes in behalf of Edward Wall, Tony Kopczynski, Federal Labor Union 20291, Westfield.

Delegate Kopczynski: Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit the name of Edward J. Wall of the Bicycle Workers Union, Bartenders Union, Business Agent, as Vice-President for the Sixth District. To us he has been more than a Business Agent. He has been our friend. He has visited the sick. He has come to those in need of counsel.

It is my privilege to submit his name as Vice-President for the Sixth District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Nello Ricardi of the Federal Labor Union, Local 19489, Chicopee.

Delegate Ricardi: Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to stand before the delegates here this afternoon to second the nomination of Edward Wall for the Vice-Presidency of the Sixth District. Thank you very much.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Steve Strycharz, Federal Labor Union Local 19469 of Chicopee.

Delegate Strycharz: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Edward Wall.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations?

A Delegate: I move that nominations be closed.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair recognizes in behalf of S. P. Jason, Dorothy De Loid Stahre New Bedford Central Labor Union of New Bedford.

Delegate Stahre: Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure at this time to place the name of S. P. Jason, President of the Central Labor Union, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 59, as Vice-President of District 7A. I am not going to elaborate on Mr. Jason's qualifications—I think everybody knows him. However, in your report of officers on page 23, if you will read that report, you will find Mr. Jason's accomplishments, his fine labor support and also the great community participation which he took part in this year.

At the meetings of the Council, you will find that Mr. Jason was there 10 out of 11 meetings—which is a pretty good record, I think. The New Bedford Central Labor Union benefited greatly from these meetings, because he always came back and gave us a faithful record of what went on in the State Council. We will make no mistake, believe me, by returning Mr. Jason to the Vice-Presidency of District 7A.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Ernest Trepanier, Teamsters Local 59 of New Bedford.

Delegate Trepanier: Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of S. P. Jason for Vice-President of District 7A in New Bedford.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Joseph Callahan, Teamsters Local 526, Fall River.

Delegate Callahan: I deem it an honor to second the nomination of S. P. Jason of New Bedford for Vice-President of District 7A. His record speaks for itself.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Joseph A. Picone, Federal Labor Union, Local 22694, Rockland.

Delegate Picone: Mr. Chairman, there are those of you who have not always agreed with S. P. Jason in the past, but no one here can ever deny that there is any delegate here that has more guts, determination and a fighting spirit for those workers that he represents. Because of that, we can never help but admire the fellow. I have known of occasions when he stood alone fighting the battles that he thought were right for those he represented. I say that he is a great asset to the State Federation of Labor, and without S. P. Jason there would be something missing.

It is a pleasure for me to stand here and second the nomination of S. P. Jason. Thank you.

President Brides: Are there any further nominations? It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations for District 7A be closed. Is there anything to be said on this question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair recognizes in behalf of Daniel J. McCarthy, James Reardon, Steamfitters Local 646 of Fall River.

Delegate Reardon: Mr. President and Delegates to the 67th Annual Convention. It gives me great pleasure to place in nomination my

good friend Daniel J. McCarthy. I have had the pleasure for the last several years of placing Dan McCarthy's name before this convention; and it is also a pleasure and an honor at this time to repeat the performance. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes James McCullough, Street Carmen, Local 174, Boston.

Delegate McCullough: Mr. Chairman, James McCullough, Street Carmen's Union of Fall River. I deem it an honor at this time to get up and second the nomination of Daniel J. McCarthy for Vice-President of District 7B, Fall River.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations? It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, in behalf of Helen T. O'Donnell, the Chair recognizes Patrick Coleman, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston.

Delegate Coleman: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the 67th Annual Convention. About an hour ago I seconded the motion which limited the time of the speakers. At this time I want to tell you that I am going to beat that motion by at least two minutes. I am coming here to place in nomination for Vice-President-at-Large of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor the name of a grand person—the name of Helen T. O'Donnell of the Retail Clerks of Boston. One year ago I had the privilege of nominating her in Boston to be the first member of the Retail Clerks to hold office in our great Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Today it is my privilege and my honor to again come back and, not to repeat myself, but to tell you that I am proud to place the name of Helen T. O'Donnell as Vice-President-at-Large of the State Federation of Labor.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Arthur Hartin, Teachers Local 66, Boston.

Delegate Hartin: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. I deem it a high personal privilege today to be accorded the honor again to rise to second the nomination of that able, gracious and sincere young lady, Mrs. Helen T. O'Donnell.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Harold Belcher, Food Clerks Local 224, Boston.

Delegate Belcher: Mr. Chairman, it is with great pleasure at this time that I rise to second the nomination of a girl who has a great personality and who always has been a hard worker in her own local, and also in the State Federation. I second the nomination of Helen T. O'Donnell.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John J. Carroll, Cement Finishers of Boston.

Delegate Carroll: Mr. Chairman, I am going to impose on my friends—if there are any left after this afternoon's session—to ask them to give a vote to Helen O'Donnell for Vice-President. I could stand here for a long time and say a lot of nice things about Helen, but she represents an organization that is entitled to distinction and reputation at this convention. I sincerely hope that it will be the wish of the delegates to this convention that Helen O'Donnell will be renominated and elected Vice-President-at-Large. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Eleanor Linehan, Building Service, Local 301, Lynn.

Delegate Linehan: It is with great pleasure this year that I second the nomination of Helen O'Donnell.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations?

Delegate Desmond: Mr. Chairman, Delegate Desmond, Laborers, Local 223, of Boston. It is indeed a pleasure for me to have this opportunity to second the nomination of Mrs. Helen T. O'Donnell. Mrs. O'Donnell for many years has been a credit to the Retail Store Clerks, Local No. 711, and in the past year has been a credit to this great State Federation of Labor. She is certainly deserving of a second term.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations? It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations for Vice-President-at-Large for women be closed. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate-at-Large, Neal MacKenzie. The Chair recognizes Joseph Dyer, Bricklayers Local No. 6, Worcester.

Delegate Dyer: At our Massachusetts Conference Convention two weeks ago, held in New Bedford, the man I am about to nominate was the unanimous choice of all the delegates at that convention. He is also the unanimous choice of the delegates here today representing the State Conference. It is a pleasure and indeed a privilege for me to place in nomination the name of a man we all consider the daddy of them all—our own Neal Mackenzie.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes D. J. Donovan, Bricklayers Local No. 1, Springfield.

Delegate Donovan: The man I am going to second the nomination of is a man that I have known for a good many years. Nobody—and I don't care who they are—in this great American Federation of Labor will do a more sincere and a better job than Neal MacKenzie. I second his nomination.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Thomas Crane, Bricklayers Local 15, Waltham.

Delegate Crane: Mr. Chairman, it is a great honor to stand here and second the nomination of the grand old man of the trowel trades of Massachusetts. We have worked with him and we know what he can do. At this time I think that Neal Mackenzie is, as I have stated, the grand old man of the trowel trade. It gives me great pleasure to second his nomination.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Ted Lewis, Bricklayers Local 3, Boston.

Delegate Lewis: Mr. Chairman, I consider it a pleasure to second the nomination for Delegate-at-Large, Neal Mackenzie.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Thomas Ryan, Bricklayers Local No. 3, Boston.

Delegate Ryan: Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to second the nomination of Neal Mackenzie.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes James Leonard, Bricklayers Central Labor Union, Springfield.

Delegate Leonard: Mr. Chairman, James M. Leonard, delegate from the Springfield Central Labor Union but a bricklayer by trade. It is a privilege for me to second the nomination of Neal Mackenzie.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations? It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair recognizes in behalf of Kenneth J. Kelley, Joseph A. Sullivan, Meatcutters Local 294, Quincy.

Delegate Sullivan: Mr. Chairman, it is customary in making a nominating speech to speak

at great length upon the capabilities and qualities of the candidate whose name you are about to present before a convention. However, I rise at this time to present the name of a very dear friend of mine to this convention for re-election. I recall a story that is told of Daniel Webster. That was in the days of the Continental Congress, when he was called upon to speak on behalf of the state that he represented in Washington. He stepped to the rostrum and said, "Massachusetts dares to stand. She needs no encomium from me. Her deeds are written across the pages of history—Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill." With these remarks Mr. Webster sat down.

The remarks of Webster are very apropos at this time. As you know, the deeds of Ken Kelley and his accomplishments can be read each year in the Report of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. As far as his ability and his capability for the job go, you know that also.

You first saw him as a Vice-President of this Federation of Labor in the early part of 1940. You also saw him at the War Labor Board during those trying days of the Little Steel Formula when many of us sitting here in this hall were called upon to go before the War Labor Board and present briefs. We had to ask the counsel and the advice of Ken Kelley.

After the briefs were presented on behalf of our membership, Ken Kelley, in his job as Secretary of the American Federation of Labor members, followed our cases through to see that our members received the wages and the working conditions which we thought they were entitled to. But this Federation of Labor in the middle '40s was looking for somebody to take the place of Ken Taylor who stepped aside as Secretary-Treasurer, and you chose one from the Meat Cutters ranks in the person of Ken Kelley.

His record and what he has done from that time on is well known by all of you. He has had many thrilling days in representing this organization. I think that one of the most pleasant, and I think he will agree with me, one of the most thrilling days that he ever had was three years ago in this very Auditorium. After he had suffered defeat in attempting to get a cash sickness program at the time at the State House, along with the rest of us he tasted the dregs of defeat. During the time there he had put the finger on the Representatives and Senators representing us in the State House who claimed to be friends of organized labor. But when Ken Kelley put the finger on them they lacerated him and in their speeches tried to have him expelled from the State House.

He came into this Auditorium three years ago representing you, to present to you that memorable Friday morning his report of his service. Ten or 15 minutes after he had finished his report to you, the delegates here, the Auditorium rang with applause from the delegates who by their action said to Ken Kelley, "Well done, Kelley, thou good and faithful servant."

As a representative of the Meat Cutters Union, we present to you one of our delegates. We are proud of his accomplishments. As a long-time Vice-President of this Federation of Labor, I have had the pleasure of serving with the candidate.

I present to this convention for consideration for re-election to the position which he now holds as Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, my very good friend, Kenneth J. Kelley.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Vincent DiNunno, Laborers Local 22, Boston.

Delegate DiNunno: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. We know the man very well. We know his work. We know what he is doing. We know how good he is. We know he is the best. We know of his integrity. We know of his character. Therefore, there is nothing else to add, and it gives me great pleasure in behalf of all the Laborers to stand by him and back up Kenneth J. Kelley. Therefore, it is a pleasure to second the nomination of our great friend, Kenneth J. Kelley. I hope that he will be re-elected unanimously for legislation and for political purposes. Let's kill our enemies, not our friends.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes J. Arthur Moriarty, Typographical Local 13, Boston.

Delegate Moriarty: Having witnessed the zeal, integrity and capable administration of the high office of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, I have only one recourse but to stand before you here today and second the nomination of Kenneth J. Kelley.

It was my pleasure when he first aspired to this office to present him. I predicted then, and I will say that I believe you will agree with me that my prediction was correct, that he would develop into one of the outstanding Secretary-Treasurers of the State Federation of Labor of the United States of America.

Any assignments given him, whether by a small local or a large local, or by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor itself, he has carried through that assignment with everything that he has, and I say to you that he is a credit to his office, not only to himself but to the entire labor movement of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Therefore, I have the pleasure to second his nomination.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Daniel F. Downey, Textile Workers Local 54, Lawrence.

Delegate Downey: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that if Ken Kelley hadn't lived up to the encomiums of Daniel Webster and stood fast, that we wouldn't be where we are today. If we were to choose a quotation, I would much prefer to quote from a line of Omar Khayyam, translated by another Irishman, Fitzgerald, who said, "The moving finger writes and having writ moves on," and Ken Kelley is like the moving finger in the legislative field. He is always moving ahead, nursing the bills which we adopt here and which later become law and which surround us with economic and political protection.

The kind of protection that Kenneth Kelley has been able to assist in having enacted into law, with the support of all the delegates from the Commonwealth, is now under one of the most terrific attacks in the memory of our times. The continued support and confidence in Ken will continue to show that he is the best representative we have had in the Legislature for quite a few years. I am very happy to second his nomination.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations?

A Delegate: I move the nominations be closed.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegates arose and applauded.)

The Chair recognizes in behalf of Francis E. Lavigne, Director of Political Education, Thomas Healey, Teamsters Local 259, of Boston.

Delegate Healey: Mr. Chairman, I consider it a privilege to place in nomination a man who has consistently and persistently worked to further the education program of our Massachusetts Federation of Labor. In the past this man has been Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent of Local 653 in Brockton. He was also Secretary of the Brockton Central Labor Union from 1939 to 1949.

He has worked to educate the people of this great Federation of Labor in a very constructive manner. Therefore, I deem it a privilege on behalf of the Teamsters Union, who unanimously endorsed him today in their caucus for the ensuing term to nominate for Director of Political Education, Francis E. Lavigne, of the Brockton Central Labor Union.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Byram MacKiel, Teamsters Local 653, Brockton.

Delegate MacKiel: Mr. Chairman, it is indeed a great pleasure to stand here before this microphone and second the nomination of Francis E. Lavigne. Down in Brockton, Massachusetts, we know Francis as "Mr. Union". He brings us the story of everything that goes on throughout the state. He travels up and down the whole country. He rubs elbows with the politicians in Washington. He knows all that is going on, and as Chairman of our Committee in Charge of Political Education, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Francis E. Lavigne.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Edward Sullivan, Building Service Local 254, Boston.

Delegate Sullivan: Once again I have the pleasure, as I have every year, to second the nomination of Francis E. Lavigne for your Director of Political Education. I need spend no time in pointing out to you the reasons why in the past you have elected him and should elect him again.

Many times because we are so close to a person we fail to recognize the qualities that become apparent to those who can view him from a distance. To some extent that is true of the organization which is gathered here today.

However, the activities of the State Federation of Labor's Committee on Education has been recognized throughout, not only the United States but throughout Canada, as well because of the activity of Francis E. Lavigne in developing the finest scholarship program established by any State Federation of Labor in the country. It has become the model to the Connecticut Federation of Labor and for other similar organizations. There is no doubt in my mind or in the minds of any of the delegates who have read the report of the Committee on Education that we have something in the field of public relations that nobody else in this state has.

We have a program that has spread through the entire state, with over 2,000 high school students participating in a contest that should bring us later on more good results from the young people who will enter our movement, and which is something better than anything we have ever done.

Each year we gather here or in some other similar auditorium for one week, but the work of the Federation of Labor in this field goes on 52 weeks of the year. This program has gone on and has been expanded because of this man and because of the sincerity that he has displayed day in and day out.

I am proud once again to second the nomination of Francis E. Lavigne.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Stephen McCloskey, Ironworkers Local 7, Boston.

Delegate McCloskey: I am happy and proud once again to second the nomination of a man whom I feel has done an outstanding and terrific job with his educational program which not only seeks the delegates and the Business Agents but goes to the rank and file of the labor movement.

I want to second the nomination of Francis E. Lavigne once again as Director of Education for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Michael Harrington, Carpenters Local 56, Boston.

Delegate Harrington: I shall be very brief and have but few words to say in seconding the name of Ham Lavigne. We all know the great work he has done. We know of his sincerity and of the programs that he has.

I merely want to bring out a fact a number of the delegates here are not familiar with. You will notice in your Legislative Agent's Report, that green manual that you have in your pocket, the affiliation of the three biggest Longshoremen Locals in the State of Massachusetts—the South Boston, East Boston and Charlestown Longshoremen. Frank's program of bringing them up and showing them our program has had a great deal to do with our brothers on the waterfront, and has had a great deal to do with their welfare. It is a pleasure on behalf of my organization to say that I know that "Ham" will do the outstanding job as he has done in the past. It is a pleasure to second the nomination of "Ham" Lavigne.

Delegate Carroll: Mr. Chairman, John Carroll, Cement Masons Union Local 534 of Boston. I would be remiss in my duty if I didn't add a few words to one of my stepchildren. I want to express myself as having confidence in the work in him and the work that he is doing. I sincerely hope that he will get the cooperation of the labor movement generally in the task that he is undertaking.

I want to tell you—and I am not calling you "Ham" because that isn't a very appropriate name—I want to call you by your right name, Frank. I want to say, Frank, that you will have my cooperation and I sincerely hope that the Federation will continue you in the service you are now engaged in. With pleasure I will second the nomination of Frank Lavigne.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations?

A Delegate: I move the nominations be closed.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair recognizes in behalf of the Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention, Kenneth J. Kelley, Delegate William Kelly, Local 592, Boston.

Delegate Kelly: I place the name of Kenneth J. Kelley as a Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Thomas Ryan, Bricklayers at Large.

Delegate Ryan: Mr. Chairman, Thomas Ryan, Bricklayers of Boston. I don't have the eloquence of a McCloskey but I have the great honor of having handed to me by the State Conference of Bricklayers that held their convention in New Bedford two weeks ago the opportunity to second the nomination of Ken-

neth J. Kelley for Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Helen T. O'Donnell, Local 711 of Boston.

(No response.)

The Chair recognizes Harry P. Grages, Central Labor Union of Boston.

(No response.)

Are there any other nominations? Harry Grages is here.

Delegate Grages: I was adviser quite a few years ago when Brother Kelley wanted to run for President of this Federation and I told him he was out of luck, that it wouldn't be possible for him and that where he should run would be for Secretary-Treasurer. I am sorry that I wasn't in time also to second that nomination but it is a pleasure for me to get up here and second the nomination of Kenneth Kelley. I think that everybody at this convention who has made nominations and seconding speeches will admit that the rest of them have got to admit that he has been a real guy and done a real job. It is a pleasure for me.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations?

A Delegate: I move that nominations be closed.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations be closed.

Delegate Hull: Mr. Chairman, is it in order to nominate the President of the American Federation of Labor as the Alternate to the Convention?

President Brides: Nominations for Delegate to the American Federation of Labor has been closed.

Delegate Hull: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: The Chair now recognizes Alternate Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention, Henry Brides, Benjamin G. Hull, Westfield.

Delegate Hull: I would like to place in nomination Ken Kelley's sidekick Henry Brides as Alternate Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Joseph Picone, Federal Labor Union 22694, Rockland.

Delegate Picone: I want to second the nomination of Henry J. Brides as Alternate Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Everett Pratt, Local 624, Carpenters, Brockton.

Delegate Pratt: Mr. Chairman, Everett L. Pratt, Carpenters Local 624, Brockton. At this time it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Henry Brides as Alternate Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Michael Reardon, Firemen and Oilers, Local 47 of Brockton.

Delegate Reardon: Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure at this time to rise and second the nomination of Henry J. Brides as Alternate Delegation to the American Federation of Labor Convention. Thank you.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations?

A Delegate: I move that the nominations be closed.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

It has been called to my attention by the Secretary that one of the delegates nominated for Vice-President of District 1, that under Section 2 of the Constitution it says:

"Fourteen (14) Vice-Presidents shall be nominated and elected as resident candidates from the districts they are to represent; said districts to be as hereinafter designated."

I understand that the residence of Brother Broyer who has been nominated in District 1 is not in Middlesex County but in the Boston area. Is Delegate Broyer in the hall?

Delegate Broyer: Mr. President, Delegate Broyer. Mr. President, you made a mistake. I am a candidate from District 4.

President Brides: Delegate Broyer, I understand that you are a delegate from A.F.S.C. and M.E., Local 612 of Boston. Am I right on that?

Delegate Broyer: You are wrong. I am a delegate from the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 612 of District 4, State Department of Public Works, which is in the Cambridge area. My local is affiliated with the Cambridge Central Labor Union and also the Boston Central Labor Union. It probably was an error through your Secretary or my Secretary, but I am a candidate and my members are over in the Cambridge-Lowell-Watertown area and all through that area which is District 4 in the Department of Public Works, which is also your District 4.

President Brides: Do I understand that you are a delegate from your organization or the Cambridge Central Labor Union?

Delegate Broyer: What is that?

President Brides: Are you a delegate from the Cambridge Central Labor Union?

Delegate Broyer: Am I affiliated with the Cambridge Central Labor Union? Yes.

President Brides: Are you a delegate of the Boston Central Labor Union?

Delegate Broyer: I am a delegate to the Boston and the Cambridge Central Labor Union.

President Brides: Where are you residing?

Delegate Broyer: Where am I living? North Scituate right now.

President Brides: I think that is settled. Will you kindly tell the President your home address?

Delegate Broyer: My home address is Webster Avenue, Cambridge—the Patrick Ross and Company. I live up stairs there; I have a room there.

President Brides: The Chair will take the question under advisement and make a ruling on the question tomorrow morning at tomorrow morning's session.

Delegate Broyer: Thank you.

President Brides: At this time Secretary Kelley will read a telegram.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. In my report this morning I made reference to the very commendable action of President Meany in the Executive Council taken yesterday at their meeting in Chicago regarding the Longshoremen's Union.

I have prepared this telegram which, if it meets with the approval of the delegates to this

convention, we will send to the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

"President George Meaney
AFL Executive Council Meeting
Palmer House
Chicago, Illinois

The delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor meeting in Springfield August 12 wish to commend and congratulate you and the Executive Council for your courageous and forthright action in voting to recommend suspension of the International Longshoremen's Association. We sincerely hope that the proper steps will be taken to retain the rank and file membership of the ILA within the American Federation of Labor. The ILA locals on the Boston waterfront are clean and a credit to the trade union movement and want to remain within the American Federation of Labor.

Kenneth J. Kelley
Secretary-Treasurer, Legislative Agent
Massachusetts Federation of Labor"

If the delegates to this convention would concur in the contents of that telegram, it will be sent.

Delegate Di Nunno: I so move, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence of the contents of the telegram. Are you ready for the question?

A Delegate: Question.

President Brides: Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Reardon: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Reardon: I rise to make a motion, Mr. Chairman. This is Michael Reardon, Local 47 of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers. I want to bring to the attention of the delegates a story that appeared in the paper this morning regarding the truck strike and ask—

President Brides: This is a very important announcement that Brother Reardon is going to make and I hope that each delegate will pay attention to the announcement.

Delegate Reardon: I hope that the delegates will take notice of this and that the convention will take some action along the lines that I hope it will, when I read this piece that was in the Boston Record.

"In the Brockton City Police Department, Chief of Police O'Connor at roll-call this morning called all his police force together and informed them that if they took any job protecting strike breakers, or in any way breaking the strike of the truck drivers in Brockton or otherwise in his jurisdiction, that they would be severely punished."

I hope that the people of this convention will send a note to Chief O'Connor of Brockton, commanding him for the wonderful action that he took. I make that as a motion.

Delegate Picone: I second that motion, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the convention go on record as commanding Chief of Police O'Connor of Brockton for his outstanding work in behalf of the Teamsters locals who are on strike.

I may be able to explain it to you so you will understand it a little more clearly.—He called his men together and he told them that any man who would accept a job, even in driving or possibly even taking care of guarding any of the struck barns or trucks, they would be taken over the coals and suspended. I believe that is commendable of the Chief in behalf of the labor movement in the City of Brockton.

Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chairman of the Constitution Committee, John Carroll, will finish his report.

Delegate Carroll: Now, we are not going to resume hostilities by any means. We will give you some easy ones to vote on this time.

(Delegate Carroll then read Resolution No. 53.)

RESOLUTION No. 53

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Article IV, Representation

Section 1 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "thereof" in the first paragraph the following: representation at the Convention shall be determined by the average per capita tax paid for the 6 months preceding the end of the Federation's fiscal year. (June 30th.)

(Submitted by Executive Council, Massachusetts Federation of Labor.)

The Constitution Committee amends the resolution by making it 12 months instead of six months, and we recommend concurrence in the report. I so move you, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: The question then comes on concurrence and adoption of this part of the Constitution. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Carroll then read Resolution No. 73.)

RESOLUTION NO. 73

ARTICLE 7

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT USE OF VOTING MACHINES AT FUTURE CONVENTIONS

BE IT RESOLVED: That in any or all future conventions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

That the election Commission be authorized to use voting machines if available in the city in which the Convention is held.

(Submitted by delegates: David J. Coady, Jr., Melvin D. Eddy, Andrew McClinchey, Local 17505 I. B. E. W. Waltham and others.)

Delegate Carroll: Your committee concurs in the resolution and recommends that this be inserted in an appropriate place in the Constitution and in the appropriate language so as to carry out the purpose of the recommendation. I move you the recommendation be concurred in.

President Brides: The question comes on the recommendation and concurrence of this resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Carroll then read Resolution No. 74.)

RESOLUTION NO. 74

ARTICLE 7

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NOMINATION AND ELECTION

BE IT RESOLVED: That the following procedure be adopted. Roll call of delegates for the annual election of officers alternate:

"That in even years the roll call will be from A to Z; in the odd years the roll call will be from Z to A."

That this resolution, if passed, be adopted immediately.

(Submitted by delegates, David J. Coady, Jr., Melvin D. Eddy, John J. O'Toole, Local 1505, I. B. E. W. Waltham and others.)

Delegate Carroll: Your committee recommends non-concurrence and I move you the adoption of the committee's report.

President Brides: Question comes on the committee's report of non-concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Carroll then read Resolution No. 81.)

RESOLUTION NO. 81

CONVENTION REGISTRATION FEE PROPOSES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Whereas: Because it has been customary in past years to hold Annual Conventions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in but three cities of the Commonwealth, due to the expense connected therewith, and Boston, Worcester and Springfield have come to be recognized as the three Convention cities, it is a burden too heavy for the Central Labor Unions in those cities to bear every three years, and

Whereas: In order to adequately provide facilities and to assure the comfort and convenience of delegates to future Conventions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, it is necessary that a Registration Fee of \$3.00 be charged each delegate, effective as of the 1954 Convention, wherever it may be held, therefore be it

Resolved: That the following amendment be added to the Constitution:

"A registration fee of \$3.00 shall be charged each delegate, to enable the Convention Committees of sponsoring Central Labor Unions to provide adequate facilities for the convention and to assure comfort and convenience of delegates. These monies to be disbursed by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation at the direction of the Central body's Convention Committee."

(Submitted by delegates, Alfred A. Saltus and James B. McNamara, Worcester Central Labor Union.)

Delegate Carroll: Your committee recommends non-concurrence and I move you the committee's report be adopted.

President Brides: The question comes on the committee's recommendation of non-concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. (Delegate Carroll then read Resolution No. 84.)

RESOLUTION NO. 84

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
ELECTION OF LEGAL COUNSEL**

Be It Resolved: That Article X relating to the duties of the Executive Council.

Section c. The President and Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent shall, with the consent of the Executive Council, employ such legal counsel as may be necessary.

Be amended by striking out Section 3 and inserting and substituting therefor as Section 3 the following:

Section 3, that the legal counsel for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor be elected at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and that his salary shall be determined by the Executive Council.

Be It Resolved: That the following section be added to Article V of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor's Constitution to be known as Section VII.

Section 7. There shall be nominated and elected a legal counsel whose term of office shall be for a period of two (2) years.

(Submitted by delegates: Andrew A. Clinchey, Local 1505 IBEW, Waltham, John J. O'Toole, Local 1505 IBEW Waltham.)

Delegate Carroll: Your committee recommends non-concurrence, and I move you the adoption of the committee's report.

President Brides: Resolution 84. The question comes on non-concurrence and adoption of the committee's report. Is there anything to be said on the question? All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Carroll then read Resolution No. 62.)

RESOLUTION NO. 62

**(CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT)
ESTABLISHMENT MASS. UNION LABEL COUNCIL AND CONVENTION**

Whereas: Union Label Councils are being established throughout the State of Massachusetts, and

Whereas: Much progress is being made in promoting the purchase of union label goods and the use of union services as well as the patronage of the Union Shop Card and Button, and

Whereas: Greater progress could be made if activities among the various councils were coordinated through a State Council, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor be amended by a new Article XII (DI) being inserted to provide that a Massachusetts Union Label Council be established to be composed of all Union Label Councils in Massachusetts which shall meet in convention on the Sunday first preceding the convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and in the same city, and be it further

Resolved: That the present Union Label Committee of the Mass. Federation of Labor be authorized to set up this Council and draw up by-laws for said State Council, such by-laws subject to approval of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

(Submitted by: Louis R. Covoni, Hotel & Club Service, Local 277, Boston, Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston.)

Delegate Carroll: Your committee recommends that it is in sympathy with the objectives of this resolution but finds that there are no provisions made for the financing of such a council, and for that reason we are recommending this resolution, to be referred to the incoming Executive Council for collaboration with the petitioners to the end that they may be able to find a solution of the intent and purpose of the resolution. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I move you that the position of the committee be approved.

President Brides: The question comes on the recommendation of the committee that this be referred to the incoming Executive Council. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Carroll: Resolution No. 77 in the judgment of your Constitution Committee belongs to some other committee. It has to do with rules on the conduct of the convention. It says "that no seconding speech can be made for any candidate after another name has been placed in nomination."

We feel that this is an invasion of the prerogatives of the members of the convention, and we recommend that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules. Mr. Chairman, I move you that the recommendation of the committee be approved.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be accepted and that this resolution be sent to the Rules Committee. Is there anything to be said on the motion? If not, all those in favor will please say "Aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Carroll: I would like to make this announcement, Mr. Chairman, that that concludes, with the exception of a proposed amendment that I received a short while ago, all of the resolutions dealing with the Constitution. I would like to ask the Constitution Committee to meet immediately or meet within the next five or ten minutes, in the room upstairs here so that we can dispose of this very brief resolution that has been given to us.

President Brides: Thank you, Chairman Carroll, and your committee for the partial report. The one resolution you have will be acted upon in the morning.

At this time the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Alfred Ellis, will report.

Delegate Ellis: I heard a delegate from the Firefighters Union yesterday on the platform announce that he had been to many fires but he—

A Delegate: The delegates are quiet. We can't hear you. There is nothing the matter with us down here. You speak up, or get the mikes fixed up so we can hear what you are saying. The delegates are quiet.

Delegate Ellis: All right now?

Another Delegate: No.

Delegate Ellis I guess I will have to loosen up the larynx a little bit. That Firefighter yesterday said that he had been to some hot spots, but he said that the hottest spot was right where he was yesterday. So your Resolutions Committee is going to try to get through as many of these Resolutions tonight as possible, because it is a little bit warm up here, too.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution 34.)

RESOLUTON No. 34

HUMAN RIGHTS COVENANT OF UNITED NATIONS

Whereas: A goodly portion of America's moral leadership of the world is due to our foreign policy objective of enlarging the area of freedom throughout the world; and

Whereas: The United Nation's human rights program would tend to strengthen this policy throughout the world and would be a potent weapon against the Soviets; therefore be it

Resolved: That this 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor expresses its deep concern over the campaign against the Human Rights Covenant and the deliberate muddling of the issue by bigots and conservatives in our midst who have constantly fought against equality of opportunity for all Americans; and be it further

Resolved: That this body urges fullest support of the Human Rights Covenant by the administration and the citizenry, and calls upon the Government to continue the policies that have brought us the friendship and support of the free and the colonial nations.

(Submitted by Delegates Howard V. Doyle, AFSC & ME, Local No. 1190, Medfield, Joseph Stefani, Cooks & Pastry Cooks Association, Local No. 186, Boston, Betty Sokol, Malden Central Labor Union and Albert Fraioli, ILGWU, Local No. 24, Boston.)

Your committee concurs in this resolution and move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey of the Resolutions Committee then read Resolution No. 35.)

RESOLUTION No. 35

UNITED NATIONS GENOCIDE PACT

Whereas: The most basic human right is the right to life itself; and

Whereas: Forty-three Nations have subscribed to the United Nations Genocide Convention which defines genocide—the mass destruction of any racial, religious or ethnic group—as an international crime; and

Whereas: The people of the world look to the United States for action on this issue which has plagued the world repeatedly as tyrants and dictators have exercised their powers and

Whereas: The successful opposition of bitter isolationist die-hards has delayed Senate action for five years and has brought from the Secretary of State a recent announcement that the administration will not press for ratification of the Convention; therefore, be it

Resolved: That this 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, noting that such action at a time when millions of captive peoples are subjected to Soviet tyranny can only lead to cynical questioning of our support of international cooperation as an instrument of justice and morality, calls upon the President of the United States and his administration to press for early ratification of the Genocide convention by the Senate; and urges our locals to undertake a vigorous program of education in order to acquaint all trade unionists with this question.

(Submitted by Delegates Howard V. Doyle, AFSC & ME, Local No. 1190, Medfield, Joseph Stefani, Cooks & Pastry Cooks Association, Local No. 186, Boston, Betty Sokol, Malden Central Labor Union and Albert Fraioli, ILGWU, Local No. 24, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The committee concurs in this resolution and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the committee's report. Is there anything to be said on the question? All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey of the Resolutions Committee then read Resolution No. 41.)

RESOLUTION No. 41

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION FOR BARBERS

Whereas: Because of an opinion by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in the case of Louis W. Dilio et als. vs. Benjamin Daneault, given on January 2, 1953, a condition exists that will have an adverse effect in contractual relations between employers and many of our Unions, and in many cases deprive many of our worthy employers of benefits and privileges which they now enjoy; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Legislative Agent be instructed to prepare and present to the General Court, a Bill that will correct the condition that now exists because of the above mentioned opinion by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

(Submitted by Delegate Wm. T. Fitzgerald, Barbers, Local 30, Springfield.)

Delegate Healey: The committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Board, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: Question comes on the action of the committee in referring this to the incoming Executive Council. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 44.)

RESOLUTION No. 44

COMMENDATION OF SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY

Whereas: Senator John F. Kennedy has recently completed a profound study of the economic problems of New England, and

Whereas: He has ably set forth the solutions for many of these problems in a constructive and concise manner before the United States Senate, and

Whereas: Reprints of this historic document have been made available to the delegates to this convention and to all affiliated locals, and

Whereas: The interests of Massachusetts workers as well as those in the other New England states are inextricably involved in the economic well-being of this region, and

Whereas: Senator John F. Kennedy has with vision and courage charted a blueprint for congressional action for the benefit of New England; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the delegates to the Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled in Springfield, Mass., August 10-14, 1953, commend Senator John F. Kennedy for his outstanding service to Massachusetts and New England in preparing "The Economic Problems of New England," and the constructive solutions to these problems that he has proposed to Congress, and be it further

Resolved: That the delegates to this convention representing 300,000 A. F. of L. members in Massachusetts do hereby support Senator Kennedy's efforts to strengthen our economy, and be it further

Resolved: That copies of this resolution be sent to Senator John F. Kennedy, all the New England Congressional delegation, as well as to the entire membership of the U. S. Senate.

(Submitted by Kenneth J. Kelley, CLU, Quincy, John J. Kearney, Bartenders & Hotel Emp. 34, Boston, John Carroll, Cement Finishers 534, Boston.)

Delegate Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence of the committee's report. Is there anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Devlin: (Teamsters, Local 504, Boston). Of the many resolutions that have been presented to this convention, this is one of the most practical and most laudable inasmuch as it effects the economy of all of the New England States.

I want to compliment all those who had any part in drafting this resolution, because I think it has terrific merit. However, I would like to pose this question: I think it is fine to commend the Junior Senator from Massachusetts for the excellent blueprint that he has made for the future. However, I think we should back that up with some practical, realistic action. I now present to you an amendment to the resolution in that the President of the State Federation of Labor be requested to act to set up a committee embodying representation of the American Federation of Labor in all of the New England States, to sit down with this program, implement it and come out and give the Senator the support he needs, because it is one thing to laud a man in words but I think the greatest praise we can give anybody is to back it up with practical action.

So, Mr. Chairman, again I want to amend the resolution, that it be further resolved that a committee be set up on a New England-wide basis and we ask for committees from each of the N.E. Federations of Labor to sit down and see to it that this program is carried forth in its fullest entirety.

President Brides: Did I hear the amendment seconded?

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: Are you ready for the amendment? All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. The amendment is carried.

Question comes on concurrence of the committee's report. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis: Your Resolutions Committee is now reporting the resolutions that were distributed to you this afternoon.

(Delegate Healey of the Resolutions Committee then read Resolution No. 54.)

RESOLUTION NO. 54

CONDEMNATION OF CONGRESSIONAL GIVE AWAY PROGRAM

Whereas: The present GIVE AWAY policy of our government, has a tendency to dispose of the natural resources of our nation, both latent and developed, and

Whereas: Such developments have been made at a heavy cost to the taxpayers of our country, to give the maximum of service to the people, at the minimum of cost to the consumer, and

Whereas: This GIVE AWAY policy would transfer these natural resources to the control of private companies, corporations and cartels, without adequate compensation for the cost to the taxpayers, but, with increased cost to the consumer. Be it therefore

Resolved: That this 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in session assembled in the City of Springfield, record itself in favor of petitioning the United States Congress, through proper channels, to safeguard the best interests of all the people, by protecting their tax equities in our natural resource development, and the administration of these development benefits to their use. Be it further

Resolved: That this convention endorse a vote of CENSURE to the senior U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, who voted to GIVE AWAY the estimated 250 billion dollars worth of oil deposits of the coastal states for their special benefit, instead of supporting the Hill Amendment which provided for a proportionate share of the revenue to be used to help educate the school children of America.

(Submitted by delegates Peter A. Reilly and Henry F. Hudson, Carpenters' Local No. 40, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: Your committee votes to refer this resolution to the incoming Executive Board for further study and action, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: Question comes on the committee's recommendation in referring this to the incoming Executive Council. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 55.)

RESOLUTION NO. 55

CONDEMNATION OF BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Whereas: The majority members of the Boston School Committee have constantly displayed a complete indifference to the fundamentals of sound employer-employee relations, and

Whereas: The majority of the Boston School Committee by an arbitrary and unfair action has deprived school secretaries and other non-teaching personnel of vacation benefits and other working conditions that have been in effect for more than twenty years, and

Whereas: The majority of the Boston School Committee recently voted unwisely and arbitrarily to close certain schools and consolidate others in utter disregard of the convenience of the pupils involved and sound educational procedure, and

Whereas: The majority members of the Boston School Committee threatened with dismissal employees of the Boston School Sys-

tem who conscientiously disagreed with the wisdom of the school consolidation program, and

Whereas: This utter disregard for the fundamental principles of the Trade Union Movement and the public interest involved in the school consolidation program, therefore be it

Resolved: That the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor condemn the archaic labor policy of the majority of the School Committee as well as their arbitrary refusal to take into consideration the best interest of the pupils and citizens of Boston in the ill-conceived and hastily executed school closing program, and be it further

Resolved: That we commend the minority members of the Boston School Committee: Mary K. Fitzgerald and William E. Carr, for their forthright and courageous stand in opposing the labor policy and school closing policy of the majority members of the Boston School Committee.

(Submitted by Delegate Matthew L. McGrath, Jr., Building Service Employees, Local No. 386, Taunton, and Albert Whyte, Building Service, Local No. 373, Boston.)

Delegate Ellis: Your committee does not concur in this resolution. I move, Mr. Chairman, that the action of the Resolutions Committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: Question comes on the committee's report of non-concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the recommendation?

Delegate Hartin: (Teachers Union, Local 66, Boston.) In the absence of the delegates who have proposed this resolution, I feel that some explanation is needed here so that there may be some understanding of the need for this resolution.

I think you have all become acquainted in the newspapers with some of the things that are going on in Boston. In a five-man School Committee elected by the people there are three members who are running the thing completely and entirely as they please and ignoring the other two. The school secretaries for whom this resolution was presented to the convention have been suffering now for six or eight months. They have lost vacation time that they enjoyed for 30-odd years. They are forced to work a period of four weeks for what amounts to no salary. That is one of the conditions that has arisen and they have been unable to get a satisfactory hearing before that Board.

They have been ignored on every occasion. Dates are made with the committee to discuss school problems and you go there and spend three, four or five nights and are never heard, and I think for the sake of the secretaries who are not here to present their own case and defend themselves, that the delegates here assembled should realize that the resolution has complete honesty and good faith behind it, and I think they deserve a vote of support.

I, therefore, move, Mr. Chairman, that we substitute the motion to accept the resolution in place of the committee's report.

President Brides: Will the delegate kindly repeat the last thought that he expressed?

Delegate Devlin: I moved, Mr. Chairman, that we substitute adoption of the resolution in its original form for the report of the Resolutions Committee.

President Brides: The committee has not changed the original form. They have brought in to us a report of non-concurrence. The action of the delegates can be taken on the original report of non-concurrence. Delegate Al Whyte.

Delegate Whyte: (Building Service Local 373, Boston.) As one of the signers of this resolu-

tion I would like to second it, and I hope that this body will unanimously adopt it.

Delegate Kane: (A. F. S. C. & M. E., Local 804, Boston.) We have just gone through a reclassification and there are a lot of our papers that we have to fix. I understand from good authority that these secretaries took that job because it was a little bit easier.

Now they turn around and they are going to hire extra help in the Schoolhouse Department, which I have been informed will cost \$36,000 a year. We have a tax rate of \$70 a year. If all the departments had to face that situation as the Schoolhouse Department does, the tax rate would be \$85 a year.

Now, let us be fair. We are city employees the same as they are. They had a reclassification of the Schoolhouse and they accepted it. We accepted it in our divisions.

What I want to do, I want to accept the committee's report.

Delegate Healey: (Teamsters Union, Local 259, Boston.) I stand here today to ask for the support of the Resolutions Committee on this particular resolution. The committee went into this resolution in detail and we came out with this conclusion: that this particular resolution is a question for the City of Boston and has nothing to do here with the people in Springfield, and should be taken care of in the local area and not here. That is the reason why we recommended non-concurrence.

Delegate Devlin: I think the point that has just been raised by Brother Healey is well taken. Too often we have heard the cry of "Home Rule" and "Let's keep the carpetbaggers out."

I think this matter properly belongs within the confines of the City of Boston, and without taking any position on the merits or demerits of the proposed resolution, I move you now, sir, that this matter be referred to the Boston Central Labor Union.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: Question on referral is in order. Question on referral is in order for this resolution to be referred to the Boston Central Labor Union. Is there anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Carroll: Mr. Chairman, it was quite interesting to hear this resolution read here and in dealing with the problem that I am indirectly concerned with. We have been, for the last five years in Boston, moving a population from one end of the city to the other. As a matter of fact, we are in the process of putting 2,100 families out of one section of the city over into another. Our big problem now is to build two schools for the accommodation of these 2,100 families. We are taking the families out of those places, and there isn't a corporal's guard left in the vicinity of some of those schools that are closed.

Now, I have no quarrel with the school teachers, nor do I have any interest in the Executive Committee or anybody else, but there is coming a day when these schools will automatically have to be torn down. They are serving no purpose now, nor will in the future, and we will have to build new schools in the new areas where we are putting the population.

So therefore, Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope that in all fairness that we refer this to the community in which the affair is taking place, and we can do that with propriety and good judgment.

Delegate Lovell (Carpenters, Local 1531, Rockland): I want to speak—

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. I would like to ask the Chair if it is in order to debate on a question that has been referred. I would like a ruling. I would like a ruling.

President Brides: The question has been referred to the Boston Central Labor Union.

Delegate Lovell: That is what I want to speak on, Mr. Chairman, because I feel in favor of that particular referral because we in the little town I come from believe in Home Rule. I think that is where it belongs.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Harrington (Carpenters, Local 56, Boston.) I am in favor of Home Rule and I think this particular resolution should be referred. I agree with it in principle, and I think the proper place to take action on it is at the Boston Central Labor Union. But something has to be done down there, because what you have on the School Committee are three Hitlers chasing two other people on the School Committee. Perhaps many of these delegates in Boston should take action in their own community just as we have done in South Boston.

You have, as I say, three Hitlers against two people who are trying to do a good job. No three people can be so consistently right and no two people so consistently wrong. I hope that when the Boston Central Labor Union takes this matter up that they will really go to town on them.

Delegate Tieso: (State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 296, Boston.) I rise on the question of why a motion was accepted to send this to the Boston Central Labor Union. These men who suggested this resolution have that right, and it is now in the possession of the Resolutions Committee of the State Federation of Labor and, therefore, it should be decided at this convention where the delegates are supreme. I say that would be taking the right of the per capita taxpayers to come to this convention and say, "We don't want your resolution" and that is what you are doing.

A Delegate: Question.

Another Delegate: Question.

President Brides: The question before the delegates assembled to this convention is the question of referring this to the Boston Central Labor Union. Referral is always in order. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. The matter has been referred to the Boston Central Labor Union.

As Chairman of the Resolutions Committee I might add—off the record—

(Remark by Delegate Ellis made off the record.)

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 56.)

RESOLUTION NO. 56

OBSERVANCE OF COLUMBUS DAY AND ARMISTICE DAY AS HOLIDAYS

Whereas: Columbus Day, October 12th, and Armistice Day, November 11th, are designated as Holidays within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and

Whereas: There is a tendency, in recent years, for employers to ignore these two holidays and cause their employees to work, be it

Resolved: That we request our affiliated unions to make the matter of Columbus Day and Armistice Day subject matter, in future contract negotiations, to the end that these two holidays be properly observed as days of rest with pay, and if their members be required to work, that they be given the benefits of the provision of holiday pay.

(Submitted by delegates, John J. Devlin, Teamsters, Local 504, Charles A. Armstrong, Teamsters, Local 82, Thomas C. Healey, Teamsters, Local 259.)

Delegate Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution. I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee of concurrence of this resolution be adopted. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.
(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 57.)

RESOLUTION NO. 57

SUPPORT OF AMERICAN RED CROSS

Whereas: As members of the American Federation of Labor we recognize the inalienable fact that we are individuals of free will working together in the labor movement for human betterment, and

Whereas: We recognize the American Red Cross as an organization of individuals working for the alleviation of human misery, and

Whereas: The membership of the American Red Cross embodies thousands of our own labor organization, and

Whereas: We have aided and have been helped by the Blood Program and the Disaster Service of the American Red Cross in our everyday lives and in the recent calamitous tornado in the Worcester area, and

Whereas: We know that blood provided through the Red Cross has been the means of saving lives of loved ones present here—through transfusions in our local hospitals or in distant Korea, or through the form of gamma globulin to cut down the crippling effects of polio, and

Whereas: In addition to help given by the American Federation of Labor to the tornado sufferers, the people who ARE the Red Cross are still giving warm and practical rehabilitation help on the basis of need to our Massachusetts neighbors who suffered the fury of the winds on June 9th, and

Whereas: The American Red Cross in Massachusetts every day in many ways is striving to combat the miseries of illness and disaster and enjoys our cooperation.

Be it hereby Resolved: that the situation must continue steadfastly through positive action both downward and upward within our ranks by making reinforced efforts to keep lifesaving blood bottles filled so the partnership of human betterment and lessening human misery will be strengthened substantially to help all our people who need the help of our own American Red Cross.

(Submitted by Stephen E. McCloskey, Local No. 7, Ironworkers, Boston; Richard D. Buck, Laborers, Local No. 88, Boston; John Carroll, Cement Masons, Local No. 534, Boston.)

Delegate Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution. I move the adoption of the report of the committee.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of this resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey of the Resolutions Committee then read Resolution No. 59.)

RESOLUTION NO. 59 WORCESTER TORNADO

Whereas: Many members of organized labor who live in Worcester and some of its suburban area have been the victims of the tornado that left in its wake the loss of life, homes and other personal possessions and

Whereas: These survivors are trying to re-establish themselves and are in need of financial assistance, be it hereby

Resolved: That we again request ALL of the members of the American Federation of Labor to redouble their efforts and again request our members to financially aid these victims by making a contribution from their pay envelopes.

(Submitted by Delegates Nicholas P. Morrissey, Past President, Mass. Federation of Labor, Thomas C. Healey, Teamsters, Local 259, John J. Devlin, Teamsters, Local 504,) the committee be the action of convention.

Delegate Healey: The committee reports concurrence on this resolution, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of this resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

If the Chairman of the Credentials Committee will get his committee together and come to the platform, I would like to discuss a matter with him.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 60.)

RESOLUTION NO. 60 CITY OF HOPE

Whereas: The members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor have learned through long experience that the goals of American labor cannot be limited to a fight for higher wages and better working conditions, and that adequate protection requires also a broader concern with the health and welfare of trade unionists and their families, and that catastrophic diseases such as cancer, heart trouble and tuberculosis are difficult to diagnose and costly to cure, and

Whereas: The City of Hope, a national, free, non-sectarian medical center, specializes in the diagnosis, treatment and research of such catastrophic diseases without cost to the patient. This medical service at the City of Hope, given in the fraternal spirit of the labor movement, is rendered not on a charity basis but rather in a spirit of brotherhood and humanity in which the dignity of the individual is maintained, and

Whereas: We can be thankful that pioneers in the ranks of labor 40 years ago founded the City of Hope, and:

Whereas: International unions have for 40 years utilized the facilities of the City of Hope for their members, and

Whereas: Leading international unions have given support to the City of Hope in the form of union-endowed buildings, departments and equipment as well as providing for day to day maintenance, and

Whereas: in supporting City of Hope medical Center Organized Labor is helping to meet one of the most urgent social needs of our time;

Therefore, be it Resolved: That this convention of Massachusetts Federation of Labor

commends the City of Hope for its outstanding work and service and urges its various affiliates to give moral and material support to this great Medical Center.

(Submitted by Delegates Albert Fraioli, I.L.G.W.U., Local 24, Boston; Harry C. Grages C.L.U., Boston; Joseph A. Sullivan, Meat Cutters Local No. 294, Quincy.)

Delegate Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution. I move the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of this resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey of the Resolutions Committee then read Resolution No. 64.)

RESOLUTION NO. 64

TRIBUTE TO ETHEL FAIR

Whereas: In the passing of Ethel Fair, the American Federation of Teachers and the American Federation of Labor have lost a loyal friend and worker, and

Whereas: Ethel Fair gave unselfishly in her service to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, through her faithful and intelligent participation on the Education Committee, and

Whereas: Her interest and untiring efforts to promote credit unions and the cooperative movement helped to educate many of the workers in these fields, therefore be it

Resolved: That the delegates of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at its 67th Convention stand in silent tribute to the memory of a loyal worker, and be it further

Resolved: That the Committee on Education memorialize the name of Ethel Fair in a suitable manner, and the next of her kin be notified of this action.

(Submitted by Delegates Dorothy DeLoid Stahre, C.L.U., New Bedford, Joseph Stefani, Cooks and Pastry Workers, Boston, and John J. Devlin, Teamsters Local 504, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The committee moves concurrence on this resolution, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of this resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Kearney (Bartender, Local 84, Boston): I wish you would read the resolution and put the question as it should be put in memory of one of the finest women that ever was associated with us in the labor movement. The resolution provides that the delegates rise in silent memory to her respect. Will you please do that?

Delegate Healey: The committee moves concurrence on this resolution, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted and that the delegates rise for one minute of silent tribute for our departed sister.

(The delegates arose in silent tribute to Ethel Fair.)

Question comes on the adoption of the resolution. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 65.)

RESOLUTION NO. 65 ENCOURAGING NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

Whereas: Advertising in newspapers make possible buying by all classes of people by having a printed readable advertisement or picture, and

Whereas: The eye and mind retain the story conveyed in advertising and pictures resulting in a knowledge of the article advertised, and creates a demand for such article, and

Whereas: Such newspaper advertising makes possible dissemination of news, articles and stories, not only enlightening all people on current affairs, but actually affords a means of education, and

Whereas: Many thousands of union men and women are employed under most favorable working conditions and wages, and adjust all disputes through conciliation and arbitration, and

Whereas: The well-being of all people calls for an ever-increasing use of newspapers, one of the mediums enjoyed only by a free people; therefore, be it

Resolved: That we, the delegates of this Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor do hereby pledge our support to the medium for advertising, that we commend its opportunities of bringing before all peoples the merits of manufacturing articles, and we do hereby call attention of all to a newspaper advertising which is secured at a minimum cost.

(Submitted by delegates: Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers Union No. 11, John J. Connolly, Central Labor Union, Norwood, John V. Connolly, Allied Printing Trades Council, Boston, and others.)

Delegate Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution. I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of this resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey then read Resolution No. 68.)

RESOLUTION NO. 68 SUPPORT OF UNION LABEL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Whereas: The supreme ambition of every wage earner is to provide economic independence for himself in his declining years, and for his loved ones in the event of his untimely passing, and

Whereas: Through the advice and counsel and with the assistance of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions, the Union Labor Life Insurance Company was formed, and

Whereas: The Union Labor Life Insurance Company is not only owned and controlled by organized labor, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, but is dedicated to the cause of labor and is managed solely in

the interests of wage earners, their families and dependents, and

Whereas: The company has demonstrated its soundness and validity in serving the insurance needs of wage earners, their families and dependents for more than a decade, not only through Group Insurance for local or national unions, but also individual policies of all types for families and dependents, therefore be it

Resolved: That we reaffirm our endorsement of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company and recommend it to all organized labor, their friends and sympathizers, and be it further

Resolved: That we recommend to all affiliated and associated local unions throughout the state earnest and sympathetic consideration of trade union group life insurance, and be it further

Resolved: That we pledge cooperation to the officers of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company in securing competent representatives and solicitors or agents in the various cities and towns coming under the respective jurisdictions and be it further

Resolved: That we renew our determination to have all members of organized labor, their families, friends and sympathizers favor the Union Labor Life Insurance Company with all their life insurance needs, requirements and patronage.

(Submitted by delegates: Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers Local No. 11, Adam R. Weisner, Bookbinders Local No. 176, Norwood, and others.)

Delegate Healey: The committee moves concurrence, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of this resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey then read Resolution 69.)

RESOLUTION NO. 69 MAINTAINING THE UNIVERSAL RUL- ING OF INACTIVE EMPLOYEES' STATUS WITHIN A TRADE OR INDUSTRY

Whereas: It is a universal ruling of local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, that inactive employees in a trade or industry are ineligible to participate in union business with the same status as active employees in that trade or industry, and

Whereas: Such an established practice is being violated by the Boston School Committee, therefore be it

Resolved: That the delegates to this convention, here assembled, unanimously and unequivocally vote that such violation by the Boston School Committee be rectified forthwith, in the interests of morale of the members of organized labor and improvement of labor-management relations, and

Resolved: That the delegates of this convention, here assembled, unanimously vote to notify, severally and jointly, the members of the Boston School Committee forthwith, of their action and desire, that such violation of the principles of organized labor be rectified.

(Submitted by delegates John F. Ridge, A.F.S.C.&M.E. Local 900, Boston, William J. Kane, A.F.S.C.&M.E. Local 804, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: This resolution was withdrawn by the maker.

Delegate Ellis: That will conclude the Resolutions Report as of today. We will report, I hope, again tomorrow. The Resolutions Committee will meet tomorrow morning at 9:45 in the Mahogany Room.

Delegate Hurley: Mr. Chairman, through the Chair —

President Brides: State your name and local, please.

Delegate Hurley (Bartenders, Local 34, Boston): The Committee Chairman of the Resolutions Committee mentioned the NBC in his talk on the platform. Do I understand that his mentioning of the NBC of Boston is to be inserted into the record in regard to the school teachers?

President Brides: That was off the record.

Delegate Ellis: I made that statement off the record.

Delegate Hurley: I thought we might be endorsing it up here and that is why I asked you.

Delegate Ellis: The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee has no right to supplement any phrase of any motion made before the convention and accepted by the Chair.

President Brides: Secretary Kelley will read a few telegrams.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. A few additional resolutions have come in. I will read them, and they require a two-thirds vote of the convention for admission. They will not be printed because of the fact that you have received this afternoon the additional resolutions that had been received up to noontime yesterday. These that I am to read in now and any others that may be received cannot be printed for the Convention.

(Secretary Kelley then read Resolution No. 90.)

That was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

(Secretary Kelley then read Resolution No. 91.)

Referred to the Committee on Constitution.

(Secretary Kelley then read Resolution Nos. 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96.)

That, Mr. Chairman, constitutes all of the additional resolutions or amendments to the Constitution received up to tonight.

If Chairman James R. MacDonald of the Engineers, Local No. 4 of Boston, who is Chairman of the Committee on Grievance, is in the hall, would be please come to the platform to pick up the one resolution that has been referred to his committee.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that the resolutions as read off by me a moment ago be entertained, admitted and referred to the respective committees.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: Anything to be said on the question?

A Delegate: Question.

President Brides: If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a unanimous vote.

The Chairman of Officers' Reports wants to make an announcement.

Delegate Murphy: Will the following members of the Committee on Officers' Reports meet in the Mahogany Room tomorrow morning at 10:30 a.m.—the Mahogany Room is in the rear balcony of this building. I will read off the committee names.

Delegate Murphy then read off the names of members on the Officers' Reports Committee.)

President Brides: That concludes the business of the afternoon session. The Chair awaits a motion to adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

A Delegate: I make the motion.

Another Delegate: I move we adjourn.

Another Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that we adjourn. All those in favor will signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Whereupon, at 5:18 o'clock p.m., the Convention was adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m., Thursday, August 13, 1953.)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1953

MORNING SESSION

(The Convention convened at 10:00 o'clock a.m., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The Convention will kindly come to order. At this time the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Timothy Grady, will make a report.

(Delegate Grady then made a partial report of the Credentials Committee.)

Delegate Grady: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the delegates be seated with voice and vote. The total now is 502 delegates.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the delegates be seated with voice and vote. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "Aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. Yesterday a motion or suggestion was made by Delegate Reilly of the Carpenters Union that this convention extend an invitation to Senator Leverett Saltonstall to attend and address our convention and explain some of the issues before the 83rd Congress and his position on that.

Pursuant to that action of the convention, I sent this wire to Senator Saltonstall:

"Senator Leverett P. Saltonstall
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C."

Have been asked to invite you to attend and address 67th Annual Convention Massachusetts Federation of Labor meeting in Municipal Auditorium, Springfield. Any time Thursday or Friday morning that meets with your convenience. Delegates interested in hearing your views on Tidelands Oil and other issues before 83rd Congress.

Kenneth J. Kelley,
Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent."

I received late last night the following wire: "In Senator's absence wish to acknowledge your telegram and invitation. Regret very much that he is on vacation and out of reach for at least another week. I know he will appreciate your having thought of him.

John B. Fisher,
Secretary to Senator Saltonstall."

Mr. Chairman and Delegates, the following wire has also been received:

"The Distillery Rectifying and Wine Workers International Union of America wishes to take this opportunity to extend to you personally and to all assembled delegates on the occasion of your 67th Annual Convention greetings and best wishes for every success in your undertaking. Also our sincere congratulations for the many achievements accomplished by your Federation during the past years. Sincerely and Fraternally,

Sol Cilento,
General Secretary-Treasurer."

I move, Mr. Chairman, that these telegrams with their replies be spread upon the minutes and the proceedings of this convention.

President Brides: Are you ready for the motion? All those in favor please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Is Nate Hurwitz here in the hall?

Delegate Hurwitz: (Laundry Drivers, Local 168, Boston). Mr. Chairman and Delegates. First, Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the delegates to this convention for, up to date, not one truck has been taken.

Also, I want to report to the convention that yesterday the Teamsters Joint Council held a special meeting in the basement here and we voted to donate those trucks to the Bright Side Orphanage. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Thank you, Brother Hurwitz, for your thoughtfulness in behalf of those who are going to receive those fine gifts of the Truck Drivers' Union.

Is Martin Casey of the Union Label Committee ready to make his report?

(Delegate Casey then read Resolution No. 80.)

**RESOLUTION NO. 80
SUPPORT OF UPHOLSTERERS
UNION LABEL**

Whereas: The National Casket Company of Boston and Cambridge, the Boston Burial Case Company, Somerville, the Dornee Casket Company, Boston, the Florence Casket Company, Florence, Mass., New England Casket Co., and Fellows & Sons employ members of Upholsterers' International Union, Local 560, A. F. of L., and

Whereas: These workers enjoy union wages, hours, and working conditions, arrived at through collective bargaining which are the best conditions of any casket workers throughout the country, and

Whereas: These concerns are entitled to the support of organized labor and its friends, therefore be it

Resolved: That we the delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor endorse and urge members of Labor, their families and friends to patronize these concerns when the occasion arises and purchase only caskets bearing the Upholsterers' Union label on the pillow.

(Submitted by Delegates: Howard H. Litchfield, Casket Makers Local 50, Cambridge, Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers Local 11, Boston, Chester N. Twiss, Lynn Typographical Local 120, Lynn.)

Delegate Casey: The Union Label Committee reports favorably and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption of this resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Litchfield: (Casket Makers, Local 560, Cambridge). I am again on the Floor of this Convention appealing to the members of labor to support the union-made casket.

It is rather discouraging when we go in year after year to negotiate contracts and it is brought to our attention that prominent labor leaders have been buried in non-union caskets. I am going to try to bring home to the members of organized labor that there is such a thing as a union-labeled casket, and I ask them to buy union-label caskets when they need caskets from their undertakers.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Casey then read Resolution No. 67.)

RESOLUTION NO. 67

PURCHASE OF UNION LABEL TEXTBOOKS

Whereas: The union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council assures purchasers that school and text books bearing the same have been printed and bound under union conditions, and

Whereas: The union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council is the only union label on printed matter that has the unqualified endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: The printing trades unions have organized nearly all the school and text book publishers, and can furnish them without cost "union labels" and these books can be sold without increasing cost; therefore, be it

Resolved: That we, the delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, do hereby request the purchasers of school and text books to purchase only such books that bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council; therefore, be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to forward this resolution to local unions urging its adoption and co-operation and that copies be sent to departments of education, school boards, and committees of religious organizations, requesting the purchase of only such school and text books that bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

(Submitted by delegates: Adam J. Meisner, Bookbinders Local No. 176, Norwood, John J. Connolly, Central Labor Union, Norwood, John V. Connolly, Secy. Boston Allied Printing Trades Council, and others.)

Delegate Casey: The committee reports favorable and moves adoption of the resolution.

President Brides: Question comes on the report of the committee's recommendation for adoption. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Casey then read Resolution No. 66.)

RESOLUTION NO. 66

SUPPORT OF ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL LABEL

Whereas: The Allied Printing Trades Council union label has been in existence for over fifty-eight years, and is the only union label on printed matter recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: The Allied Printing Trades Council union label guarantees that workers engaged in production of printed matter, bearing the

same, are in contractual agreement with their employers, and

Whereas: Printing trades workers engaged in these shops, or plants, enjoy fair wages, hours and working conditions, arrived at through collective bargaining, therefore, be it

Resolved: That this sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, reaffirm all previous action and call upon friends and members of organized labor to support the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and to insist upon same on all printed matter from those whom they patronize.

(Submitted by delegates: Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers Union Local 11, Boston, Adam Meisner, Bookbinders Local No. 176, Norwood, Chester Twiss, Lynn Typographical Union, and others.)

Delegate Casey: The committee reports favorably and moves adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on the favorable report of adoption of the resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify in the usual manner. Those opposed? It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Casey: Now, there is a poem here on the Union Label, submitted by one of our delegates.

The poem is as follows:

"UNION LABEL

(For good, and goodness sake.)

"Demand the LABEL—sons of toil,
who earn the daily bread;
Protect the UNION and your rights;
be free from fear and dread.

Of open shops and yellow dogs,
and company wage's doled,—
By using UNION LABEL goods,—
with UNION MADE encrossed—

Upon each product that you buy,
and what you wear and make;
Be sure it's UNION AFL., for GOOD,—and
GOODNESS SAKE!"

Delegate Casey: We report favorably on the adoption of this poem, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Delegate Casey says the committee reports favorably on this matter. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee wants to make an announcement.

Delegate Ellis: Will the members of the Resolutions Committee meet immediately up in the Mahogany Room up at the back of the balcony?

Delegate Casey: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. In line with our work in trying to get union labels, where you can buy union-labeled goods, one of the things I run into is, "Where can I buy?"

Now, I want to assure you that your State Committee and your newly formed Union Label councils are doing everything they can to make available union label goods. Now, this is something that just came into this convention here the day before yesterday to Kenneth J. Kelley.

"August 8, 1953.

Dear Brother Kelley:

We have just finished reading the Labor News, and we find that there will be a Union Label Conference at the Hotel Kimball in Springfield, Mass. We always buy Union Label,

but my wife tells me she can't buy Women and Children's clothing in local stores with the Union Label. Can you tell us why not? Will you please do something about this situation? We have no trouble buying men's work and men's dress clothes with the Union Label.

Faternally Yours,

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Zebrowski,
37 North East Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Member of Truck Drivers Local 404."

Now, this is just one of the things that we run into and these are things that we are trying to answer.

We have a contest on at this convention that apparently you are not paying much attention to. In your envelope you had a white card. In addition to the blue cards, chances on the drawings, you had a white card. On that white card you are asked to put your name, your local, and address, etc., and check off all articles that you have that bear the AFL Union Label.

Now, judging by the few cards that have been turned in, you are overlooking a good bet. The idea of that is that whoever can show the most union labels will have first choice of the Union Label Exhibit there. Now, I can see it is off to a poor start this year, but I hope by the time we go into it next year we will have a real contest.

I have come in here loaded with labels, to be frank, but I am not in on it. But again, I have come in here loaded to show that you can get union label goods if you make up your mind to do it. It is a little bothersome, but you can get them.

Again, get those cards in and let's find out who can show the most Union Labels in here. We don't want it to be a fizzle. Next year we want a real Honest-to-God contest with a little play going on here among the different trades to see if they can't come up with the most labels.

Now, please fill these cards in and get them in to us by the closing of the session here. While I am on it, the blue tickets will have to be in by not later than 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Now, the reason for that is that somehow or other people get extra tickets. We go through all these in an effort to see that everybody has only one chance, and we intend to keep it that way. Anything over one, we tear up. Some day we will get mad and tear them all up. I had one delegate who had six in.

Now, we are trying to keep this thing clean and fair and open to everybody. We want you to get your tickets in so that we can check and see that there are no duplicates, and so that everybody will get a good crack at it. Thank you.

President Brides: At this time the Chairman of the Springfield Committee which has done such an outstanding job at our clambake, wants to make another announcement of the splendid party which they have in store for the delegates this evening.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Roy Suprenant.

Delegate Suprenant: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I might say that the Entertainment Committee has arranged an evening's entertainment starting at seven o'clock tonight, with a Smorgasbord at the Kimball Hotel, to be followed by dancing. Now, we have made commitments in order to get the proper amount of food for at least 200. We expect to go a little over, but 200 is the designated amount right now.

Not later than two o'clock this afternoon we must give them a definite answer as to how many are going to attend. Three years ago when we were here, people waited until the last minute to buy tickets, with the result that there was a little shortage when it came to the last fellow to eat. We don't want that recurrence this year.

So there will be no tickets sold at the door. Any tickets to be purchased have to be purchased before two o'clock this afternoon.

Now, I also wish to announce that this Westinghouse Television Console, 21" Set, will be raffled off tomorrow afternoon or just prior to the election. The tickets are \$1.00. Somebody will be fortunate to take home that console set tomorrow afternoon. I thank you.

President Brides: Thank you, Roy, and I presume the delegates will also take part in tonight's festivities as they did on Tuesday afternoon. I am sure the delegates from the Springfield Central Labor Union have arranged a nice party for the delegates this evening.

At this time I am going to introduce to you a young man who comes from across the water, who is at the present time residing in the City of Springfield, and is studying under the Mutual Security Administration program. A great many delegates assembled here this morning may have read on various occasions about the American Federation of Labor, where many foreign delegates have addressed the American Federation of Labor's conventions in the past. We are fortunate this morning to have one on the platform with us under the guidance of John Bannon of the Springfield Central Labor Union, one who is now studying under the Workers Training Program here in Springfield. This young fellow is from Austria.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you for a few remarks Stephen Sonnleitner from Austria.

STEPHEN SONNLEITNER

(Austrian Representative, Foreign Operations Administration, American International College, Springfield)

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am a participant of the WSTP program—that stands for Work Study Training Program, which is a part of the MSA program—and it was within Marshall Aid which is given from the United States to European countries.

I just want to express my deep appreciation for this program which enables 2,000 young European workers to come to the United States to see how people in the United States are living, how the workers are going along, how they are doing here in this country.

There are 41 students now in Springfield, all of them attending AIC College. There are six Belgians, nine Dutch, three Germans, 15 Austrians, two Greeks and six Italians.

I just want to say we enjoy it very much over here. We find it very interesting. We are going to work here in our spare time. We will be studying at the college. We join the unions because we want to learn as much as possible about America, about the American way of life, about American management in the factories and about American labor unions—how they solve their problems, how they are going about making the standard of living for the workers better, so that we will be able to get many ideas to bring back to Europe and to help to rebuild anew our old countries, our old Europe.

I also want to say many thanks to the American labor unions which gave their support to this program. Thank you very much.

[President Brides: I want to thank you very kindly for the few remarks that you have made to the convention this morning, and to say to you and to your colleagues that we are very happy because of the Mutual Security Administration's work in transporting your candidates back and forth so that they may be able to learn from each country.]

I wonder if the Chairman of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agents' Report is ready? J. Arthur Moriarty?

Is the Chairman of the Officers' Reports, Jimmy Murphy, in the hall?

Will the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Charlie Burns, Philip Kramer and Michael Reardon go to the back of the hall and escort Abraham Sachar to the platform kindly?

I am going to request all the delegates on the side of the hall to take chairs immediately. I am going to ask the Sergeants-at-arms, who did a good job yesterday, to close the doors and get the delegates into their seats, because we are going to listen to an outstanding address this morning. I hope that each and every delegate not only will be as quiet as possible, but will give the strictest attention possible.

This morning we are very happy and proud to have as our first speaker one who, I believe, through his college is doing an outstanding job. He is an author of many books. He is a great lecturer, and I feel that the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is fortunate to have on the platform this morning such an outstanding guest as the next speaker. We know what college he represents, and the name of the famous Judge Lewis Brandeis, who on many occasions while he was serving as a judge, ruled in favor of Labor on many important decisions.

It gives me great pleasure this morning to introduce to you the President of Brandeis University—Abraham Sachar.

ABRAHAM A. SACHAR

(President, Brandeis University,
Waltham, Massachusetts)

Mr. Chairman and Friends. I very much appreciate this gracious introduction by Mr. Brides, and I am particularly gratified at his association of the name of our young university with some of the fine objectives which all labor groups in America have.

We are very proud that we bear the name of Justice Brandeis, who fought bigness and who fought on behalf of the underdog, and we felt that when we began our academic life only five years ago here in Massachusetts, in Waltham, one of the suburbs of Boston, that perhaps the finest asset that we had to begin with was the name of this fine, liberal Justice.

I am a little concerned about speaking to you here this morning, though. I understand that you have been sitting in session now for several days and you have had to take up many, many resolutions and you have listened to many speeches. By this time perhaps you are on the surface point.

I recall the experience of the two skeletons in the closet behind the altar in the church. They had been there for an awfully long time, and they had been listening to the preacher deliver many, many sermons, and week after week they just stayed in the closets and listened. Finally one of the skeletons turned to the other one and said, "Isn't it too bad that we are skeletons and that we haven't got any guts, because if we did have guts and weren't skeletons we would get the hell out of here."

I am reassured, however, by the graciousness of my reception and by the theme which I should like to take for the 20 or 25 minutes that have been assigned to me. I read with a great deal of interest Mr. Kelley's fine address to you. It was very widely reported. There was a very thorough report in the Metropolitan press, and on some of the dangers that he outlined, the thought occurred to me that we have so much concern today about loyalty and we are so deeply involved in problems of subversion that sometimes we lose sight of our affirmative blessings.

We are obliged because of the dangers that we live in to protest against alien ideas. As a result, we sometimes pay little attention to what we are for. I don't believe that we can relax for a moment. We must never diminish our vigilance, but we must always take stock of positive values as well.

I am especially concerned about that in our school system. Our teachers, because of the pressure upon them, have been obliged to do so much protesting against that they have very little energy left to build up a positive credo of American values in the lives of their young people. I recognize the danger when you talk about the American heritage and you talk about the important credo that that represents, that the sophisticates among us ought to dismiss what we say as cliche, the platitudes as pure corn. I wish we had more of that corn in our educational system. If we did have that, some of our young people wouldn't succumb so easily to the blandishments of many of the attractive alien philosophies.

I want to take a moment, therefore, this morning to emphasize what we mean by the promise of the American heritage, and please don't feel that simply because we use well-worn phrases that have so often been used that they have in any way lost their validity. First of all I would stress again—and where better than in a convention of the American Federation of Labor—the importance of never forgetting the dignity of man.

Our faith in the dignity of man must never be jeopardized by any pessimism because of the conditions in which we live. In the democratic system a man is not an experimental guinea pig in an economic system, as in Communism. He is not a robot in an impersonal state machine, which is what Fascism represents. He is not a globule, a racial globule in a bloodstream, as is the case in the Nazi set-up and in the contemporary imitators of the Nazis. Man doesn't get his uniqueness, his individuality, his right to be himself simply because he belongs to a particular class, as in Communism, or simply because he belongs to a particular party, as in Fascism, or simply because of the aristocracies of a certain racial descent, as in the Nazi and the race states.

I think the best definition that we ever had of Americanism and democracy was given by one of our national poets, Walt Whitman, and Walt Whitman said, and this is the American Credo: "Every man is just as good as every other man—and a damned sight better."

Some of us take that for granted. When you read the morning newspapers, especially this morning, you know how unique that attitude, that outlook is. Three-quarters of the world doesn't believe it any more. There is very little concern for the dignity of man behind the Iron Curtain and even in many democratic states.

Many of us have lost faith; we refuse to be consoled that we have so much to be grateful for in a land where the dignity of man counts for so much. And when the time comes that we begin to push people around, that we have less concern for what makes them individuals, that we no longer emphasize their divine unique-

ness, we may still continue the forms of democratic life but the vitality of democratic life will have gone.

One of the greatest dispatches that I ever read came out of the Russo-Finnish War. It was written by Leland Stowe, who I think is one of the best American correspondents. He was reporting the Russo-Finnish War—the first Russo-Finnish War—and he was interviewing a desperately wounded Finn in a hospital in Helsinki.

The Finn said to him: "You know, Mr. Stowe what troubled us most as we lay wounded in the sub-zero weather of the Arctic? Not the parachute troops which came down for the first time in history as an experiment by the Russians for later use. We developed a defense against them. Not even the 70-ton tanks which were used for the first time in the Russo-Finnish War. We developed a defense against them. But as we lay wounded and in dreadful pain, the temptation to close our eyes and go to sleep was almost irresistible. If we could only sleep, and in that way blot out pain—and yet we knew that if we succumbed to that temptation we would die, because when pain disappears you don't have to be a physician to know that death is near."

I have never forgotten that dispatch because it points up one of the great dangers that a democracy faces. We get so tired of the assaults upon our emotions that we begin to lose our sensitiveness with reference to the rights of other people. We are not less humane than we were 10 years ago. We are not less decent. We are not less wholesome. We are not less religiously minded. But we have had the inequalities and the difficulties of people, especially on the other side, brought home to us so often that we get a little bit tired of it and we wish we could turn our backs upon injustices and difficulty. We wish we could close our eyes and court the blessed oblivion of peace and sleep. If that happens to the American people, then we are gone.

If groups like yours and others that are allied in the great cause of always defending those who are underprivileged and those who haven't been born with a silver spoon in their mouth, but rather with a wheelbarrow in their hands, if the time comes that you get tired, that you feel that a surface point has been reached, if the time comes that you are emotionally blunted and you wish to sleep and want to turn your backs upon those that are less privileged, then death is near.

That is what we mean by the dignity of man, and that is why it is the most blessed ingredient in the heritage which we are proud to call America.

A second point that I would like to make has to do with another phase that has been too often used. It has to do with the equality of opportunity. When you entered grade schools that was the first thing that was impressed upon you. When you are an American you get equality of opportunity. Ladies and gentlemen, this is not equality of condition. Equality of condition which means that every man is exactly to be like every other man is a rotten communist trick. It is a mouth-filling phrase which they use with great effectiveness and it has no real validity in life.

Nobody in the Founding Fathers group in American life ever promised equality of condition. Equality of condition means that you take no cognizance of differences in talents, of differences in energy, of differences in acumen of resourcefulness. All that we have promised, and it is a good deal, is equality of opportunity regardless of who you are or where you are born or where you come from or whether you are native or immigrant.

Opportunity in this country is open to you and you climb as high as your talents can carry you, and that is a great blessing.

That is what brought 67,000,000 people to our country in the last half century in the greatest mass migration in history. Most of us were born in this country. The great majority of our parents were born in this country. But 67,000,000 people were immigrants in the last three generations and who came to this country, uprooting themselves from wherever they lived. What brought them here? What brought them here when most of them couldn't speak the language? What brought them here when they knew they would have to say goodbye to ancestral graves that had been there for centuries? What brought them here was the lure of economic opportunity, the right to climb.

Let me put it this way: We have always known that we enjoy horizontal mobility, that is, the right to move around. We move around in a great way in this country. We like nothing better than to pack the family into a car and go riding hundreds of miles.

Our boys who have served in the war, and especially in the Second World War, many of them got to lovely spots in the United States and decided to stay there, and then they imported their families. We have this tremendous restlessness. The sociologist points out that the great characteristic of American life is its mobility. We don't have to ask for a policeman's authorization. We don't have to have a document signed; we can move freely from one place to another, which is not the case in most countries.

That is horizontal mobility. But we sometimes forget that another great characteristic in American life is vertical mobility, the right to move from bottom to top, the right of a farm boy in Kansas, if he has got enough talent and guts, to rise to be the President of the United States; the right of an immigrant's son who comes here with two hands and a will and nothing else, to carve out his destiny and to have a decent way of life; the right of a son of a slave to become one of America's great scientists—and we have only just dedicated a monument to George Washington Carver, not being concerned with the color of the skin or where he came from.

This emphasis upon vertical mobility is one of the great blessings that we have in American life. This is the lesson that too many of us forget.

I deal on the college level. I have got lots of youngsters who are sitting on the mourners' bench today because they feel that opportunity is gone. They wring their hands and they say, "What's the good of studying hard? What's the good of studying history or economics or any of the subjects that are offered in the curriculum, when in a few months we may have to put on a uniform and be siphoned out to give some of the best years of our life to the sterility of militarism? How can you plan a career today when you don't know where you will be six months from now?"

And they say it even now though the truce has been signed and though millions of American families can thank God that when their children are drafted, that most likely they will not have to serve with the sound of battle constantly in their ears.

And they are discouraged. The climate in which these kids live is a climate of discouragement because they are afraid that the opportunities that were here 20 years ago and 30 years ago, which have made the Horatio Alger sagas in American life because of our vertical mobility, the right to go from top to bottom is no longer present.

Well, I wish they had a little more perspective. To groups like yours it certainly is not necessary to emphasize that so long as we protect by standing together, and we need organizations of that purpose, so long as we protect this blessing of equality of opportunity, then you have no fear.

And they don't have to be discouraged simply because we have passed through so much difficulty in the last 10 or 15 years. I remember not so long ago my little nephew was stricken with polio and I stood in a hospital room with my sister and her husband and we watched the little boy fight for breath.

As the paralysis mounted to his throat and we heard the beating of the wings of the Angel of Death, we prayed then for only one thing, that he just be preserved and be given life. So far away, all other worries. How can we be concerned about minor difficulties when you stand in the valley of the shadow of death and where nothing matters except life itself?

Well, fortunately he recovered. He recovered so completely that there was no impairment upon him and, you know, for six months after that those parents couldn't be phased by any minor difficulty, business worries, social aggravations, political bewilderments. None of those things bothered them because they were on a high plateau—they had a wonderful standard to judge by, they had been through so much.

But when a year passed and then a year and a half passed and this terrible soul-stirring experience became only a closed memory for them, when the maid left they began to get ulcers again.

That is Nature's way. When you are in the heart of a crisis you get good perspective and when the crisis passes you forget it.

It wasn't so long ago that we stood with our backs to the wall after Pearl Harbor, when we were reduced to a fourth class power inside of 20 minutes. At that time we weren't worried about minor difficulties; all we wanted was to have our liberty preserved. We wouldn't care about taxes and we weren't concerned about the Marshall Plan and about the Truman Doctrine and about providing underpinning for European countries. All we wanted was to salvage our liberty, the right to breathe as free men.

And then the crisis passed—not altogether—we were stricken by a polio, too, a kind of cosmic polio, and we didn't recover altogether. We wear the braces today and we drag the foot a little and our economy will never be what it was before that dreadful period, but we did come out of it.

And young people who sit on the mourner's bench and forget what we went through 10 or 12 or 13 years ago ought to be reminded by those of us who are older to have a little perspective, to get that bench and to remember that the great American dream which will be protected by men who were vigilant for the real meaning of American life is this vertical mobility, this equality of opportunity, this schoolboy sanction which all too often we dismiss as simply a platitude.

And one final word. If we emphasize the dignity of man and if we emphasize the equality of opportunity we must always remember that we make our changes in this country through the discipline of law. That perhaps is the greatest blessing of all. We are a disciplined people and we solved our problem by persuasion and not by pressing buttons and not by fire.

It is a lot easier in a totalitarian state; superficially it is a lot more efficient. All you have to do is to give the command.

Yesterday you were in charge of the secret police and your name was Beria. Today you fell out of favor so the button is pressed and the man who was the hero yesterday becomes the bum today, and he is a traitor, and a Russian court of law doesn't have four walls, it has only one wall, the wall up against which you put the man who yesterday was the hero but today is the traitor, and today's traitor may become tomorrow's hero.

That is because decisions are made by force. They are made by the men or the group that happens to control the machinery of power. When you get discouraged with the slowness of legislation, your legislative committee finds it very difficult to make changes in the law and you sometimes get discouraged that it isn't moving as fast as you wish, it is a lot better to know that there is an umpire and the umpire is called the law, and it rests upon constitutional authority, then it is to get a knock on the door at three o'clock in the morning.

It is a lot more blessed to live in a country where you go through a heated political campaign and then the man who is elected President of the United States invites his opponent to his luncheon with him at the White House.

I was in Illinois during the heat of the campaign and I was lecturing in my old university where I taught for many years, the University of Illinois. You could feel good that day when General Eisenhower was campaigning in the State of Illinois and Governor Stevenson, who was still Governor of Illinois, and Eisenhower was coming into Springfield to speak and his opponent invited him to come to the State House because that was the courtesy that had to be extended.

Can you imagine an invitation being issued by Malenkov to Beria to come and have tea with him or to come and have some vodka with him?

Can you imagine this sort of thing happening in any country behind the Iron Curtain?

And, unhappily, it is becoming the habit as well in these inter-meeting passions, this appeal to force. You are having that happen in many of the so-called democratic states, where you have on the extreme left a powerful communist group or on the extreme right a powerful fascist group which would infinitely prefer to have the state go down in chaos—they thrive on chaos—than to have persuasion and parliamentary institutions survive.

And so we don't take that for granted any more.

May I summarize the—please don't be repelled by the superintelligentia, the intellectuals who turn up their noses when we come back to pure homespun American doctrines. To believe them you would imagine that when you read a poem or wrote a book or were involved in an educational philosophy, which talked about such simple doctrines as the dignity and uniqueness of man or the equality of opportunity or the fact that Lex is Rex, that the law is king, that you were guilty of superficiality, that you weren't presenting anything that deserved being presented.

I am not concerned about these backbiters. They don't realize how we have to emphasize these basic doctrines. We are so much concerned about the dangers that confront us that we sometimes forget to count our blessings. And that is the coter pin that holds our whole system together—faith in these doctrines. If we have them we will survive. If we don't have them you will build atomic weapons and you will expand your economic potential and you will build great armies and it will still not be enough, but with this kind of faith it will be a kind of a spiritual adrenalin. It will strengthen the heart which sometimes lags

with pessimism. It will be a defense in death against which no enemy will be able to prevail.

(President Brides presents Convention Guest Badge to President Sachar.)

Mr. Chairman, in my professional experience I have had honors bestowed upon me. Only last year I went down to Kentucky and I was made an Honorary Colonel in the Confederate Air Force. And up in Maine the other day they conferred the honor of being an Admiral of the Inland Navy of Maine. I am not placing this honor which Mr. Brides has bestowed upon me in juxtaposition with that. I feel very privileged to have this, and I am going to treasure it as a very wonderful memento of a very wonderful occasion.

President Brides: In behalf of the delegates assembled to this 67th Annual Convention, we feel very humble and certainly feel very proud of the fine educational and high type discourse you gave to the delegates this morning. We say to you that we have followed your work and we know the outstanding work that you are doing, and we hope in the future that when we may call upon you to address our convention that you will come back and say a few words to us. We want to thank you one and all for coming here this morning.

Delegate Broyer: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Broyer: I understand there is confusion on my credentials. My name is James Broyer. I am a delegate from the Department of Public Works, District 4, Cambridge, Massachusetts. I would like to state at this time, in order not to prolong this convention, and make no mistake, Mr. President, that I think that I could probably win it—so I am going to go along with the convention and withdraw and come out next year and correct this error.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that Candidate James Broyer's name be withdrawn from the roster. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time will the committee kindly escort Spencer Miller to the platform.

Will the Chairman of the Officers' Reports and the Chairman of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report kindly be ready and come to the platform as soon as possible so that we may be able to expedite matters in our report to the delegates.

Will the delegates in the rear right-hand corner of the hall and those in the back be as cooperative as they were previously? I certainly want to compliment the delegates and the Sergeant-at-arms for your cooperation and attention and it certainly was gratifying from the platform to see the attention you gave the previous speaker.

We have with us now another distinguished speaker. We are very fortunate this morning in having two great lecturers and two great speakers for this morning's session, and I am going to ask the delegates to be as quiet as possible and to give your undivided attention to the next speaker.

I presume that a great many of the delegates to this convention know of and know personally the next speaker. He is one who has been in the Springfield area for some time as President of American International College. He has done outstanding work there.

You know, sometimes those who fill a great many of the roles in our country have to call upon men like the next speaker because at one time he served as Highway Commis-

sioner of New Jersey. That alone is an outstanding position to hold, and we know him as the Directors of the Workers Educational Bureau. In reading the papers of a few weeks ago we learned that the outstanding guest this morning has been taken into the Labor Bureau in Washington. No finer, no more outstanding man could have been chosen. But we feel that our loss in Massachusetts is possibly our gain in the Labor Department in Washington.

I give to you our native friend, Assistant Secretary of Labor Spencer Miller, Jr.

SPENCER MILLER, JR.

(Assistant Secretary of Labor)

President Brides, Distinguished Guests and Delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. There is something rather nostalgic about coming back to the convention of the American Federation of Labor here in Massachusetts. It is not only a little like coming home, but as I came into the lobby of the Auditorium this morning it seemed as though I was meeting not only a great many of my old friends of the State Federation of Labor but I even met up with a number of the representatives of the Department of Labor. I shall be able to tell the Secretary this morning that the representatives of the Wage and Hours Division and of the Apprenticeship Division were not only on the job but they are entitled to any expense account that they may submit for attendance at this convention. It is a great thing to be able to certify to the Secretary that his representatives are on the job.

But then I was met by one of my old college classmates at Amherst, a distinguished attorney of this town who had taken time from the practice of the law to come and make sure of what we learned in public speaking in a course by Professor John Foster at Amherst College, whether I remembered some of the rules that he had laid down.

John Madden is in the audience and he is going to let me know at any time that I am not doing the thing just as it ought to be done. Then I find a lot of my other friends who have come here this morning, and so I feel a sense of homecoming.

Some of you know that I was born in Massachusetts so it is a particularly pleasant experience to be coming back here.

Well, the President, my good friend Brother Brides, has reminded you that for three years I was President of American International College in Springfield. I remember that the very first public invitation that I had received after assuming my duties as President of the college came from my good old friend Ken Kelley, and I had an opportunity of addressing my friends of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. And believe it or not, the first invitation that I had after becoming the Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs came again from my friend Ken Kelley.

As a matter of fact, he even beat the gun. I hadn't even been sworn in. I don't think I had even passed the committee, and you know, it takes something sometimes to pass the Senate of the United States. But Ken with his faith in the sons of Massachusetts concluded that I might make the grade, so he took a chance and sent a letter down there. The Secretary called me in and said, "They want you to come up to Massachusetts." I said, "I'm going home and I'm going to be talking to my friends", and he said, "I want you to put down that as the first invitation that you got" and I want to take you into a

secret. The Massachusetts Federation of Labor was the first labor organization in the country to invite me to speak.

You are the second State Federation of Labor that I have spoken to because it so happened that while the Secretary assured me on the day that I was sworn in that I wouldn't have to do very much speaking, he had to revise his plans a couple of days later and he said, "I have got three speeches for you to make this week."

It looks, according to schedule, that I might have on the average of about three a week provided I am in the United States. But I want to say one other thing to the delegates to the Federation.

When two years ago the Mutual Security Administration decided to bring to this country a group of industrial workers from the Marshall Aid countries to work in industry and study at an American College, it was the American International College here in the city which was the first college in America to be selected for that significant experiment.

You see, the purpose of that program was to bring foreign workers from the Marshall Aid countries to the United States to learn something not only about the American way of life but to understand something about the operations of our labor-management relations, to understand something about the American trade unionism.

I went down and talked to the Central Labor Union and I talked to Ken Kelley and Henry Brides and told them what we were going to do and they said, "You can have our whole-hearted cooperation", and I come here this morning to say thank you for what you did because we had at that American International College, and I am now speaking as an ex-president—I have no authority to speak for the college but I am sure they won't object if I say this—we have had now over a hundred of these MSA students (now they are called the FOA trainees) at the college.

I was in Germany not many weeks ago on a return trip that took me out to India and Southeast Asia. I have just flown in from 20,000 miles in the air. When I came through Germany I talked with some of these trainees and they told me what the experience meant, how much they had appreciated the help and the cooperation of the men of labor of this city.

But I want to be a little more specific. When we set up this project we took Harry Russell and made him—I recommended him. I don't mind saying this in public company—I recommended him as a representative of this Federation of Labor to serve in Washington in connection with the program. Jim Meehan went down to help out to keep this thing sound and straight because we thought we couldn't have too many representatives of labor from Massachusetts. You see, I am just a little partial toward Massachusetts. I was born here.

But then we wanted to make the thing absolutely sure, that these MSA students would be properly introduced to this program and so we got ahold of our good old friend, John Bannon, who for years has been the Secretary of the Central Labor Union, to become the Deputy Supervisor, I think he is called, and he has done a great job at AIC, I know.

He told me as we came in this morning that he has again got a few of the trainees here this morning. So I have come to thank you about that.

Then I remind myself that a year ago when I spoke at the Federation of Labor in Worcester we talked about setting up a labor institute

on the campus of AIC, and you liked the idea and we would have carried it out if we had had adequate facilities. But that project has grown so that you have had to expand. You went up to the University of Massachusetts. I know that you had a grand institute there under the direction of my old friend, your Educational Director.

But this morning, Delegates, I return in a quite new capacity. I said to the Chairman of the Reception Committee that I generally walked into a State Federation of Labor Convention in the past either by the side door or unnoticed and practically unknown. But Ken said this morning, "We are going to roll out the red carpet for you and give you the whole treatment", and so I arrived in the company of my friends not only to speak to you but to come with a manuscript.

You know, I have been talking to Federations of Labor for 30 years and I have never used a manuscript in my life, as Ken Kelley will know. But today I am a representative of the Administration; I am here as the special representative of Martin Durkin. So if you see me look at my notes from time to time you will know that I have to keep to the script because this is a time when the Administration has something to say to the men of Labor.

But first of all, I bring you the fraternal greetings of Martin Durkin, the distinguished Secretary of Labor; and may I say to my friends of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor that Martin Durkin is the first trade unionist in 20 years to be appointed Secretary of Labor, and he is the only Secretary of Labor since 1913, indeed he is the only Secretary of Labor who has been elevated from the presidency of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to be a part of the official family of the President of the United States.

His selection represents not only a tribute to a great leader of Labor but a recognition on the part of this Administration of the vital role of Labor in the government of our Republic. But I could not come this morning and speak to this convention without paying a tribute to two other great sons of the Federation, Bob Watt and Frank Fenton, who over the years played such an important role in the meetings of the ILO, or to George Delaney who, when he took on the job left vacant by those two grand old fellows, came into Massachusetts to get his schooling.

Nor could I arrive at this convention representing the Department of Labor and Secretary Durkin without saying a word of the most profound sympathy of another great son of Massachusetts, the late Maurice Tobin, whose recent untimely passing is still a present memory and lies heavy on your hearts.

I picked up this morning just before I came in a little bulletin which is issued by my division entitled, "The Truth Crushes Commie Lies" and I would just like to give you just two sentences of what Maurice Tobin, a distinguished predecessor of the Secretary of Labor, said: "Workers are Communism's first target." And the second quotation from Maurice Tobin: "Communist propaganda is spreading lies to the workers of the world about American labor."

Today, delegates, most Americans are trying to appraise the true significance of the truth of Korea. They are trying to adjust their thinking and their lives to a world in which once more the guns are silent and all strife has ceased.

Our mood today is not one of exultation, but rather one of sober and prayerful reflection.

When the President said the other day at the conclusion of the armistice, "We have won an armistice on a single battleground, not

peace in the world. We may not now relax our guard nor cease our quest', he spoke I think for the men and women of Labor as he did for the men and women of good conscience the world over, for he expressed at that time a devout prayer "that all nations may come to see the wisdom of composing differences in this fashion before, rather than after, there is a resort to brutal and futile battle."

That is our hope; that is our prayer. But we cannot relax our vigilance because Communism has not changed its evil nature nor its goal of world conquest.

Three considerations give us a pause here this morning. The first consideration is the character of the world movement of Communism. Contrary to the idea of not a few persons, both at home and in other countries, the essence of Communism is not its present or its past aggression. It is not power at all.

Communism and the struggle which is going on in the world today is a struggle with ideologies. It is a universal ideology, this thing that we call Communism, which does not recognize any barriers. And you men of Labor will remember that an ideology has been defined as an idea that changes a nation. It is a faith by which men live and by which they work and for which they are willing to die.

The heart of Communism is its pretension to be a universal system of truth, and its dogmatic claim to be the historic organ of inevitable world revolution.

The failure to discern this ideological heart and soul of Communism is an explanation of our past folly as a people and our present predicament.

Let's make no mistake about it; let the masters of the Kremlin find out in the only language which they understand or respect, that the United States will not again be deceived by their pretenses of a peace campaign.

We, too, are in this race. We, too, are running in this race against time to preserve the integrity of the free world. And may I say parenthetically to the delegates that having been out at India at the fighting front where the Communists are trying to take over a great sub-continent, even as they took over another country, now Communist China, I began to realize as I had never realized before that the Communists are playing for keeps. At times it doesn't seem as though we were.

But I have come to say to you this morning that we are not going to lose this battle for the future, for freedom, for social justice and for the democratic way of life. We are going to win it together with all other men of good will for all mankind.

But then I give you our second thought—it concerns the condition of the brave people of Korea, the victims of ruthless Communist invasion of their homeland. As we reflect on our brave soldier dead who died that freedom might live, we think also of the millions of Korean soldiers and civilians alike who have given everything in defense of their homes, their country and their sacred liberties.

Men of Labor, the Korean people have suffered ten million casualties out of a population of less than thirty million people. One out of three people in Korea have suffered in this brutal invasion of their homeland by the Communists who crossed the Yalu River.

Their country has been fought over four times. Their homes, their schools, their churches are in ruins. Seoul, once the capital of a million and a half people, is today in utter shambles. There are 100,000 orphans in that land. Even in North Korea, that so-called workers' paradise, where in 1950, the year I

took over the presidency of AIC, there were 8,000,000 Koreans—three years later that number has been reduced to 3,000,000. Three million have fled to escape Communism. Two million North Koreans have been killed in battle or died of starvation or disappeared into the slave camps as a reward for their loyalty to their Communist masters.

The heroic bravery of the Korean troops has won the admiration of men, even their adversaries. The valiant resistance of President Syngman Rhee to the Communists and his willingness to sacrifice all that his people might be free won from him the adulation by General Van Fleet as the "George Washington of Korea."

Somebody said that they are fighting the same fight for Korean liberties that the Irish fought for years in Ireland.

There have been differences between our Government and the Republic of Korea on details of the truce, but there never has been a disagreement on the question of human freedom which is at stake in this struggle. The Korean people have demonstrated that freedom is not a legacy from the past but a fresh conquest with each generation. Our sympathy goes out to these brave and resolute people even as the truce is signed, for after three years of fighting and 10,000,000 casualties among the Korean people, and 140,000 Koreans among the troops of the United States, we are still back at the 38th parallel.

But more than that, the Communists have a million troops in North Korea, a threat to peace, a threat to the unity of Korea. I was looking over the other day, and this is parenthetical, this isn't a part of my prepared address, but I think I can say this without violating any confidences—I was looking over the boundary line of North Korea on the Yalu River. It is 350 miles long. They have five observation teams.

You know, the Chinese always move their troops by night and during the period of this 90 days it will be possible for the Chinese Army, under the protection of the night, to double the Chinese Army at the end of 90 days.

They have complete security against bombing and everything else. But I don't need to say to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the Communists have used the truce negotiations as a part of the strategy of war. For two years they dragged out the truce negotiations. They had 158 meetings and what they decided could have been decided in 24 hours. As a matter of fact, if any fellow that had been engaged in collective bargaining, that is a representative of a union in this Federation, if he had been put to the job of working out a settlement, he could have worked out that settlement—I mean, if there had been good will on both sides—in 24 hours.

It took us two years and 158 meetings and all the time the Communists were using the truce negotiations to build up their forces.

We had them beaten on a dozen different occasions, and then they would hold back and say, "You can't win this war. You can't go beyond the 38th parallel because we have agreed that this isn't war, this is just a police action."

And for the first time in the history of the United States we get into a war where we can't win it, a war that makes it difficult sometimes even to make sense of.

But it is because we understand today the Communist strategy that the United States Government has through our Secretary of State said to President Rhee that if they prove in 90 days that the Communists are talking

shams and it is a cover to subvert the South Korean Republic, that we will walk out.

I am not quoting Spencer Miller here. I am quoting the Secretary of State and what I am saying is the point of view of this Administration.

This then isn't the time to lower our guard or to be lulled into any kind of sleep about the peace efforts of the Soviets or the Communists. I said this the other day in the New York State Federation of Labor, and I will take you into a secret. The Daily Worker came out and said that "Apparently the new Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs doesn't believe that the peace efforts of the Soviet Republic are sincere"—and I don't, and I don't mind saying that to you.

I think that the whole situation now is one not for us to be lowering our guard but being ready to act if need be to act.

As you know, the President of the United States asked Congress for \$200,000,000 for immediate relief. A coordinator has been appointed, and we are trying to get a representative of Labor, our own Labor Department, at least to go along with Ty Wood, who is the new coordinator, to see that when they go out distributing this \$200,000,000 that we keep in touch with the workers of Korea.

This morning there was an item put on the desk of the Secretary of Labor suggesting that what I had suggested to him, and I need not say that he is completely sympathetic with that point of view.

But I come here to say one other thing to you this morning. The Republic of Korea cannot be rebuilt and it will not long endure without the support of the workers of Korea. That is why they deserve some assurance of fraternal support from American Labor.

Imagine what it would be if in addition to the \$200,000,000 that the taxpayers are sending to the people of Korea, imagine what would be the effect, the moral effect, if the workers of America, the trade unionists, were to send over some money to them as a kind of token and say in so many words, "This is our fight, this fight for freedom wherever it is around the world. It is our fight and we are sending you some token of our support and of our assurance."

And I am also suggesting to you that it might be appropriate that the Korean workers be invited to present their views to the peace conference in 90 days.

Well, I might go on and elaborate on this. What I want to point out to you is, as George Meany said the other day: "With the workers no longer afraid, even though disarmed, the fate of the Communist dictatorship is sealed."

But, one other word to you this morning, and I bring to you from the Department of Labor, and it is about the deep concern of what took place in East Germany on the 17th of June—a struggle which is pregnant with significance for the workers of the free world.

It was a revolt of unarmed workers in East Berlin throughout the Soviet occupied zone of Germany. This revolt was totally unexpected. It confounded all the experts. It came like an act of God. Nothing like it had happened before in our time.

On the street, in the trains, in the factories, in the coal fields, in the uranium mines, everywhere the workers of East Germany arose to march, to demonstrate, to cry their hatred of foreign oppressors, to fight with their bare hands, to erase the Communist posters, to tear down the Red flag, and to destroy precious industrial and technical installations.

This brave insurrection was finally quelled. Tanks and cannon were stronger temporarily than naked human flesh. But I have come here again to say to you that the human spirit was not conquered and the spreading flame of revolt among the East German workers is not extinguished.

It is the solemn duty for all Americans as well as members of the free trade union movement to hold out a helping hand to the workers of East Germany and to assure them that they must not despair. We must help them to see the pretense and sham of the Communist "peace" strategy.

I ought to say, again parenthetically, that within five minutes after I had been sworn in the other day, the Voice of America came to me and said, "Would you broadcast immediately a message to the workers of East Germany about their revolt?"

And I said certainly I would, and within 30 minutes we had a message out from the Department of Labor on short wave, a message of good courage to these East German workers, and I have been getting letters and postcards back saying that the message got through.

But what I want to point out to you is that we are in a fight. It is not a fight alone with arms, it is a fight with ideas. It is a fight between two rival ideologies in the world. How then are we going to cope with this wave of Communism the world over with all of its revolutionary implications?

Let me call your attention to the fact that at the end of World War I when the threat of Bolshevism was at its height and world revolution was rocking the globe, that a new institution was born under the chairmanship of the late Samuel Gompers. It is called the International Labor Organization.

You have heard people come before this Federation; you have heard Bobby Watt and Frank Fenton. You heard Maurice Tobin talk about the I.L.O., what it represents. That was 30 years ago when it was started. It is still going. It is the greatest international agency of world cooperation in the world.

Martin Durkin said the other day that its existence "is an achievement of historic proportions in man's effort to create the conditions which underlie peace."

You see, the I.L.O. was set up by Samuel Gompers, set up as a kind of world forum where the men of Labor and the men of Management and of Government could come together in what is called a tripartite organization.

We joined that organization in 1935. I was present as a delegate at the first conference, as a technical adviser in 1935. We had a representative of Soviet Russia there and he didn't quite know who he represented for when the workers got up to speak, this delegate from Soviet Russia would get up on his feet and he would speak for the workers. And when the Government would speak, he would get up and speak for the Government. And when the representatives of the employers would speak, he would get up and speak for them, and we began to wonder what kind of a society, what kind of a workers' republic it was that you could speak for the government, you could speak for the workers and you could speak for the employers.

Did you ever hear of the story about the paisley shawl and the chameleon? You know what a paisley shawl is, it's a lot of color and a chameleon has the ability of getting on a piece of color, a colored cloth and if it is yellow the chameleon turns yellow, and if it is red he turns red and if it is black he turns

black. And one time a paisley shawl that had a great many colors, the chameleon got on the paisley shawl and he tried in the vernacular "to do his stuff" and he blew up.

I have an idea that one of the reasons that the Soviet Government isn't represented in the I.L.O. at the present time is that they are afraid that they will blow up because you can't have, if you believe in the right of workers to organize and the right of employers to have their organization and the right of government, you can't, if you believe in this tripartite idea, you can't have that kind of an operation and succeed.

Well, we are members of the I.L.O. and I can tell you this morning, and this is the thing that I want to say to the men and the delegates to this convention—I disclose no secret when I say to you that when the President of the United States spoke to me about assuming the post of Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, he said, "We want to make this American membership in the I.L.O. a part of the keystone of our foreign policy."

We are not going to take it and treat it as a kind of beneficent extra. We are going to be in there as a part, as a voting member. We are going to make it the most useful and valuable instrument of international cooperation.

It means that we need the cooperation of all the State Federations of Labor. It means we need the cooperation of American management. It means that we want to have the best kind of leadership on the part of Government.

Among the surprises that you get when you arrive there is that you find you acquire a lot of titles all of a sudden. The other day I was told that I was being nominated on the governing body of the I.L.O. So the next time I come to speak I will be, perhaps, if you ever ask me again and I don't talk too long—Ken is a little anxious about the time—but I am going to finish up in just a couple of minutes.

I just want to say this further word about the I.L.O. I am going over to the I.L.O. in November. It may be that I will leave next month to go out to Korea or to Tokyo in connection with the work of the I.L.O. because the I.L.O. is the greatest medium, the greatest forum in the world for the men of Labor and the men of American management to say something to the world.

You see, in the past we have been a little on the defensive in these international meetings and we have left some of our gentlemen like Mr. Vishinsky use our international agencies for propaganda devices. We are going to go on the offensive from here on. We are going to say that not only do we have something to say to the world but we have a kind of a demonstration of cooperative relationship between men and management here and with government that may be of help and significance so far as the world is concerned.

But the I.L.O. has another function and that is deals with the problem of the matter of tariff policies.

It is concerned with the problems of economic policy. Recently the Commission on Foreign Economic Policies, whose members have just been named by the President, that commission will be examining these matters more closely this fall and winter.

When David McDonald, the President of the Steelworkers, was selected by the President of the United States, the Department of Labor said, as they would say to George Meany or anybody else, "We want to work with you.

That is what the Department of Labor is for. It is a cooperative agency." It is there by the definition of its charter to work with the forces of labor in this country, to help them.

But we must guard against the tendency to exaggerate the number of the problems. We must be concerned with this whole problem of tariffs and its effects upon a great community like the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

You see, a tariff at best is an uncertain stop-gap that treats the symptoms but not the cause of the trouble. If the trouble is labor standards and is in the competing of the country abroad, we must be concerned with practical, positive action to do something about labor standards involved.

While this is a much more difficult task than raising a tariff, it is a task which must be tackled if we are going to look forward to a world in which there will be fewer barriers to international trade.

That is the kind of a thing that this new Commission on Foreign Economic Policy will be exploring in the days that lie ahead.

Then there is one other work that I would remind you of. Recently we met in June in connection with the work of the International Labor Conference. Senator Ives, a great friend of Labor from New York State, now in the Senate of the United States, was the President of that delegation. Speaking about the I.L.O. activities, he said:

"I trust that we shall remember that no agreements among men can be lasting unless they are entered into willingly and with a sense of justice . . .

"If we in this conference are to build for the eternal emancipation of mankind, we must build with ideals to which all of us—representatives of governments, or workers and of employers—can subscribe with willing hearts. All else is temporary and ephemeral."

May I say, again parenthetically, we were talking the other day at the Department of Labor about the possibility of getting some additions to our staff in the Division of International affairs. We were saying that we want to get some trade unionists who speak foreign languages to help us on our visitation program. And while this isn't a part of my speech, I should like just to interpolate it to say that if there are any old-time seasoned trade unionists who speak French or German or Spanish or Portuguese who would be interested in connection with this program which we are setting up in the Department of Labor, I wish you would write me or write Ken Kelley and tell me that you are interested because we are looking for some bona fide trade unionists who have some language facility in connection with this expanding program.

So much then for the I.L.O. It is a long story and you have been patient with me as I have been elaborating some of the questions.

I would like to interpolate one other thing at this moment. I see over here on the side an indication of the fact that not a long time ago the United States Government began to see that it would be helpful if by a system of United States savings bonds it was possible for workers to make their contributions to help stabilize the economy.

They have got a payroll savings plan, and there is a representative here, and I would merely like to say to you that we in the Department look with favor on that kind of cooperation with another agency.

So much, however, for what I have tried to say. Let me just tie this thing together

and give you a kind of a quick summary. How are we to meet this ideological challenge? How are we to meet this kind of a problem which has been reflected in Korea and in East Germany? Make no mistake about it, Men of Labor, the revolt of East German workers and the struggle of the workers of Korea to maintain their freedom is not divisible, it is a part of a global strategy of the Communists.

How are we going to meet this struggle then? The answer is simple, even if it is difficult sometimes to carry it out. The way to overcome an inferior ideology is with a superior ideology.

Ambassador Vishinsky said the other day, and just listen to this and put it down—this is Vishinsky speaking before the United Nations, and this is the whole secret. Said he:

"The Communists will conquer the world not with atom bombs, but with something the West does not understand—our brains, our ideas, and our doctrine."

There it is. It is spelled out for all of us who have eyes to see. Now, how are we going to meet this? Well, there was a time, Men of Labor, when the Founding Fathers of the American Republic felt that as we built a new nation in a new world, that we had something to say to the world, that we had some ideas and some ideals that were worth working for and struggling for.

As Washington said: "Let's raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair."

Our forefathers knew what they were fighting for. They wrote that faith into the Declaration of Independence; they incorporated it into the stately language of our Federal Constitution. They put it on our money, "In God we Trust." They placed the eye of God on the great Seal of the United States, and inscribed thereon the motto, three Latin words, "E pluribus unum" (one out of many).

How familiar that motto of our nation is to the members of Labor who have long since had as their slogan "In union there is strength".

What shall we do? What we need in America is a great devotion by Labor and all citizens to keep the moral standards of our Founding Fathers as they were set up 150 years ago.

We must see them today as clearly as we saw them before. But something more than even that, the way in which we live and work together as a free people under the guidance of God will be more persuasive as an argument to the people of the world than anything that we may say about ourselves.

There is a homely phrase that runs, "What you are speaks so loud that we can't hear what you say."

When at last we in America have recognized the sin of divisiveness, when we in the Labor movement have come to see that in division there is weakness but in union there is strength, and begin to pull our house of Labor together, rather than let it seep apart, we shall begin to be adequate and equal to the occasion. When in a word we bring our lives as a free people into correspondence with the noble affirmations of this Nation, which in Lincoln's phrase was "Conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," then we shall become an inspired democracy and an example of all mankind.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled here this morning, I want to thank you very kindly and to say to you and to Martin Durkin that we have been reading and watching the successful work being done by your Department.

While I fully realize your discourse here this morning was lengthy, I am going to request all the delegates that when copies of the convention proceedings are printed, that your discourse here this morning be read by the delegates and then sent to the membership of your various organizations. It is certainly an outstanding address on international affairs that you have given here this morning.

We thank you from the bottom of our hearts and wish you happiness in your new field.

At this time I am going to introduce for a bow a person whom I believe is a great admirer of the officers and business agents of the various locals in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. You know him as well as I do. On a great many occasions he has bent backwards to help the American Federation of Labor in many of its problems.

I am going to introduce for a bow Leo Gleason, Regional Director of the United States Wage and Hour Division.

(President Brides presents Convention Badge to Mr. Gleason.)

I want to thank you very kindly, Delegates, for your co-operation and attention to the previous two speakers. Certainly you have been grand.

The next young fellow who is going to say a few words to us is one who is representing sections of Springfield as a State Representative; one who played a very important part in a piece of legislation on Beacon Hill affecting every local within the American Federation of Labor in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; one who did an outstanding job in carrying the ball on behalf of Organized Labor. I am going to give you this morning for a few remarks the man who carried the legislation to defeat the anti-picketing bill on Beacon Hill—our good friend Representative William J. Kingston.

WILLIAM J. KINGSTON

(State Representative, Hampden County)

President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and Delegates to the 67th Annual Convention here in Springfield. Following in the wake of such an outstanding speaker is like following in the footsteps of a DiMaggio or Williams at the height of their best day at the plate at either the Fenway or Yankee Stadium. However, this brave dissertation is one which will register truth and sincerity, fundamentals which are oftentimes neglected in the usual run of political or labor addresses.

At the outset, I should take the opportunity of thanking Labor for the outstanding support they gave me in the last November election. At that time I expressed a feeling of deep gratification to Labor and told them that in every way, shape, manner and form, that I would have the opportunity of aiding them in labor legislation on Beacon Hill in Massachusetts, that I would be forever loyal and deeply grateful and able, willing and, yes, always take the floor on behalf of labor bills which the American Federation of Labor was interested in.

You are to be congratulated today on these splendid manifestations of loyalty and co-operation that you have extended to your President, to your Secretary-Treasurer and to your Educational leader—in the names of Brides, Kelley and Lavigne—in showing them the enthusiasm which you feel for them in renominating them and assuring them of victory again for an outstanding year that lies ahead during the next 12 months, in behalf of the labor movement

cause of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Yes, it is easy to condemn and it is easy to criticize, and many times in past years we have seen condemnation of Labor because of its outstanding cases in relation to national and international affairs.

But when words of congratulation are in order they are oftentimes badly neglected.

A few short years ago at the start of the rearmament program there was a feeling not only throughout the Nation but throughout the entire civilized world, a feeling which was tied with class antagonism and a sense of accumulative wrongs. And this burning rancor exercised an abiding influence on the political, the industrial, the social, yes, on the economic life of the Nation.

But once again through its leaders and through a man, not only in the Commonwealth but throughout the Nation as a whole, Labor rose as a unit and in an outstanding manner aided greatly in assuring the continuance of a rearmament program that was to spell defeat for the sinister and Communistic forces in the Far East.

A word of congratulation to you all for all of you, in your own way, played an important part in assuring the defeat of those very forces I previously mentioned.

A perusal of the record of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is conclusive proof that its efforts have been directed and its energies applied toward a solution of the problems which have confronted the economic conditions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts over the period of the past 67 years.

It is my firm belief and my honest contention that after your delegates spoke yesterday in renominating your three outstanding top officers, that the same program will be continued in the same efficient and capable manner in the years to come. Thank you very kindly.

(President Brides presents Convention Guest Badge to Representative Kingston.)

President Brides: We want to thank you very kindly, Representative Kingston, for your

forceful and enlightening discussion here this morning and the kind words you have spoken about the officers. We want to wish you well and to say to you that on Beacon Hill we want to thank you for the work you have done for the labor movement.

At this time I want to say to the delegates that you have been a great audience this morning in giving your attention to the speakers.

The Chair is going to call to your attention once again the fact that a group picture will be taken on the steps of the Auditorium immediately after adjournment.

I am now going to await a motion to adjourn this session until this afternoon.

Delegate Healey: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Healey: To make an announcement, Mr. Chairman. (Delegate Healey, Teamsters, Local 259 of Boston.)

President Brides: Proceed.

Delegate Healey: The caucus that was called for this morning of the Teamsters immediately upon adjournment has been canceled until tomorrow immediately upon adjournment. That is the notice to all the Teamster members here.

President Brides: The Chair awaits a motion to adjourn.

A Delegate: I move we adjourn.

Another Delegate: I move we adjourn.

Another Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that we adjourn this session until two o'clock this afternoon. All in favor will signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Don't forget the group picture on the steps, please.

(Whereupon, at 12:14 p.m. the Convention recessed to resume at 2:00 p.m.)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1953

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The Convention convened at 2:15 o'clock p.m., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The Convention will kindly come to order. At this time the Chairman of the Union Labels Committee will read a few resolutions. Chairman Casey.

(Delegate Casey then read Resolution No. 15.)

RESOLUTION No. 15

RECOGNITION OF THE UNION CARDS OF THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES-BARTENDERS UNION, AND THE JOURNEYMAN BARBERS

Whereas: Because of the continued patronage by members of organized labor, many non-union hotels, restaurants, cafes, barrooms and barber shops successfully operate under sub-standard conditions, and thereby have become a menace

and a threat to all Organized Labor and to the conditions and principles which we have labored long to obtain, and hope to preserve, and

Whereas: Much of our gains can be attributed to the respect in which Organized Labor is held by the general public, and this can be maintained and improved only by our example of sincerity in respecting our own organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved: That all members of Organized Labor be urged to patronize only hotels, restaurants, cafes, and barrooms that display the "UNION HOUSE" card, and likewise patronize only barber shops that display the "UNION SHOP" card, and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of this Organization, in one of his communications to all affiliated Locals, include a copy of this resolution.

(Submitted by Delegates Marcel A. Kenney, Bartenders Union No. 67, Springfield and

William T. Fitzgerald, Barbers, Local No. 30, Springfield.)

Delegate Casey: The committee reports favorably and moves for the adoption of the resolution.

President Brides: Question comes on the favorable report of the committee for adoption. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Casey then read Resolution No. 24.)

RESOLUTION No. 24

SUPPORT OF TEAMSTERS UNION LABEL

Whereas: The Teamsters' Joint Council No. 10 of Massachusetts has in its membership those driving transportation, laundry, milk, building material, beverages, food services, oil, coal, ice, furniture, bakery products, taxi, funeral, newspaper and magazine trucks, also many other services, and

Whereas: Members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, wear the Union Button of their trade, and be it

Resolved: That the delegates to this convention bring back to their membership the information regarding the various services covered by the Union Members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, and be it further

Resolved: That all members of organized labor, their families and friends be urged to patronize those driving services only where the driver wears the Union Button of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen nad Helpers of America.

(Submitted by Delegates John J. Devlin, Teamsters Local 504, Martin Moran, Teamsters Local 68, John W. Davis, Teamsters Local 170, Thomas C. Healey, Teamsters Local 259, Luke Kramer, Teamsters Local 380, Boston.)

Delegate Casey: The committee reports favorably and moves for adoption of the resolution.

President Brides: Question comes on the favorable report of the committee for adoption. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Casey then read Resolution No. 48.)

RESOLUTION No. 48

SUPPORT OF COMPANIES EMPLOYING MEMBERS OF INSURANCE AGENTS INTERNATIONAL UNION, A.F.L.

Whereas: The principle of patronizing Union-made goods and Union services has been advocated by organized labor from the earliest days of its existence; and

Whereas: The principle has proven itself to be sound on both moral and economic grounds wherever it was applied in an intelligent and collective fashion, and

Whereas: the fundamental principle applies to insurance with the same force and for the same reasons that it applies to any other commodity or service, and particularly so when we are mindful of the fact that when an insurance company formulates an insurance policy, it

writes into the policy all of the benefits that the insured is to receive, as well as the cost of the policy; and whether the insurance policy is sold by a Union insurance agent or by a non-Union insurance agent, the benefits and the cost to the insured are identical. In view of these considerations, there is every reason why organized labor ought to transact all insurance matters with members of the Insurance Agents' International Union, A. F. of L. In view of these practical and moral reasons, be it

Resolved: That this 67th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in the City of Springfield, Massachusetts, earnestly declares that the time-honored principle of patronizing Union-made goods and Union services is as applicable to the purchase of insurance as it is to the purchase of any other commodity or service; that it is just as unfitting for an officer or member of organized labor to patronize a non-Union insurance agent; and be it further

Resolved: That this Convention respectfully but urgently calls upon all affiliated unions to transact all insurance matters with members of the Insurance Agents' International Union, A. F. of L.

(Submitted by Delegate Leo Wallace, Int. Insurance Agents, Local 135, Boston.)

Delegate Casey: The committee reports favorably and moves adoption of the resolution.

President Brides: Question comes on the favorable report of the committee. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Casey then read Resolution No. 58.)

RESOLUTION NO. 58

SUPPORT UNION LABEL IRON LUNG PROGRAM

Whereas: The efforts of the Union Label and Service Trades Department to increase the demand for Union Label products and Union services are being expanded; and

Whereas, Union Label Councils are, in fact, local branch offices of the Union Label and Services Trades Department, located in cities having A. F. of L. Central Labor unions; and

Whereas: The high point in each year's promotional activities is the observance of Union Label Week, which this year runs from September 7 thru 13; and

Whereas: The theme for this year's Union Label Week celebration is the Community Service and Life Saving Program; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Union Label Councils of the State of Massachusetts go on record in supporting this program by participating with other A. F. of L. organizations locally in presenting a Union Label portable iron lung in their cities to hospitals, sanitariums, fire department rescue squads or some other worthy medical institutions; and, be it further

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be presented to the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, for similar action in this great humanitarian cause.

(Submitted by Delegates, Martin J. Casey, Boston, Electrotypes No. 11; Kenneth J. Kelley, C.L.U. Quincy; Joseph A. Sullivan, Meat Cutters, Local 294, Quincy.)

Delegate Casey: Your committee reports favorably and moves the adoption of the resolution.

President Brides: Question comes on the favorable report of the committee. Is there any-

thing to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Casey then read Resolution No. 94.)

RESOLUTION NO. 94

APPRECIATION TO UNIONIZED BAKERY COMPANIES

Whereas: The generosity of a number of Bakery Companies has made possible a full display of Union Baked Goods, and

Whereas: Their co-operation is deeply appreciated and welcomed by the delegates to this 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, therefore be it

Resolved: That all the delegates express their thanks to:

Continental Baking Company
General Baking Company
Hathaway Bakeries, Inc.
National Biscuit Co.
John E. Cain Co.,
Carr Biscuit Co., and

and be it further

Resolved: That we commend the use of these Union-made products to our families and friends.

Submitted by: Eugene Pasini, Baker's Local 32; Harold Lee, Baker's Local 251; Albert Brodeur, Bakers Local 96; Fred Cabezzi, Baker's Local 20; Nathan Norman, Baker's Local 45; John Quinn, Baker's Local 458; Leo Dell'Olsint, organizer, and others.

Delegate Casey: Your committee reports favorably and moves the adoption of the resolution.

President Brides: Question comes on the favorable report of adoption of the resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will a couple of the Vice-Presidents come to the platform?

(Delegate Casey then read Resolution No. 95.)

RESOLUTION NO. 95

UNION LABEL WEEK, SEPTEMBER 7 TO 13, 1953

Whereas: The American Federation of Labor has proclaimed Union Label Week, September 7 to 13, 1953, and

Whereas: The purpose of Union Label Week is to promote the Union Label and Union Services, and

Whereas: Purchase of Union Label Goods and Patronage of Union Services means American Federation Labor, American Free Trade Union conditions and advancement and support of Fair Employers, and

Whereas: Spending Union Earned money on Union Label Goods or Union Services means supporting our Friends and insuring our employment, and failure to support Union Label and Union Services means supporting those who deliberately Boycott all Union Workers and their families, therefore be it

Resolved: That every Local Union and Auxiliary appoint a Union Label Committee to inform members where Union Label Goods or Union services may be procured, and be it further

Resolved: That Union Label Committee ask

co-operation of Local Merchants in displaying Union Label Goods in windows and in ads during Union Label Week—September 7 to 13, 1953, and be it further

Resolved: That members and their families be requested to make purchases of union Label Goods and to patronize Union Services during Union Label Week and thereafter, to the end that members of all Unions and their families may benefit, and be it further

Resolved: That officials of local cities or towns be asked to proclaim Union Label Week and that all possible publicity be given Union Label Week through newspapers, movie, radio or other means.

(Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers Local 11, Boston, Chester Twiss, Lynn Typographical Union, Walter Lockhart, C.L.U. Quincy, Howard Litchfield, Upholsterers Union, Cambridge.)

Delegate Casey: The committee reports favorably and moves for the adoption of the resolution.

(Delegate Luke Kramer assumes the Chair.)

Chairman Kramer: Action comes on the report of the committee. What is the wish of the assembly?

Delegate Casey: Mr. Chairman, you always see letters about Union Label Week. Nobody knows any more than I do how difficult it is to buy union-labeled products in your community. However, union label committees and councils are being set up to correct that, so that when we do go out on this Union Label Week we will be able to get results. In the meantime, we do ask for your indulgence and co-operation to get all the publicity you can and to do all you can to further and advance the union labels services and buttons.

Chairman Kramer: Is there further action on the report of the committee? Hearing none, all those in favor of the recommendation of the committee please say "aye." All those opposed say "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Casey then read Resolution No. 100.)

RESOLUTION NO. 100

PATRONIZING UNIONIZED MILK COMPANIES

Whereas: The following concerns: M. S. Cosgrove, Deerfoot Farms, Herlihy Bros., Kinsman's Dairy, J. F. Adams, Putnam Bros., Seven Oaks Dairy, United Farmers, Walker-Gordon Laboratories, Weiler-Sterling Farms, White Bros., Whiting Milk Co., Borden's Ice Cream, Sealtest Ice Cream, Brigham's Ice Cream, Bushway Ice Cream, Plymouth Rock Ice Cream, are under contract with Milk Wagon Drivers and Creamery Workers Union Local No. 380, and

Whereas, Their employees enjoy better wages, hours and working conditions, arrived at through collective bargaining, therefore be it

Resolved: That this, the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor instructs members and friends of organized labor to support these concerns by the purchase of milk, ice cream and other dairy products processed and distributed by union labor.

(Submitted by Delegates Luke Kramer, Mathew J. Maloney and Thomas A. White, Teamsters Local 380, Boston, and others.)

Delegate Casey: Your committee reports favorably and moves for the adoption of the resolution.

Chairman Kramer. Action comes on the adoption of the report.

For what purpose does the delegate at Microphone No. 1 rise?

Delegate White (Milk Wagon Drivers and Creamery Workers, Local 380, Boston): I rise to say a few words on this resolution. Many of you delegates over the years have heard Luke Kramer in this hall and in many other halls and at the local meetings campaigning for union milk.

Union people should purchase union milk. This campaign has done much good, very much good. But in many cases it has fallen on deaf ears. We still have many people in the labor movement who are having non-union milk delivered to their doors every day. This campaign now becomes a crusade because of the fact that many non-union dealers are now resorting to the No Sunday Delivery of Milk.

This No Sunday Delivery of Milk is really a serious question with the Milk Wagon Drivers. The non-union dealers try to sell the public on the idea that it is a progressive step. They try to line it up with the five-day week and the eight-hour day and things of that sort. Actually, the truth is just the reverse of that.

By going on the No Sunday Delivery of Milk the dealers force the men who are left to work longer hours. While they still work five days a week, they put in enough hours for six and sometimes seven days.

We and the Milk Wagon Drivers of Boston about seven years ago went on strike to gain a five-day work week. The non-union dealers enjoy this five-day week through our efforts.

Now, instead of a progressive step, as they claim, they are actually turning back the hands of time and instead of it being a progressive step it is really a slave labor step in that they make the men work excessive hours. If a man has to work long and excessive hours on Friday and Saturday in order that he may have Sunday off, then that is not a progressive step.

We enjoy a five-day week. It is a seven-day business. Therefore, some men have to work on Sundays—that is the nature of the business. Now, in this crusade that I spoke to you about, we in our locals have spent approximately \$5,000 to date. We have losses from many unions.

We have processed them through our own union companies to determine how many of these people were buying union milk and actually I would be ashamed to give you the figure—it is a very small percentage of union people who are buying union milk.

They have all sorts of excuses. When you go to contact them, "Oh, the fellow is a nice fellow. He has been coming here for years," and that sort of thing.

A lot of the fellows will tell you, "That's my wife's department. She runs the house and she buys the milk."

Now, very soon many of you union people are going to have a union milkman knocking on your door because of this survey that we are making. He will know when he knocks on your door that you are not now buying union milk. Please greet him with open arms and give him your order, because this, as I say, means a whole lot to us and to everybody in the milk business, union or non-union alike.

If the union companies were to go over to this No Sunday Delivery of Milk it would mean that in the milk industry the jobs and job opportunities would be decreased one-sixth. It cuts out one-sixth of the help.

Now, as you know, soon there will be many of the boys coming back from Korea, many of them might be looking for work in the milk industry. Their chances of gaining employment in the milk industry are reduced one-sixth, or would be if we accepted this No Sunday Delivery of Milk.

But we come to you now not just asking you for your business, as we have in the past, but we now come begging you on our knees for your help and support in this crusade.

If all of the union people from Greater Boston were to stop buying non-union milk tomorrow we would have the Hood Company organized overnight, and regardless of how nice the fellow might be that comes to your door, just tell him that when he wears a union button you will be glad to buy his milk.

By doing this you will be helping us a great deal. I thank you.

Chairman Kramer: Action comes on the report of the committee, which is concurrence with the resolution. All those in favor say "aye". Opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Casey then read Resolution No. 9.)

RESOLUTION NO. 9

PATRONIZING UNIONIZED FOOD STORES

Whereas: The American Federation of Labor in setting up its Union Label Trades Department, recognizes the necessity of acquainting the members of organized labor and their friends with those concerns in every field of endeavor that employ union employees under union wages and working conditions negotiated by their Local Union, and

Whereas: The Meat Cutters and Food Store Employees' Union in Massachusetts have signed contracts with First National Stores, Inc., Blair's Foodland, Sunny Rose Stores, Elm Farm Foods, Market Basket, New England Food Fair, Supreme Markets, Brockleman's, Lodgen's Markets, Folsom's, Mal's Market, Morgan Bros. Creameries, Publix Markets, Stop & Shop, and Mohican Markets, and

Whereas: Employees of these concerns work for union wages, under union working conditions which are negotiated by the Local Unions, therefore be it

Resolved: That the members and friends of organized labor be requested by action of the 67th Convention to trade with the above concerns in the retail food field, and be it further

Resolved: That all members of organized labor and their friends be requested to look for and ask for the union shop card wherever they trade,

(Submitted by Delegate Joseph A. Sullivan, Meat Cutters Local 294, Quincy.)

Delegate Casey: Now, we have made a correction on that. And I have read the amendment. The committee moves for adoption of the resolution as amended.

Chairman Kramer: Action comes on the adoption of the report as amended.

For what purpose does the brother rise?

A Delegate: I would like to speak on the resolution, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Kramer: Will the delegate state his name?

Same Delegate (Joseph A. Sullivan (Meat Cutters, Local 294, Quincy)): Mr. President and Delegates. The purpose of the Meat Cut-

ters Union submitting this resolution to this convention is twofold. We believe that our A. F. of L. has set up its Union Label Council for the purpose of keeping the delegates and the members of Organized Labor informed on union organization and the ones that they should be cooperating with in different fields. We would like to inform the delegates to this convention that the signs that we have around the doors here, around the hall, and the posters that we have passed out state something that is a fact. There are many delegates in this hall, many delegates of unions in Massachusetts which I have appeared and spoken before who did not realize that we have a situation in the A. & P. stores which needs to be called to the attention of the delegates and members of the various unions in the A. F. of L.

We call it to the attention of the delegates that the A. F. of L. Teamsters and Warehousemen have organized those sections of the A. & P. but we also call to the attention of the delegates that the people who work in the stores are not members of the A. F. of L.

We would like to have the cooperation of all the delegates in calling this fact to the attention of the members of the unions they represent.

As far as the Meat Cutters unions are concerned, we have many food stores throughout the length and breadth of Massachusetts which we have named in this resolution, and we would like the delegates assembled here to bring this information back to their various local unions. Thank you for your kindness, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Kramer: All those in favor of accepting the report of the committee which is concurrence, please say "aye". Opposed say "no". The "ayes" have it.

Delegate Casey: Again I want to call your attention to your chances and ask that you turn them in before 10 o'clock. Fill out that white card on the number of union labels you are wearing. You have to turn these in today.

Now, this is our last resolution. In order to expedite things, we are putting it in now.

Delegate Casey then read Resolution No. 96.)

RESOLUTION No. 96

RESOLUTION OF THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO DONORS TO UNION LABEL EXHIBIT

Whereas: The Union Label Exhibit affords makers of union-made articles an opportunity of making known to delegates and visitors their products, and

Whereas: The Union Label Exhibit is established to bring before members information as to Union-made articles, and

Whereas: The appended list of manufacturers, International, Local Unions and Central Labor Unions through these donations, have made possible a very successful exhibit, therefore be it

Resolved: That a vote of thanks be extended to all who contributed to our Union label Exhibit, that delegates and visitors on their return to their home request their members, relatives and friends to patronize these products and firms and be it further

Resolved: That we, the Delegates to this, the 67 Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, do hereby pledge ourselves to buy only such goods as bear the Union Label, and to patronize only those shops displaying Union Shop cards, and whose employees display the Union Button of American Federation of Labor Organizations only.

Empire Furniture Company, Clinton, Mass.
Boston Burial Case Co., Somerville
National Casket Co., Boston and Cambridge
New England Casket Co., Boston

Dorntee Casket Co., Boston
Florence Casket Co., Florence, Mass.
Fellow & Son, Cambridge and Manchester

Sampson Cordage Co., Shirley, Mass.

Lewis Candy Co., Malden

A. G. Spalding & Bro., Chicopee

Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

R. F. Sullivan, Manchester, N. H.

Brown Williamson Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.

American Federation of Hosiery Workers
Jay Mfg. Co. of Boston

New England Overall Co., Boston

Whiting-Adams-Star Brush Co., Boston

Hood Rubber Co., Watertown

Hampden Brewing Co., Willimansett

Westfield Mfg. Co., Westfield

Alles & Fisher, Inc., Boston

Converse Rubber Co., Malden

Moore Drop Forge Co., Springfield

National Chair Co., Whitman, Mass.

Boot & Shoe Workers Intl. Union

Stop & Shop

First National Stores

Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Laurenceburg, Ind.

Selig Mfg. Co., Leominster, Mas.

Raytheon Mfg. Co.

Elm Farm Food Co., Dorchester

Puritan Furniture Mfg. Co., Melrose

American Table Mfg. Co., Melrose

Schenley Distillers, Inc.

(Submitted by Chester Twiss, Edward T. Sullivan, Joseph L. McCarthy, Louis Govoni, Howard Litchfield, Walter Lockhart, Wm. Kelley, John Donegan, Martin J. Casey.)

(Delegate Casey then read off the list of donors to the Union Labels Exhibit.)

The committee reports favorably and moves its adoption.

Chairman Kramer: Action comes on the committee recommendation which is concurrence. What is the wish of the assembly? All those in favor of accepting the committee's report, please say "aye". All those opposed say "no". The "ayes" have it. The committee report is accepted.

Chairman Kramer: Chairman Casey, is that the last report of the committee?

Delegate Casey: Yes.

Chairman Kramer: The Chair will accept a motion that the committee be discharged with gratitude and with honor.

A Delegate: I so move.

Chairman Kramer: All those in favor, please say "aye". Opposed say "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Chairman Casey, you are now discharged with honor and gratitude.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Kramer: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Same Delegate: Mr. Chairman, (James Leonard, delegate from the Springfield Central Labor Union, and chairman of the Entertainment Committee) I would like to call

to the attention of the delegates that we are holding the Smorgasbord and dance tonight at seven o'clock.

Chairman Kramer: Come up to the platform, please.

Delegate Leonard: Well, Delegates, the reason I am calling your attention to this dance and Smorgasbord tonight is that we have made commitments to the hotel. They have been good enough to extend it until 3:30. You can help us a lot.

We would appreciate whatever you do. We appreciate what you did in regard to the outing we held Tuesday. Now, if you give us the same kind of cooperation I know that this thing will be a success.

No tickets will be sold at the door, and you will not be permitted to go in and enjoy dancing afterwards. There will be delegates soliciting you. Please help them out if you possibly can. Thank you.

President Brides: I hope the delegates will kindly cooperate with the committee and will buy the tickets early.

The first speaker this afternoon needs no introduction to those from the Springfield area. He is one who not only has been outstanding but is one who served in the General Court of Massachusetts, one who served in the Office of Register of Deeds and now is serving as Congressman from this district in Washington.

A few days ago we had the predecessor of the next speaker speak to this convention. In my opinion, and in the opinion of a great many of those in this area, no finer person could have succeeded such an outstanding congressman as Congressman Furcolo as the next speaker. He is a man who has at all times followed in the footsteps of his predecessor, and today I would like to report to the delegates here assembled at the 67th Annual Convention that he has voted on all labor matters 100 per cent.

Certainly that speaks well, not only for him but it speaks well for the area that he comes from. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the outstanding congressman from this district. Edward P. Boland.

CONGRESSMAN EDWARD P. BOLAND

Mr. Chairman, Officers of the American Federation of Labor, Delegates to the Convention, and Ladies and Gentlemen. May I at the outset express my appreciation for the honor you paid me in inviting me to this platform this afternoon. I am conscious of the tightness of this afternoon's schedule and I am also aware of the heat of the day, and because of that awareness I must of necessity keep my remarks brief.

Now, I have been to enough conventions to know that delegates as a rule like to hear brief speakers, so I will follow the example set by my predecessor in the congressional office, Foster Furcolo, and will be sure that my remarks are brief this afternoon.

When I was first asked to come here and to speak briefly at this event, by Ken Kelley, I knew then and I know now that my talents would not be equal to the task. I was sure then and I am sure now that neither my pen nor my voice could do justice to the significance of this occasion for this is no ordinary run of the mill routine labor conclave.

This is the time that you reserve for yourselves to gather together the leadership of this great organization from within the boundaries of the Commonwealth and to dwell upon the

accomplishments of the past year and to chart the program for the future.

It is an important event in the life of this association. This marks the 67th time in as many years that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has met in convention to pound out the anvil of debate and discussion and heated argument the course it has pursued in the past months and the plans it has for the future.

Sixty-seven years is a long time, a long time measured by the life of man but in the yardstick of time itself it is rather trivial.

So, in reviewing, as you must, the progress since those very first days, you necessarily arrive at the conclusion that Labor has come a long way in that brief time. Labor, if you will, has come of age.

It is significant that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is almost as old as its parent body, the American Federation of Labor. The proceedings of the first meeting, out of which emerged the present American Federation of Labor, are detailed with the accounts of the influences of delegates from this State. In those days they saw the crying need of a cohesive, a strong, a united group to battle the depression and so within a few years of the founding of the American Federation of Labor the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was organized.

Down through its long 67 years it has been in the forefront of all the successful and sometimes the unsuccessful fights to better the conditions of those who work for a living. In the early days of organization stress necessarily had to be placed on a few very simple objectives. I mean to say simple objectives in what was desired and expected but which were so difficult to obtain.

The basic things that working men wanted, shorter hours, decent wages, safer and better working conditions—one would think that these things would and should come as a matter of right.

How hard the battle was just to win these fundamentals is known to most of you who are gathered here. Your organization has been built on the hard core of sacrifice and service. It is steeped in the stories of heroic struggles against predatory interests, unfriendly government and greedy and avaricious men.

I suppose it is very hard for the younger generation to understand why the struggle was so long and so vicious. After all, were we not in those bygone days fighting simply for the preservation of the moral law, the dignity of the individual? These of the younger generation fail to realize that there were many who just 67 years ago thought of labor as a commodity that could be bought and sold at the whim and the caprice of those who shouldered the mantle of economic power. The turbulent changes and upheavals of the past quarter century are now national and international. These have caused a reappraisal of Labor's interest on all fronts, political, economic and social.

The record of Organized Labor and the political life of this nation during these trying years is a very proud and a very honorable one. The demand has been for justice, not for special privilege. The demand has been for justice for all, not for the few, for demand has not been restricted to the narrow group interests or even to what might be called narrow national interest.

Let us look at the record of the position taken by Organized Labor during the session of Congress just closed. On domestic issues Labor supported the improvement of the Minimum Wage Law and the extension of Social Security, even though benefits would fall principally upon

those who are outside of the scope of Organized Labor.

Organized Labor supported the Public Housing program though it has been practically settled by this administration. It deplored the Tidelands giveaway of natural resources that belonged to all the people of the entire nation.

With other organizations, the American Federation of Labor led the unsuccessful fight to earmark funds for the sale of oil in the continental shelf, earmarking those funds for aid to education. In the field of international legislation, Labor supported the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to assist in restoring economic balance to the world.

In the same spirit, it worked for the passage of a mutual security program that would give stability to our friends around the world but at the same time assist us in building our defenses against aggression. Labor plunged in with support to the really great programs that have given us a tremendous psychological advantage within the past weeks over the Communists—the one million tons of wheat which we have given to Pakistan, the fifteen million dollars' worth of food we are distributing to the needy, hungry people of Germany, the \$100,000,000 worth of surplus food we have made available to the President to use at his discretion to resist famine by the stricken peoples throughout the world; the \$200,000,000 we have appropriated for the rehabilitation of South Korea.

This is a program, the ultimate result of which can bring only good to this nation. Labor has urged the adoption of a resolution that would allow 240,000 non-quota immigrants to come permanently to this country over the next three years.

It passed with the number reduced to 214,000. And, yes, Labor has even asked that the Federal Government open its pocketbook to the drought-stricken areas of the Southwest. It did this in the face of a bitterness of the opposition of the States Righters in giving much of Labor's gains over the past 20 years.

So as you glance over the record and you observe what you have done in the years past, you have a right to be proud of your attributes. When the enemies of Labor proclaim that your organization is selfish, self-centered and interested in class legislation, you can hurl the defamation back into their teeth for your accomplishments and the actions for which you stand, majestically stand by themselves as proof of your interest in mankind. Thank you very much.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Coyle (Typographical Union, Worcester): I want to take this opportunity to thank the delegates for the contributions made by their respective unions to the Central Massachusetts Disaster Relief Fund in response to letters sent out by the State Federation of Labor.

The fund at present has risen to the grand total of \$1,190,572. That is a small part of the \$43,000,000 damage done; and the 93rd casualty was reported this morning as dying in the hospital.

You have all seen pictures of this disaster but to really realize what happened you would have to see it and even then you could only know what happened by being present at the time of the disaster in that area.

For those people who suffered so much from that disaster, I want to thank you all for your

contributions. There has been a little trouble in the office of the committee in obtaining the correct addresses to return receipts and also the acknowledgments. So if you haven't received one, it is because of insufficient address on the letter containing your donation.

So again I want to thank you for your donations, and I know that the people of that area certainly appreciate what has been done for them. Thank you.

President Brides: I want to thank Congressman Boland for coming here this afternoon and speaking to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I want to say to him that we of the American Federation of Labor are very happy to call him a friend of Organized Labor. We want to thank you one and all for coming here, Edward Boland.

At this time the Chairman of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report will make his report. J. Arthur Moriarty.

(Delegate Moriarty then read the report of the Committee on Secretary Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report.)

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention:

Your Committee on the Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent's Report respectfully submit the following report:

The report submitted to the convention by the Legislative Agent accentuates again, as in past years, the heavy responsibilities and burdens placed upon him in carrying out the legislative program of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and its affiliated locals, not to mention the 300 or more other bills, directly or indirectly affecting the interests of workers which necessitated his attention and participation. There were 24 measures prepared and filed by the Legislative-Agent. There were eleven bills enacted into law that were supported by labor as follows:

Increasing the duration of Unemployment benefits;

A 65-cent minimum wage law;
Interest of 4 per cent in Workmen's Compensation cases;

Deduction by federal employees of United States retirement payments from the state income tax;

Lump sum payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act;

Prohibiting discrimination against married women teachers; after a ten-year struggle and which is a great victory for the American Federation of Teachers;

Requiring employers who insist on a physical examination to furnish their employees with a copy of the medical report upon request;

Creating low-cost housing for elderly persons whereby a certain percentage of apartments will be allocated in present or future housing projects;

Extension of Workmen's Compensation for farm laborers, domestics and police officers employed by contractors, which gives Massachusetts the distinction of being the first state in the country to cover farm laborers under its Industrial Accident Law;

Creation of a Department of Commerce on petition of Governor Herter and

The clarification of eligibility of persons on strike for unemployment benefits in certain cases.

There were eight bills opposed by labor and defeated; chief among them a drastic anti-picketing law.

Preventing the abolition of the Industrial Accident Board recommended by Governor Herter in his inaugural address, which if enacted, would have been most damaging to the injured worker;

A heartless bill by the Associated Industries to permit companies to force workers to retire at an arbitrary age and a

Sneak attack to break down the Child Labor laws through a bill in the closing hours of the legislature, allowing 14 and 15-year-old boys to work until 10 p.m. in bowling alleys, and going still further by permitting suspension of laws regulating night work for 14 and 15-year-olds in any and all forms of employment.

There were fourteen bills favored by labor and defeated, including an investigation of insurance companies concerning Workmen's Compensation and compulsory automobile insurance and the defeat of all bills to increase the salaries of state employees, after being led to believe that requested wage increase would be granted this year, to which they are entitled and should have received. A bill favored by labor to regulate private trade schools teaching apprenticeship trades was also among those bills defeated, but a gain in regulating these private schools was accomplished in a bill sponsored by the State Department of Education whereby the Division of Apprentice Training will be notified and consulted before a permit is granted.

There were five bills enacted which were opposed by labor, among them a weak rent control law, which does not adequately protect tenants from avaricious landlords and also a bill reducing employers' contributions to the Unemployment Compensation Fund which vitally affects the entire financial structure of the fund.

Six bills which were referred to a recess study were bottled up by committees until the legislature adjourned, a technique becoming more and more in use to defeat, in a subtle way, bills favored by labor and also flaunting the wishes of the legislature.

Your Committee agrees with the Legislative Agent that, with a change in the administration of the state government and the addition of new members in the legislature, that his legislative efforts would apparently be defensive. Results show, however, not only did we "hold the line," but some progress was accomplished, and no really serious damage was done to the interests of the working people of the Commonwealth, as he so ably points out in his report. Your Committee sympathizes with the comment expressed by the Legislative Agent on the lack of interest shown by too many officers of local unions in failing to respond to his request for aid and assistance by attending and participating in important legislative hearings and contacting of legislators. Your Committee recommends and urges that more assistance be given by local officers in promoting the Federation's legislative program, realizing also at the same time that paid officials of local unions have their own problem, but in the final analysis it is they and their members who stand to benefit or lose by the kind of laws enacted.

Your Committee is pleased to note that financially the Federation came through the past year in fairly good condition, with a net loss of \$442.50, an improvement over last year. As he points out, each year since 1948, expenses have exceeded income to the tune of \$20,373.77 and states that eventually the Federation must provide a sounder financial basis. He has consistently recommended to the Executive Council and the convention a one (1) cent increase in per capita tax, of which one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) cent

would be allocated to the Committee on Education and one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) cent into the general funds of the Federation.

Your Committee, as it did last year, sympathizes with his comment on the condition of the Federation's general fund and believes that every effort be made to correct this situation. Serious consideration was given to this problem, but your committee feels and believes that the proposed increase of one (1) cent per capita tax is too drastic at this time and would do more harm than good to the Federation. Many local unions are having difficulty in meeting their own obligations, especially the smaller locals, and your Committee is of the opinion that it could possibly have a deterrent effect in maintaining the present affiliates and in bringing of new affiliates to the Federation.

After due consideration to this problem, your Committee again suggests to the convention that it be the sense of this body that all local affiliates check the basis of membership on which its per capita tax is paid in order that the per capita tax paid to the Federation be paid on a correct and true count of the membership.

Your Committee further suggests that a determined and energetic organization effort be launched by the officers and Executive Council to bring into the Federation the 200 or 300 locals who are outside the folds of the Federation.

Consideration was also given by your Committee to a suggestion that a study be made as to the possibility of arranging or combining the headquarters of the Federation and the Committee on Education whereby the office staff of both could be exchanged or transferred during busy periods and thereby increasing the efficiency of both offices, together with a possibility of a saving in expenses. Your Committee recommends this suggestion.

In conclusion, your Committee is in accord with the enlightening comments by the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent on the economic, political and over-all labor aspects and extends its thanks and appreciation for the commendable and capable manner in which he carried out the instructions, wishes and desires of the Federation during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report.

Delegate Moriarty: I move you, sir, the adoption of the Report of the Committee.

(Delegate Thomas P. Ahearn assumes the Chair.)

Chairman Ahearn: Question comes on the adoption of the committee's report. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will manifest by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Moriarty: Mr. Chairman, I would like to read the names of the committee on that report.

(Delegate Moriarty then read the names of members on the Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agents Report.)

Chairman Ahearn: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the committee be discharged with thanks. All those in favor will now manifest by saying "aye". Opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered and the committee stands discharged.

Chairman Carroll of the Constitution Committee will now make a report.

Delegate Carroll: Mr. Chairman, your Constitution Committee is now ready to make a report on the last resolution.

(Delegate Carroll then read Resolution No. 91.)

RESOLUTION No. 91

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Amend Article 5, Section 2—

Add another sentence after the present section to read:

A delegate to be eligible for candidate for Vice President in any district must be a member of a Local Union affiliated with a Central Labor Union in the district from which he is to be nominated.

Your committee recommends non-concurrence in this resolution. I move you the report of the committee be adopted.

(President Brides assumes the Chair.)

President Brides: Question comes on the committee's report of non-concurrence. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Carroll then read the names of members on the Constitution Committee.)

Delegate Carroll: That concludes the report of the committee, Mr. Chairman, and I move you that the committee be discharged.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the committee stand discharged. At this time we want to thank the committee for the fine and outstanding work in getting their report over so early.

All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will the Sergeant-at-arms kindly get all the delegates into their chairs, please?

On Monday of this week your Director presented to you one of the winners of the Essay Contest. This afternoon we have another one of the winners who took first prize in the Essay Contest. At this time it gives me great pleasure to present to you your Director, Francis E. Lavigne.

Director Lavigne: On Monday afternoon, as President Brides has told you, Miss Duffy was unable to be with us. She was at that time afforded the opportunity for her first trip to New York City, her brother was graduating from Kings Point on Long Island. Now, we made arrangements for Miss Duffy to come here with her mother today in order that we could properly accord her the honor to which she is entitled.

It has been a very interesting day for her to have had lunch with us at the Hotel Highland and with some of the teachers and members of the Committee on Education, and this afternoon to have sat here on the platform and listened to members of the Labor Movement further encourage her with the many details that go to make up this great American Federation of Labor.

Her mother, too, has just enjoyed a few minutes with John Carroll in a discussion of housing and taxation and I think from what I heard that something might come of it. However, on the day we announced the winners of the scholarship in Boston we brought to the Parker House Miss Duffy and her teacher, and there we learned from her teacher the great inspiration that has come to the teachers in Fall River as a result of Miss Duffy's winning our award.

The principal of Durfee High School, a newly selected principal, had this comment to make—he said, "In Fall River when we mention Durfee High School the people from the outside immediately tell us of Durfee High School's great athletic prowess. It isn't often that they tell us of our scholastic ability." And he said, "I am proud that the American Federation of Labor has made this scholarship available and that our school has won this award."

So, Mr. President, your Committee on Education is proud to present to you this afternoon Miss Anne Duffy of Durfee High School, rated No. 1 in our scholarship award program. Miss Duffy.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor we would like to present to you this check for \$500 so that you may go forth in the world of education and learn something of the trade labor movement of this great nation of ours.

This afternoon we want to thank you and to show our appreciation for the fine and outstanding work that you have done in winning the scholarship. I present this \$500 check to you.

MISS ANNE DUFFY

(Scholarship Award Program Winner,
Durfee High School, Fall River)

Thank you very much, Mr. Brides. I would like to express my appreciation to the American Federation for the scholarship. It will be a great help to me in college because you see I have four brothers and sisters and they also want to get educations in college. That means I have got to have some help from the outside. So I really do appreciate the scholarship from the A. F. of L.

President Brides: I would like to present to the delegates assembled here the mother of this charming young winner. I know she is very happy and thrilled with her daughter winning this scholarship. In talking to her a few moments ago, she said that God bless you all because if anybody needed it, her daughter needed it. Mrs. Duffy.

Mrs. Duffy: Thank you very much. It has been a very interesting experience coming here today, and we are both very grateful.

President Brides: The next speaker this afternoon is a very interesting speaker, one that many of the delegates assembled at the previous conventions have requested again as a speaker. While he may be a young man in looks, certainly he is old in bringing reports to you here this afternoon.

He has not only made it a business to follow along those who are casting votes in Washington in behalf of the many pieces of legislation but he is playing a very active part not only today, but he plays an active part 365 days a year, in political action in New York City.

He represents the International Ladies Garment Workers Union which, as you all know, plays a very important part in the election in the City of New York, and also plays a very important part in the elections all over this nation of ours.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you this afternoon my friend and your friend, one of the outstanding young fellows in the political arena. I almost forgot his name, so I am going to present to you Gus Tyler, Director of Political Action, International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

GUS TYLER

(Director of Political Action, International Ladies Garment Workers)

President Brides— didn't forget his name—Ken Kelley, Officers and Delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I know that many of you are old-timers, if not most of you. I had a chance to meet many of you just two or three conventions ago and your faces are back here again.

I know that to many of you who come to these conventions year after year that this 67th Annual Convention of your Massachusetts Federation of Labor may be just another convention. I am here to suggest something to you this afternoon, that this may be a convention that you will remember as you remember no other convention in your life because this year of 1953 is not the same as 1952 or 1951 or any of the other last 20 years.

This year of 1953, I am suggesting to you this afternoon, may be the turning-point in our labor movement. As we sit here at this hour we feel fairly secure with our 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 organized workers in the United States but there are men and women in this hall right now who can remember back to the time when our Labor Movement, some 20 years ago, counted only three or four million people in this country.

I had the opportunity to listen to some of your reports on the accomplishments of your organizations and your problems in the last year. I am not here to discuss with you the problems of last year but I should like for a moment to raise some of the very serious problems that we as trade unionists may be facing next year and the year after and perhaps for the next 10 years, and the reason I want to bring this to your attention is that I think many of us feel a little bit too safe and too cozy.

I think we have fallen into a habit. I think we have fallen into the habit of thinking that everything is moving our way and somehow or other things are going to continue moving our way—the habit we built up in the last 20 years.

Twenty years ago most of you remember the ten to fifteen million unemployed. And then things began to lift, and our unions that were flat on their backs, with the handful of members, began to rise and to grow. We saw our unions grow.

We saw employment grow. We saw our wage standards rise. We saw our contracts improve—and we have seen that for 20 years without interruption.

From 1933 to 1953 we have been driving forward at full speed. There may have been a setback for a month, a setback for a year—but the picture was the same: high employment, high wages, bigger union membership, steady dues payments and increase in our strength as a labor movement in this country.

When all the traffic is moving our way we sometimes get the impression that it is a one-way street. We for the last 20 years have seen all the traffic move our way in this country.

I am here to say what I believe: namely, that we are not one a one-way street; that we are on a two-way street, and that within the next years and perhaps the next months we may begin to see the traffic move no longer with us but against us.

What is the reason for believing that? I think the last 20 years have been unusual years. I don't have to recall to you how the 20 years

began. From 1933 to 1938 we had an unusual period in our country that we call the New Deal, and you know what it meant—it meant that Uncle Sam had to step in and save a country that was rolling in the gutter, to lift it to its feet and let it begin the march forward.

To deal with that problem of unemployment in a rather simple way, Uncle Sam said that, "If the wheels of industry aren't turning, we have to put the money in the hands of the people who work." So first it began with your relief, and then it was Public Works, and then there were NRA codes to pull up the minimum wages, and then there was Section 7A that said that "it is your right and duty to belong to a union if you are a workingman." That meant that the new wages could be policed by unions. That meant more buying power and more buying power meant more business, and more business meant more jobs.

Then Uncle Sam, through the New Deal, said, "When you are out of work you get unemployment insurance so you can have some money to spend to keep the wheels of industry going."

And Uncle Sam said, "When you reach the age of 65 you will get Social Security, so you will have money to spend to keep the wheels of industry going."

The New Deal ran from 1933 to 1938, and we rose to our feet as a labor movement.

In 1939 it began to look rough, because the anti-New Deal elements took over the Congress of the United States. Then from 1938 to 1953 the anti-labor people in Congress, the anti-New Deal people in Congress, the people who hated Roosevelt and hated the New Deal and hated the Fair Deal, had immediate control.

But somehow we have been able to move forward. We moved forward because in 1939 this country became the arsenal for democracy. We were producing the weapons for the democracies, and that meant full employment; that meant high wages and strong unions.

In 1941 we were at war—and that meant full employment, high wages and strong unions. When the war ended we expected a collapse, but it didn't come because we had saved money during the war years; we had saved it. We had bonds. We cashed them in and we bought, and our economy kept moving.

By 1948 it looked bad, but in 1948 we started the Marshall Plan and Europe was buying from us, and that means full employment and high wages and a strong union.

In 1950 we were at war again in Korea—and that is the story up to 1953. As Trade Union leaders, we have to face a simple fact: We have had full employment in this country because, up to 1938, we had the New Deal, and after 1938 we had war or wartime economy.

Now we are at 1953, and as we come to 1953 we find that the war is temporarily at an end. No one can predict what will happen after this truce in Korea. But we have to be prepared for a continuing truce, and perhaps a peace in the world that may run for five years or for ten years.

What is going to happen to us, to our unions, to our people, in the event that there is peace in the world for a number of years to come? The first thing that I suggest to you as the outcome will be speedy unemployment in a number of fields in which you are engaged, unless—we will talk about the "unless"—let me tell you why. This has been an administration boast that it is going to cut the budget. The one place that you can cut the budget is in defense spending.

In a peacetime year like 1947, Uncle Sam spent \$11 billion on defense. In a wartime

year like 1952, Uncle Sam spent \$41 billion on defense. That is a \$30-billion difference.

If we go back to the peacetime economy, the budget of the United States will be cut by between \$20 billion and \$30 billion—just on one item called defense.

We may cheer because we say that will bring down our taxes—maybe—it will be cutting the budget. I ask you to look at another side of this: When Uncle Sam spends \$20 billion in a defense budget, what is he spending the money on? He spends the money on building ships and guns and tanks, on buying uniforms, in providing clothing, on providing shoes and providing buildings for soldiers.

The single biggest customer of American business is Uncle Sam. When Uncle Sam stops spending \$20 billion a year it means that the American working people and American industry have lost their single biggest customer.

When Uncle Sam cuts the budget by \$20 billion or \$30 billion on defense spending, every man who is engaged today in a steel plant is in danger of losing his job, or the man working in a mine. Every man who is engaged in the manufacture of paper or wood or cement or iron, every construction worker is in danger of losing a job.

This is particularly dangerous when the same Government not only cuts defense spending, but also cuts civil spending for important projects.

When the present administration says, "Instead of putting up 135,000 homes this year, we will start no new construction," that means that a construction worker begins to face the problem of real unemployment. Now, the nasty thing about unemployment is that unemployment manufactures more unemployment.

When a steel worker engaged in a defense plant is out of work, he can't buy a new home; he can't have his house repaired; his wife buys less clothing, his children buy fewer shoes, and the steel worker has less to spend—and this means less employment for every worker in this country.

We start to roll downhill. Unemployment means less money to spend, and less money to spend manufactures more unemployment. The one brake the American car has as it begins to roll downhill is the trade unions, but when unemployment begins to pile up our trade unions are in danger.

I know every one of you understand the Housing Act, but we have lived with the Housing Act since 1947—and some of us may be getting the impression that maybe we can live under the Housing Act forever.

Now, let's be perfectly frank among ourselves, because that is where we are. That Housing Act or no Housing Act, when the employer needs workers badly we can always manage through our unions.

If he needs labor, really needs labor, it makes no difference what the law is; he will reach some settlement with his people through a union or otherwise to get them a better wage. But what happens with a Taft-Hartley law when the employer has an army of unemployed around, counting 6,000,000 or 10,000,000?

What happens under the Taft-Hartley Act when an employer has a potential army of scabs of several million in this country? The Taft-Hartley Act is a time bomb and that time bomb goes off the moment there is an army of unemployed in this country.

Unemployment means not only poverty, making more unemployment—unemployment is a direct attack upon the strength of the union—and the moment the unions are weakened, wages drop again. That means less buying

power. That means more unemployment, and we start rapidly rolling down the hill into the sewer where we found ourselves some twenty years ago.

There is the problem that you are going to face. I don't know in how many weeks or months, but surely within our lifetime. What is the answer? Does it mean that we either have to be at war or we have to be unemployed? Is there any other answer? Does it mean that your sons have to go to death or that your unions have to roll downhill under the impact of mass unemployment such as we knew in 1929 and 1933? There is the question.

At conventions such as this we just don't gloss over and say, "Everything is going to be cozy." We have no guarantee it is going to be cozy. It may be pretty tough and pretty rotten, and we have to face the facts and find the answer. I don't know all the answers, and we don't.

May I suggest some of the answers? I heard some talk here of a shorter work week. Of course, that is something we have always worked for. We don't have the uniform 35-hour work week. Let's begin pushing for it hard both by law and through the unions, because maybe that is one way to provide some additional employment in this country.

There are other things we can do—simple little things. How about a \$1.00 minimum wage by law? That means more buying power for working people; even means more jobs. Most of you sitting in the room here are making more than \$1.00 an hour. I know that. But once you bring the minimum of 75 cents an hour to \$1.00, that will mean that there will be more money spent in this country and more work for everybody.

In addition to raising the minimum wage, how about increasing the coverage of the minimum wage? There are people in this country still working for 25 cents an hour and 40 cents an hour. How about expanding that minimum wage to include the people who are not included at the present time? That is one of the ways to give them a better life, and it is also a way of giving America greater economic strength and more employment for the future.

There are other simple things that occur to us. But if we are to raise the earning power of the American worker, the surest, the quickest, the most lasting way to accomplish it is by strengthening the American trade union movement—and it just is not possible to fight unemployment in this country while trying to keep the trade unions weak and choked and stifled; and that is why the very first step in protecting all of America—all of America against unemployment—is to take the bonds off the trade unions by the repeal and the modification of the Taft-Hartley law.

We can lift the unemployment insurance level. We can improve the sickness-disability law. We can make our Social Security law better in order to provide more purchasing power to the people. But there is another program I want to talk to you about very quickly this afternoon. There are an awful lot of people in this country who need homes. We voted 135,000 a year. It was knocked down to 75,000; it was knocked down to 35,000, and now the Federal Government says that there will be absolutely no new construction. Sixty-five thousand units that were started this year will not be carried through. The only thing that will be done will be to complete some 20,000 units already begun, and that is the end of it. That is the end of it.

As this country faces real unemployment, just see what we could do if Uncle Sam would roll up his sleeves and decide to clear the slums

of America and provide adequate housing for the veterans of the Korean war, to the veterans of World War II and to the hundreds of thousands of others who need decent housing.

A 50-year housing building program in America can be full employment not only to the workers of the construction industry, but by giving them buying power it can mean full employment to all the people of the United States.

But that means looking forward to a bigger housing program, not to the miserable act of the present Congress in totally killing off the housing program.

By the way, we can do it without any extra cost. The money that Uncle Sam can invest in a housing program, Uncle Sam can get back through rentals over a period of 50, 60 or 70 years. It is a self-liquidating program, and no burden on the backs of the American people.

There is something that a Congress or the President can fight for, if we are to have full employment during a period of peace. We can do more than that. Do you remember during the last depression when the rivers began to run wild—the Tennessee—and destroyed towns and cities and eroded the soil? Roosevelt stepped in and built the Tennessee Valley Authority, and this Tennessee Valley Authority provided new agricultural land, new electric power, new opportunities for business, new employment.

There are other rivers in this country. There is the Missouri and the Columbia and the St. Lawrence. A 50-year program to develop these valleys and these jobs, new business, cheaper electric power, more agricultural products. It can be full employment alone—coupled with the housing program—there is your answer.

And how about new schools and better salaries for teachers, and how about new text books? How about new health clinics that we can erect in this country?

There is a big job to be done, and it can be done. That would mean full employment. There is only one question probably in your mind, and that is, "Where do we find the money for this kind of a program?" Can Uncle Sam really afford it, or will Uncle Sam go broke?

First, many of these programs are self-liquidating. You invest money in housing and you get your money back. You invest in a Valley Authority and you get your money back. It doesn't cost that much.

But I have a secret to tell you. Uncle Sam isn't poor. One of the great fakes in this country is the story of Uncle Sam's poverty. Uncle Sam is in debt to the tune of \$270 billion—that's right. Can we trust him with that kind of a debt? How much is Uncle Sam worth? Uncle Sam at the present time—I am not now talking about the fact that he really is all the people of the United States—the Federal Government owns property, the Federal Government owns properties to the tune of \$3 trillion. A trillion dollars is 1,000 billion. Uncle Sam owns properties to the tune of \$3 trillion. Uncle Sam owns oil lands under the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. These oil lands, which are your property and my property, and the property of all the people of the United States, have an estimated worth of from \$60 billion to \$300 billion.

To whom do they belong? To the Federal Government. Who said so? The Supreme Court said so, and said so three separate times.

The oil companies got to work with their lobbies and they got a new case to ask for these oil lands to go into the hands of states. The Supreme Court denied it.

The Supreme Court said, "We are not going to turn these oil lands over to the states. They belong to all the people of America, not just to the states of California, Texas, Louisiana and Florida. They belong to the people of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, and to all the other 48 states." And so the title was in our hands—and we had in our hands property worth between \$60 million and \$300 million, just in oil lands, underneath the coastal waters of the Southwest.

But you know, you can always give it away. So the oil lobbies came to the Congress of the United States and said, "We want it. Give it to the states."

The Congress of the United States, claiming poverty—that it didn't have enough money for a housing program: a couple of million bucks; that it didn't have enough money for educational programs; didn't have enough money for a research program on cancer and health, all of which would have added up to just \$100 million or so; the same Congress of the United States—took the oil lands of the American people worth hundreds of billions, and by an act of Congress gave it away—gave it away.

Shall this country, then, face unemployment and say, "We don't need the money for a housing program, for jobs, for a Valley development program and an education program, a health program," while the same government, complaining about its debt, gives away—gives away hundreds of billions of dollars' worth of oil lands?

Let me tell you the real bad news. The biggest piece of property Uncle Sam has is not the oil lands. We have Western lands that belong to Uncle Sam. They are forests, expensive and valuable forests, pasture lands, river and waterways, fisheries, timber lands, mineral lands, shale lands, shale oil lands, coal lands.

Their estimated value—hold your breath—\$2½ trillion—\$2½ trillion! They belong to the Federal Government and to no individual in this country.

We have an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by the name of Lewis right now, who says that he looks forward to the day, very shortly, when these Western lands, the property of the Federal Government, will pass into the hands of private individuals. They are going to give that away, too. They are going to give it away!

If they give that away, give the oil lands away, and if Uncle Sam is impoverished, why, of course, when the hour of unemployment and danger will strike, we won't have the means or the strength to carry on a program to save this nation.

We are at the crossroads now. This is not just another convention. It may look like one, but it is not. We are at the end of twenty years of moving ahead, and now there is a danger signal on the highway and we can't play with it. It says, "Take this turn and you go off the precipice into unemployment." It says, "Take this other high road and you can keep moving ahead, as you moved ahead for the last 20 years."

Which way is the administration moving? We know what the program is. It is a program that says, "Let labor grow stronger to keep up the purchasing power of this country." It is a program that says, "Improve the security measures." It is a program that says, "Let's keep the wealth of America for the hour when we need it."

It is a program that says, "Let us carry forward housing programs and similar programs to provide work for the American people." Is that what this administration has done? Let us look at the four points, and I am finished.

Number 1. Has this administration really, really carried through its first promise? The speech of the then General Eisenhower before the American Federation of Labor—"The Taft-Hartley Law," he said, "can be used to break the unions, and I don't like that."

I have a piece of information for you. Eisenhower was prepared to ask for major changes in the Taft-Hartley law. He prepared his message. Two days before the delivery of this message to the Congress of the United States, the message appeared in only one paper that I know of—only one paper—printed in full: the Wall Street Journal. A few hours after it appeared in the Wall Street Journal, Washington was buried under a flood of protests—protests from business men who didn't want to see the Taft-Hartley law changed.

The Vice-President of the United States is credited with having stepped in and asked the President not to give the message to the Congress. Congress adjourned, and the first great promise to modify the Taft-Hartley law was not kept—after the pressure was put on, after the printing of the full text in the Wall Street Journal.

Point No. 2. How about improving our security measures? I understand that you had Nelson Cruikshank here and he told you what is in the making on Social Security. Sure, it includes more people. That's fine. But to include more people without building up a reserve means that the reserve gets wiped out. And then to say that you are going to get Social Security out of regular tax money means that every time the Congress meets you will have to hope and pray that they will appropriate money for Social Security. That is not Social Security.

Imagine taking out a life insurance policy and then you say, "At the end of 20 years, when I pay up my annuity, how much is it worth and how much will I get?" And the life insurance company says, "We will call our Board of Directors and we will decide at that time how much you have to get, depending upon what we can appropriate." That is the Social Security program that is in the making—if we are not on our toes.

Point 3. How about the program to provide for employment to construction housing? You know what happened to the housing program. It's gone.

Point No. 4. How about preserving our natural worth and resources so we have the means to construct these programs? You know what happened there. The oil lands have been given away. The danger signal is flashing. The danger signal says we have to move quickly to head off unemployment or the fight is going to be frightening and horrible, perhaps death.

We have a chance to head it off. There is an early election—you don't need to wait for the Presidential election. Congress is the final voice. And there is an election in 1954. We have a message to bring to the people. The message is simple: The highway is dangerous unless we take the proper turns.

Let's organize for '54 for those Congressional elections and elect men who know the needs of the people to keep America strong, to keep us on the road of full employment, stronger unions, better wages and better and fuller life.

President Brides: Thank you, Gus. I am quite sure by the attention you received from the audience that they certainly enjoyed your address given this afternoon. We want to say to you that you are a welcome guest at our convention, because at each and every convention that you have attended and addressed you have brought new vigor, new thoughts and new life.

In behalf of the delegates, we want to thank you for coming here today.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Same Delegate: To make an announcement.

President Brides: Give your name and local, please.

Same Delegate: (Eugene Pasini, Central Labor Union, Springfield.) I wish to make this announcement to the delegates here: We have to give the Hotel Kimball the number of people who are going to participate in our Smorgasbord and dance tonight. The deadline is about ten minutes from now, and there have been several people that have come over to the table to buy tickets, and we have them there. I want to say this—that there will be no more tickets sold. Probably some of you, when you hear the music, will want to go in, but you won't be able to get in because you won't have any ticket. Thank you.

President Brides: I hope the delegates will heed the message that the treasurer of the Springfield Central Labor Union—Eugene Pasini—has just brought to you, because in a few minutes they will have to let the Hotel Kimball know about the number on the Smorgasbord tonight. Those of us who desire to buy tickets should buy them immediately and thus co-operate with the committee, so that they may order enough so that there will be enough for those who are going to be in attendance. Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates: We have received some additional resolutions. We are now up to 101, an all-time record as far as we are able to trace back on the resolutions of proceedings of previous conventions. These resolutions require, under the constitution, a two-thirds vote of the convention since they are late-filed resolutions. I will read the number of the resolution, the title and the resolve.

(Secretary Kelley then read the Resolve for Resolution No. 99.)

This resolution, if entertained and admitted, will be referred to the Resolutions Committee.

(Secretary Kelley then read the Resolve of Resolution No. 98.)

(Secretary Kelley read the Resolve of Resolution No. 97.)

To the Resolutions Committee.

Resolution No. 100, Patronizing Union Milk Companies, has already been discussed and has been concurred in by the Committee on Union Labels.

(Secretary Kelley then read the Resolve of Resolution No. 101.)

RESOLUTION NO. 101

TRIBUTE TO FREDERICK CARR

Whereas: For many years Frederick Carr, Labor Reporter of the Christian Science Monitor, covered Conventions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: For many years he earned the respect and affection of American Federation of Labor officers in this State by his accurate and objective reporting of Labor matters up to the time of his passing last year, therefore be it.

Resolved: That the delegates to this, the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, assembled in Springfield, August 10-14, 1953, stand in silent tribute to the memory of an outstanding labor reporter.

(Submitted by delegates: Alfred Ellis, Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston; Francis E. Lavigne, C.L.U., Brockton; Herman Koster,

Firemen and Oilers, Local 14, Lowell; Ernest A. Johnson, Asbestos Workers, Local 6, Boston; Kenneth J. Kelley, C.L.U., Quincy.)

That resolution I think is one that can be acted upon without the necessity of referral to the Resolutions Committee.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that these late filed Resolutions be admitted by the convention.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that these late filed Resolutions be admitted to the convention. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." All those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Resolution No. 101, on behalf of the departure of our good friend, the Labor Reporter, Frederick Carr, the Chair requests the delegates to stand for one minute in silence.

The delegates arose in silent tribute to Frederick Carr.)

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Same Delegate: To make an announcement to the Convention. (William J. Donahue, Local 948, American Federation of Government Employees, Boston.) I have just received word that the father of Congressman Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., of Boston, passed away this morning. The Congressman, as we all know, was a former Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, always a champion of the working men and women of the state. I, therefore, if it be in order, would like to make a motion that the Secretary draw up an appropriate resolution expressing the condolences of this convention to the Congressman and the family of the deceased. Thank you.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Secretary draw up a proper resolution to be sent to the family of Thomas P. O'Neill. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Delegate Ellis: It was announced at yesterday's session by the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee that as the resolutions were submitted to the convention on the printed form, that we would read the resolves. That will conclude on Resolution No. 89, which is the total number of resolutions submitted in the book. From there on, commencing with No. 90, the resolutions would then have to be read, unless the convention would grant the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee the right to read the Resolves.

We will now read Resolution No. 2.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 2.)

RESOLUTION No. 2

REAPPOINTMENT OF FRANCIS M. CURRAN

Whereas: For many years Chairman Francis M. Curran of the Mass. Labor Relations Commission has served with fairness and impartiality as a member of this commission to both industry and labor, and

Whereas: His term of office will soon expire and the Governor of the Commonwealth will give consideration to his reappointment or the appointment of a successor; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Mass. Federation of Labor assembled in its 67th Annual Convention in the city of Springfield respectfully request Governor

Christian A. Herter to reappoint Commissioner Curran for another term as a member of the Labor Relations Commission.

(Submitted by Delegate John J. Kearney, Bartenders and Hotel Employees, Local 34, Boston.)

The committee concurs in this resolution, and I hope that the action of the committee will be the action of the convention.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Devlin: (Teamsters, Local 504, Boston.) This is probably one of the most serious resolutions to come to the attention of the delegates of this convention. We have a situation here where a man is seeking appointment to the State Labor Relations Commission, a man who has served ably and well since its inception, a man who is responsible in great measure for much of the harmonious relationship that prevails in labor-management relations in this Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Now, the problem that confronts us is this: We are, unfortunately, victims of a political system. However, we have a separate interest in that we represent the workers of this Commonwealth.

So here is the situation—a man is enrolled as a Democrat and we now have a Republican Governor. And as we understand it, they want to eliminate him and replace him with somebody that is enrolled as a Republican—a voter or representative of their party.

Now I think we better give serious consideration to this, and it is about time we brought to the attention of the Commonwealth that we should not be afflicted and inflicted with those people who happen to be on the right bandwagon. They feel that because they want a job that fellow that has done a job as good as Francis Curran has, that he has to be eliminated.

I think it is about time we took a position in this convention that we are not interested in the spoils system; that we are interested in people who give able and creditable performances.

For example, in our unions we would not tolerate any employer removing from gainful employment anybody that did a bang-up job, and I think the same principle applies here. Mr. Chairman, I go along in voting with the committee for concurrence, and I hope the action of this convention is unanimous. Thank you.

Delegate Stephani: (Cooks and Pastry Cooks Union, Local 86, Boston.) Mr. Chairman, This democracy of ours is a wonderful set-up. I spoke earlier at this convention in reference to a two-year term of eligibility for officers with ability; that we should keep them on, and where they haven't the ability we should get rid of them. I have known Mr. Curran for many, many years. In fact, I knew him from the inception of the Labor Relations Board. In fact, I think I was the only one at that time, when it was being criticized—I think by Brother Taylor, who was the Executive Secretary—that stood up and defended the State Labor Relations Board.

I had much to do with the State Labor Relations Board, Mr. Chairman. In fact, it was the sixth U.P. case which Mr. Curran was on, and I won it, and they appealed it in the Superior Court of the State here, and they sustained Mr. Curran's decision. I say Mr. Curran has been honest and sincere and he has been doing an outstanding job. I think we should do all we can to see that he stays there.

President Brides: The question comes on the concurrence of the Committee's report. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor

please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a unanimous vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey of the Resolutions Committee then read Resolution No. 46.)

RESOLUTION No. 46

REPEAL OF SO-CALLED SLICHTER LAWS

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor has consistently opposed the intrusion of the state and federal governments into the field of labor-management relations, and

Whereas: Such governmental interference inevitably prevents the parties to a contract from free collective bargaining in good faith, and

Whereas: The Massachusetts Legislature in 1947 instituted certain changes in Massachusetts labor laws that are generally referred to as the "Slichter" laws, and

Whereas: In recent months the application of these laws has created certain unfair and intolerable situations for the unions involved, and

Whereas: The United States Supreme Court has held as unconstitutional certain state statutes seeking to prohibit strikes in essential industries, and

Whereas: Certain features of the "Slichter" laws are unfair and tend to worsen rather than improve labor-management relations in Massachusetts; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the delegates to this 67th annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, August 10-14, 1953, assembled at Springfield, Mass., do hereby go on record for the repeal of the "Slichter" laws and that this Federation prepare and present to the 1954 legislature, the necessary legislation for accomplishing this, and be it further

Resolved: That the Federation enlist the support of a committee representing all affiliated unions affected by these laws.

(Submitted by Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.)

Delegate Healey: The Resolutions Committee concurs in this resolution and I move that the action of the resolutions committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: The question comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is concurrence. Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Kramer: (Milk Wagon Drivers Union, Local 380, Boston.) Delegates to this convention, I would like to preface my remarks by thanking you for the honor bestowed upon me in being allowed to be unopposed for vice-president once again. I am fortunate, too, in holding a position as Executive Councilor of the Boston Central Labor Union, and also Treasurer of the Boston Union Label Council, but—most horrible of all—I have the unhappy title of being a refugee from the Slichter Act, and I say a refugee from the Slichter Act because ours is the only local that has been entangled in its coils to the extent that it is.

In the postwar period we found labor facing attacks by the reactionary elements in this country. If I remember correctly, Westbrook Peglerism was expounded throughout the nation, and in this Commonwealth we were assailed by the Barnes Bill. I can remember in the Convention of '46 John B. Kearney, the bartender, getting before this group and stating that "we fear no evil in any legislation; that we are strong and united."

Unfortunately, in April of 1947 the Milkmen went through a two-day strike, and apparently in answer, June of 1947 Governor Bradford signed a bill which came out as a

result of a committee report, a committee composed of very good public servants; composed of industrial relations men, and amongst whom were two of our labor greats.

I do not impugn or challenge the motives of these labor men affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that signed this Slichter Committee Report. However, at that time as prophets crying in the wilderness, I can remember the voice of Franklin Murphy of Lawrence and I can remember the voice of Nicholas P. Morrissey, the Teamster, crying in the Wilderness—I repeat—crying to get the people of labor to understand that this Slichter Report and its appendages was a direct thrust to the heart of the labor movement.

We have heard of the Taft-Hartley Act. We have heard of the Taft-Hartley Act until it comes out of our very ears. We have had it for breakfast, for luncheon and dinner. But at no time does the Taft-Hartley Act in any way entangle the men of labor as does the Slichter Act.

This report was issued with idealism, Utopian vistas, the ultimate of all negotiations to be arbitration, and arbitration to be presented by negotiating a voluntary truce and then having a third party decide it. I say Utopia because we, the Milkwagon Drivers that once lived under compulsory arbitration, found that negotiations were stalemated because of the fact that we did have compulsory arbitration, and no offer was ever made until we were before a tribunal. As a result of that we took compulsory arbitration from our contract, and we found that in so doing we were able to negotiate advances far beyond our fondest expectations from between the years '46 and 1953. And in 1953 the 2,000 men of our union offered arbitration to our employers and were refused.

And we struck to enforce our dealers to go into arbitration. At this time the evil of the bill became more apparent. I do not assail the administration of this Act. Commissioner Ernest Johnson, a labor man, is to be commended. For four days, despite the headlines of the newspapers, our Ernie Johnson refused to certify an emergency. Local boards, local reporters, newspapers, forced an action and after four days, the longest strike that ever took place in the milk industry, the emergency was certified. The Commissioner was forced to bring us before the Governor. We were kept in conference for hours, until such time as they felt that the dispute could not be settled. The Act was invoked, the strike was broken, and my men forced back to work as a result of the Slichter Act.

If this bill contained within itself the power to resolve disputes in order to protect public wheels, I would have had objection. But at this stage of the game the strike was broken, our men forced back to work on the old wages and conditions, and no pressure by any force from the Commonwealth upon our employers.

A moderator was appointed, a fine, estimable attorney, who tried to get the contending parties to agree to arbitration. Yet this Act was designed, by Tony DeAndrade's own words, "to cause arbitration" and arbitration upon unions because it is unions that strike, but there was nothing within it designed which could force the employers to agree to arbitration, especially when their operation continued and the men worked.

And for 15 days we sat and made faces at each other, and no pressure upon the employers because the Slichter Act proved itself at that point to be a strike-breaking Act. When the moderator's period was finished we then were called before the Governor and this union, in order to get action and to bring pressure upon its employers, threatening to strike at

midnight unless seizure took place. And again I repeat, I do not condemn the Republican Administration for the way it has administered an Act which is evil in its inception and evil in its name.

But the industry was seized. A flag was posted in every schoolroom and outside every business establishment; a trooper put on duty, three shifts, but nothing was done to pressurize the industry to negotiate or agree to arbitrate with the employees of the company.

Now we are in the position that they tell us that we, the people paying for these troopers, the taxpayers, are allowing this condition to go on and on, and that it will continue to go on and on until such time as the Slichter Act becomes a force, by amendment or repeal, a negative force by repeal, in order that we in labor might not be faced with such dire results as any strike-breaking act might be.

It is easily done to pass a Resolve in these conventions, and stupidity—I say stupidity—we put these resolutions in and we pass them and we forget them until the next convention rolls around, and again the selfsame resolutions come in. But this resolution, because of its dire need, contains within it the method of defeating the intents of the Slichter Act by setting up a state-wide committee of all unions that can be affected by it, in order to effect its repeal, repeal, if not physically, at least by amendment which will negate and nullify the direness of the Act in itself. I can see no reason why in this convention the delegates can do anything but to vote for it. I can see no reason why anyone in good principle not only will vote but will fight with all his might and main until this Act is interred in the vile dust from whence it sprung.

Delegate O'Donnell (Truck Drivers, Local 25, Boston): Mr. President and fellow delegates: This law as enacted at the present time is the most dangerous law that was ever enacted on the statute books of this Commonwealth. Being one of the victims, the organization I represent, being one of the victims under this Act, of course we naturally know what it amounts to. It seems, Mr. Chairman, that the employers have a good ace in the hole when they want to stop the progress of an organization that is on strike. The first thing they think about is "invoke the Slichter law on the organization."

We, I believe, Truck Drivers Union No. 25, were the first victims of this Act and, Mr. Chairman, we agreed that we have a State Policeman in our office because they painted a picture that truck drivers go out and do this and do that, which is absolutely wrong. You and I know the truck driver is always a very, very peaceful individual and a damn good union man.

But, Mr. Chairman, we had to agree that we have a State Trooper down at Local 25's office—taking messages in of violence on the streets of Boston and vicinity. But that man down there, down there for two weeks, never even had one complaint of any violence, never mind anything perpetrated by any of the membership of Local 25 or any of their supervisors.

So I say, Mr. Chairman, the laws are put on there and you never know when they are going to hit you until they do hit you.

It is an ace in the hole, as I said before, for the employer who wants to break up the morale of the local union. In other words, it is a law that goes one way—for the employer's protection.

We had a member of the committee that enacted that law who appeared before our meeting, and one of the largest meetings our organization had, and he didn't understand—he didn't understand, Mr. Chairman and delegates, that the law

would reach him and do the damage it was doing to the organized labor movement.

So I say to you, Mr. President and fellow delegates, this law must be taken off the statute books, if possible, for the protection of the local unions. When the employers can't get you one way, they put a law into effect, and while it may seem harmless, when they want to invoke the law they just go and find some point in the law that affects every local union connected with your Federation of Labor.

So, Mr. Chairman, during the last two or three conventions I have been conspicuous by my silence and I let the young delegates take care of the situation. But when a thing comes like this that affects the organization that I represent here, Mr. Chairman, I don't think I would be doing my duty to my organization in not informing the delegates, particularly the new delegates to have their eyes on this law and make every possible effort to go and see that it is wiped off the statute books.

President Brides: The question comes on the concurrence and adoption of the committee's report. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a unanimous vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 47.)

RESOLUTION No. 47

COMMITTEE TO STUDY REAL ESTATE TAX PROBLEMS

Whereas: In 1935 the Massachusetts Federation of Labor joined with Massachusetts industries in an endeavor to improve the State of Massachusetts competitively with other States. They found that Massachusetts cities and towns were taxing machinery in industry in the same manner as they taxed the buildings that the machinery were in and they also found that many other states in the Union had no taxes on machinery; they also found that these same factories were selling products on the open market in competition with the products that were manufactured in Massachusetts and the facts also disclosed that the taxes on machinery in the State of Massachusetts represent \$6,500,000 which placed industry in Massachusetts at a disadvantage in that amount of money in the sale of their goods in competition with other states, and

Whereas: Massachusetts Federation of Labor was represented by the petitioner of this resolution in working out a solution of this problem which resulted in legislation being adopted removing the taxation from industrial plants in Massachusetts. This was a unique achievement for this Federation somewhat unprecedented, and

Whereas: The men in the building industry now find themselves in a similar position insofar as tax liability is concerned. Thousands of men engaged in the building industry who depend upon it for a livelihood and thousands of workers who own homes that are so necessary for their well being, are now suffering from an unwarranted and unjustified taxation on the products of their labor which is out of all proportion to the economics of our every day living, and

Whereas: Taxation on the product of the building workers is now underwriting 75% of the overall expense of government in our state and it seems only feasible and just that the Federation should lend the same undivided support to a solution of the taxation of the building industry as they have given to a solution of the taxation on machinery in the year 1935; therefore, be it

Resolved: That a special committee of seven persons, four of whom should be building work-

ers of recognized standing in the community and three representing consumers whose purpose would be to join with others who may be similarly interested in finding a solution to the real estate tax problem regardless of whom they may be.

(Submitted by Delegate John Carroll, Cement Masons, Local No. 534, Boston.)

Delegate Ellis: Your committee refers this resolution to the income Executive Board of the State Federation. I move the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: The question comes on the referral of this resolution to the incoming Executive Council. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Velleman of the Resolutions Committee then read Resolution No. 68.)

RESOLUTION No. 68

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES CONFERENCE

Whereas: The fishing industry of Massachusetts is slowly being strangled by the importation of foreign fish at prices that are below what the fish can be caught and processed for in this State of Massachusetts and;

Whereas: The great reason for the spread in the price of foreign fish and of that produced in Massachusetts is the low wage paid to workers in other countries and;

Whereas: The Massachusetts fishing industry has tried repeatedly to get some relief from the Federal Government with no success and;

Whereas: It has been made known to us in a conference with two representatives from the Union in Nova Scotia that they would like to bring up their wages and working conditions in keeping with those of the Massachusetts fishing industry and;

Whereas: These Nova Scotia Labor leaders have made it known that they would welcome a conference with the leaders of the fishing industry of Massachusetts and that they would send the names of other labor leaders of the fishing industry in Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland and that they too would welcome a conference to discuss inter-country problems of the fishing industry and;

Whereas: A conference of this kind would do more good than any small relief that the fishing industry may get in the form of increased tariff and that perhaps a mutual understanding could be arrived at with these countries, therefore;

Be it Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor use its good name and officers to bring about this conference in the interest of the unions of the fishing industry of Massachusetts and that the details of promulgating this meeting be left in the hands of the incoming Executive Council.

(Submitted by Delegates Manuel F. Lewis, Gloucester Seafood Workers Union 1572-1; Joseph F. Grace, Carpenter 910, Gloucester.)

Delegate Velleman: Mr. Chairman, the committee recommends adoption.

President Brides: The question comes on adoption of the Committee's recommendation, which is concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Grace (Carpenters Union, Local 910, Gloucester): Mr. Chairman, to the delegates of this convention I would like to leave a little

message that may affect them in the years to come.

The Trades Not Aid Program that has been instituted by the present administration is severely hurting many of the industries in the Third District. The Hat and Cap Workers of Amesbury have felt it very severely. The fishing industry of Gloucester is feeling it as well as the fishing industry in the entire state of Massachusetts.

The fishing industry has for many years tried to get relief in the form of increased tariffs and has been unsuccessful. We conferred with the leaders of the fishing industry in Newfoundland, Canada and Nova Scotia, and we find that they are receptive to a conference where we can mutually help each other.

Their wages and conditions are way below ours and we hope that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention assembled will pass favorably on this resolution and be the sponsor of an international conference to be held between the fishing interests of this country and of Canada, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey of the Resolutions Committee then read Resolution No. 70.)

RESOLUTION No. 70

STATE EMPLOYEES SALARY INCREASE

Whereas: The Massachusetts Republican Party Platform of 1952 pledged a salary increase to State Employees based on the rise in the cost of living, and

Whereas: The cost of living has continued to rise and now stands at the highest point on record (114.5 - 1947 - 49 base), and

Whereas: The State Administration, with a Republican Governor and Republican majorities in both houses of the General Court, by forcing a party vote, denied state employees the promised increase, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Delegates to the Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor deplore this repudiation of a pledge of 30,000 state employees and their families, and call upon the Governor and the majority party to redeem its promise.

(Submitted by delegates: Charles Stevenson, A.F.S.C.&M.E. Local 164, Boston, James A. Broyer, A.F.S.C.&M.E. Local 612, Boston, James H. Curley, A.F.S.C.&M.E. Local 852, Tewksbury.)

Delegate Healey: The committee concurs in this resolution and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of this resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify in the usual manner. Those opposed? It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 71.)

RESOLUTION No. 71

REPEAL OF 1953 AMENDMENTS TO UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW

Whereas: The General Court at this year's session enacted the following destructive

amendments to the Massachusetts Employment Security Law:

(1)—An amendment to the experience rating provisions of the law which jeopardizes the solvency of the fund by permitting it to descend to an unsafe level before suspension of experience rating.

(2)—An amendment abolishing the form of quarterly wage reporting under which Massachusetts has been a leader in promptness of payment for fifteen years, and substituting for it a form of wage reporting which requires that wage data be obtained after a claim has been filed. This measure will result in long delays in payment of benefits and will impose burdensome reporting requirements upon employers with a high rate of turnover, and

Whereas: These amendments subvert the central purpose of unemployment compensation create difficulty and delay in the payment of benefits and endanger the solvency of the fund, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Delegates to the Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor record their determined opposition to these changes in the Massachusetts Employment Security Law, and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent be instructed to work for their repeal at the coming session, and be it further

Resolved: That all possible support be given by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent in his attempt to effect the repeal of this unwise and unsound legislation.

(Submitted by delegates: Charles Stevenson, A.F.S.C.&M.E. Local 164, Boston, James A. Broyer, A.F.S.C.&M.E. Local 612, Boston, James H. Curley, A.F.S.C.&M.E. Local 842, Tewksbury.)

Delegate Ellis: The Committee recommends referral of this resolution to the incoming Executive Board. I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the action of the Committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: The question comes on referring this resolution to the incoming Executive Council for further study. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". All those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey then read Resolution No. 72.)

RESOLUTION No. 72

REGULATION OF OUR MONETARY SYSTEM

Whereas: The National Banks of the United States from and since 1863 have been operating contrary to the provision of the Federal Constitution, and

Whereas: The Federal Reserve System has, since 1913, been operating contrary to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and that both of the aforesaid institutions have unconstitutionally used the power of Congress to issue and regulate the value of money contrary to the Constitution, and

Whereas: The Constitutional provision referred to is Section 8 of Article 1, which reads as follows: "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures", and

Whereas: Said constitutional provision has never been modified, amended or repealed, therefore be it

Resolved: By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled, that said national banks and said Federal Reserve Board, and the member banks of the Federal Reserve System, be and they are hereby declared to be operating without any constitutional authority, and be it further

Resolved: That if said institutions or either of them obtain credit from the government of the United States, it shall be on the same terms and conditions as the credit extended by the government to other institutions and individuals, and be it further

Resolved: That a joint committee of both Houses of Congress be appointed to formulate a plan to be presented to Congress for the future regulation of money, and be it further

Resolved: That the President of the United States and members of his cabinet, the Senators, and Representatives receive a copy of this resolution.

(Submitted by delegates: Charles Gravel, Federal Labor Union 18385, Springfield, Jean B. Bildeau, Federal Labor Union, 18385, Springfield, Samuel Greenburg, 18385, Springfield and others.)

Delegate Healey: The Committee moves that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Board. I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the action of the Committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: The question comes on the recommendation of the Committee which is to refer this resolution to the incoming Executive Council. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Vice-President McLaughlin will take the Chair.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 77.)

RESOLUTION NO. 77

TIME LIMIT ON SECONDING NOMINATIONS

Whereas: Many seconding speeches in previous conventions were in some cases longer than the original nominating speech, and

Whereas: Each seconding speech was merely a repetition of the previous speakers, therefore be it

Resolved: That each candidate be limited to two seconding speeches of two minutes each, and be it further

Resolved: That no seconding speech be made for any candidate after another name has been placed in nomination.

(Submitted by delegates William J. Beggan, Building Service Local 384, Boston, Albert Whyte, Building Service, Local 373, Boston.)

Delegate Ellis: The committee recommendation was for referral to the Committee on Rules for the 1954 Convention to consider this resolution and that was adopted by the Convention.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 76.)

RESOLUTION NO. 76

TIME AND ONE-HALF AFTER EIGHT HOURS AND AFTER FORTY HOURS FOR METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION EMPLOYEES

Whereas: Our only recourse is through legislation, therefore be it

Resolved: That Building Service, Local 384,

Boston, composed of Massachusetts Department of Public Works and Metropolitan District Commission respectfully request assistance of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on a bill to provide time and one-half after eight (8) hours in one (1) day and forty (40) hours in one (1) week.

(Submitted by delegate: Albert Whythe, Building Service Local 373, Boston.)

Delegate Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution and I move the adoption of the committee's report, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report. Is there anything to be said on the question? The question has been called for. All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. The recommendation of the committee is adopted.

(Delegate Healey then read Resolution No. 78.)

RESOLUTION No. 78

REQUESTS FOR \$420 PAY RAISE FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

Whereas: Our only recourse is to the legislature, therefore be it

Resolved: That Building Service Local 384, Boston, respectfully request the assistance of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in securing from the 1954 Legislature, a flat \$420.00 raise for all State Employees.

(Submitted by Delegates William J. Beggan, Building Service Local 384, Boston, Albert Whythe, Building Service, Local 373, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The committee recommends concurrence on this resolution, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the committee's report, which is for adoption. Is there anything to be said on the motion?

A Delegate: Question.

Chairman McLaughlin: The question has been called for. All those in favor say "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Velleman then read Resolution No. 79.)

RESOLUTION No. 79

SEPARATION OF LABOR SERVICE OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION EMPLOYEES FROM POLICE SUPERVISION

Whereas: The members of Building Service Local No. 384 of Boston, composed of Massachusetts Department of Public Works and the Metropolitan District Commission believe it will be beneficial to all concerned to separate the labor service on the Metropolitan District Commission from the supervision of the police, in the Metropolitan District Commission, therefore be it

Resolved: That we respectfully request the backing of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in legislation to accomplish the same.

(Submitted by Delegate Albert Whythe, Building Service, Local 373, Boston.)

Delegate Velleman: The committee recommends adoption.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the committee's report, which is for concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the report?

A Delegate: Question.

Chairman McLaughlin: All those in favor will say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. The committee's report is accepted.

(Delegate Healey then read Resolution No. 82.)

RESOLUTION NO. 82

REQUESTING ABOLISHMENT OF USE OF PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES TO TRANSPORT WORKERS FOR COMPENSATION

Whereas: It has become a practice for individuals to take fellow workers to and from work in their own automobiles thereby affecting the employment of members of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America therefore be it

Resolved: That we the members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, earnestly urge the delegates assembled here at this, the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, to return to their respective locals and request their members who transport fellow workers to and from their places of employment for compensation, to cease this practice, because we believe this competition is seriously injuring our industry and is actually taking jobs away from the members of our Amalgamated, and be it further

Resolved: When organizations hire buses for charter work make sure that the Company you hire the bus from employs members of our Amalgamated and above all make sure the driver is a Union driver.

(Submitted by delegates: John A. McGrath, Division 22, A.A.S.E.R.&M.C.E. of A., John F. Barnett, Division 22, A.A.S.E.R.&M.C.E. of A., James B. McNamara, Division 22, A.A.S.E.R. & M.C.E. of A., Worcester, and others.)

Delegate Healey: The committee concurs in this resolution, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the committee's report, which is for concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the recommendation? All those in favor will say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. The motion is adopted.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 83.)

RESOLUTION NO. 83

COLLABORATION WITH SUBVERSIVE GROUPS

Whereas: The American Federation of Labor prides itself on being completely free of communistic or subversive elements, and

Whereas: There are certain other labor organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor whose leadership are suspected of being subversive, and

Whereas: These left-wing organizations in certain sections of Massachusetts are seeking to involve certain American Federation of Labor unions in joint conferences on legislative and other matters, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor condemn any such conferences or collaborations with left-wing unions or elements known to be subversive or communistic and be it further:

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor advise and alert affiliated locals of the dangers inherent in such collaboration.

(Submitted by delegates: Michael J. Ruane, Meat Cutters' Local 71, Lynn, Peter S. Albacento, Meat Cutters' Local 71, Lynn, William Kelly, Meat Cutters' Local 592, Boston, and others.)

Delegate Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution. I move the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is for concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the motion?

A Delegate: Question.

Chairman McLaughlin: All those in favor will say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. The report is adopted.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McLaughlin: For what reason does the delegate rise?

Delegate Hull (Central Labor Union, Westfield): I would like to make an announcement. Some time ago Brother Pasini announced that the time was about up for buying tickets. Brother Pasini is right over on the left and this is the last call for tickets for the Smorgasbord tonight. He has got to get the reservations in immediately. Thank you.

Chairman McLaughlin: You all heard the announcement about the purchase of tickets for the Smorgasbord tonight. It won't be long before they will be closed up and out of business, because they have just so many tickets to sell. So avail yourselves now of the opportunity of getting the tickets for tonight.

(Delegate Healey then read Resolution No. 85.)

RESOLUTION NO. 85

TORNADO RELIEF PROGRAM

Whereas: The sufferings and hardships of American citizens caused by disasters of nature — floods, hurricanes and tornados is immense, and

Whereas: The Federal Government has never developed a comprehensive program to aid the disaster-struck citizens, and

Whereas: There is an obvious and great need for such a program, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor instruct the Delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention to call upon Congress to investigate the needs of disaster victims and areas, and be it further

Resolved: That a comprehensive legislative program be established to alleviate the misery to disaster victims and to grant aid to rebuild devastated areas.

(Submitted by delegates: Alfred A. Saltus, Central Labor Union, Worcester; James B. McNamara, Central Labor Union, Worcester; Ernest Vaillancourt, Typographical Union 13, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The committee moves concurrence on this resolution, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the adoption of the resolution. The report of the committee is for concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the motion?

A Delegate: Question.

Chairman McLaughlin: All those in favor will say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Velleman: Resolution No. 86 covers Resolutions 1, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, 26, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42 and 43.

(Delegate Velleman then read Resolution No. 86.)

RESOLUTION NO. 86

OMNIBUS RESOLUTION

(Substituted for other postal resolutions)

Whereas: All postal employees affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have, through their recognized organizations, indicated a desire for the approval of a broad program intended to better their working conditions, improve their economic standards and

Whereas: Such program includes: provide for a more efficient Postal Service, and

1 — Enactment of Postal Salary Increase Bill H. R. 2344

2 — Union recognition by law.

3 — Overtime compensation for substitute employees

4 — Seniority

5 — Merit and fitness promotions

6 — Civil Service Court of Appeals

7 — Improved health and safety standards

8 — Repeal of the Hatch Act

9 — Separation of dual powers - Police, Administrative - of Post Office Inspectors.

10 — Dues check-off

11 — Rest periods for employees

12 — Weekly pay days

13 — Regular clerical appointments in lieu of substitutes

14 — Proper protection for financial clerks, therefore be it

Resolved: That this 67th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor endorse and approve the above program of the affiliated Postal employees.

(Submitted by delegates: James M. Murphy, Vincent J. Prendergast, Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston.)

Delegate Velleman: The Committee recommends adoption of this omnibus resolution, and I so move you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is for concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the motion? All those in favor will say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. The motion is adopted.

Delegate Healey then read Resolution No. 87.)

RESOLUTION NO. 87

SALARY INCREASE — ASSISTANCE TO HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

Whereas: A postal employees salary bill H. R. 2344, has been unanimously approved and submitted by the powerful Government Employees Council of the A. F. of L., and

Whereas: Such H. R. 2344 is before the Congress of the United States and currently within the jurisdiction of the House Civil Service and Post Office Committee, and

Whereas: The Honorable Edward P. Boland of Springfield is the only Massachusetts member of the House Civil Service and Post Office Committee, and

Whereas: The Honorable Edward P. Boland has unsuccessfully sought to speed up Committee action on this Bill by requesting the necessary hearings, therefore, be it

Resolved: That this 67th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor approve and endorse such efforts of Congressman Boland and urge his continued activity to bring before this 88th session of Congress the Postal Employees Salary Increase Bill, H. R. 2344.

(Submitted by delegates: James M. Murphy, Local 100, Boston; Vincent J. Prendergast, Local 100, Boston; Daniel R. Hurley, Post Office Clerks Local 100, Boston.)

Delegate Healey: The committee concurs in this Resolution, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is for concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the motion? All those in favor will say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. The motion is adopted.

The next speaker will be Delegate Murphy, Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports.

(Delegate James M. Murphy then read the Report of Committee on Officers' Reports.)

The attention of the delegates is directed to the 96-page green booklet entitled, "Report of the Executive Council and Officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor."

The concise and well-written manner in which the report has been submitted by Kenneth J. Kelley, Editor, received the favorable comment of the Committee on Officers' Reports. The Committee recommends the continuation of this type Report with the following suggestions for improvement.

When listing the names of the officers of the State Federation, their organization affiliation should be noted. Similarly, on the reports of Vice-Presidents, organization affiliation should be listed.

It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the report of President Henry Brides represents an outstanding contribution of loyalty and ability comparable with the finest traditions of the trade union labor movement within the history of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

The Report, necessarily limited in the printed booklet, coupled with his forthright and aggressive personal report to the Convention, exemplifies to a high degree the sincerity and ability of a truly great labor leader carrying out the principles and mandates of the trade union movement within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Particularly noteworthy of your attention was the activity of President Brides in connection with the "tidelands oil grab." His outstanding and vigorous denunciation of such policy at the Region Conference of American Federation of Labor State Federations held at Manchester, New Hampshire, received tremendous national publicity as well as in New England.

The activity of Vice-Presidents in their districts and the support given Legislative Representative Kenneth J. Kelley by various Vice-Presidents was favorably noted.

The attendance record of the Vice-Presidents again shows improvement, with one exception. It is recommended by your Committee that Vice-Presidents be required to explain their absence from Executive Board Meetings and further, that such absence be noted for the record as "approved" if so approved by the Executive Council.

With reference to new affiliations and suspensions it is recommended that Vice-Presidents be given the responsibility of making every effort to adjust difficulties arising in connection with suspensions in their respective districts.

It is further recommended that the new affiliations and suspensions is contained in a chart listed in the Officers' Report, such chart to indicate the respective districts such new affiliations and suspensions occur.

In the report of Delegate Kenneth J. Kelley to the 71st Convention of the American Federa-

tion of Labor, your attention is directed to Brother Kelley's reference to the memorable and historical presence of our beloved and respected departed President William Green.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on Officers' Report.

Delegate Murphy: I move the committee's report be accepted.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report as presented by the chairman. Is there anything to be said on the motion? Hearing none, all those in favor will say "aye." Those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Devlin: I listened very attentively to the report of Brother Murphy, and I was particularly impressed when he brought out the fact of non-attendance at Executive Board meetings. The only comment I have to make, without naming any individual, is this, because I happen to know specifically whom he was referring to, even though he didn't mention it, because I took the trouble to read the report when I was given it the day I came here to the convention.

The only observation I want to make is this: that it is too bad that this information didn't come to the attention of the delegates prior to the close of nominations, and then they could have been governed accordingly.

Chairman McLaughlin: Is there anything more to be said on the motion? All those in favor say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. The motion is adopted.

I wish to take the opportunity to express to the committee the thanks of this convention for the good work and the sincere effort in providing to the convention a complete report on the Officers' Reports. The committee is now dismissed.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 88.)

RESOLUTION NO. 88

CONDEMNING THE USE OF "RIDER" DEVICES ON FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS AFFECTING FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Whereas: The procedure of enacting legislation by the attachment of a rider on an appropriation bill is against the rules of the United States Congress, and

Whereas: The use of this dictatorial method of bringing about the passage of legislation detrimental to the welfare of Federal employees has been increasingly employed during recent sessions of the Congress, and

Whereas: This vicious and irregular practice has aroused the severe condemnation by the President of the United States, by other top Federal Officials and by all fair-minded employees of the Federal Government, and

Whereas: This form of legislation permits the passage of laws, without proper consideration and study of the cognizant standing committees of the Congress, and

Whereas: The rider method of legislation allows secret and under-cover maneuvering by the House Appropriations Committee, which action is generally designed to retard the welfare of the Federal Workers, and

Whereas: The functions of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee are usurped by the House Appropriation Committee by the infamous usage of rider legislation, therefore be it

Resolved: THAT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the United States Congress

be appraised of the opposition of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, against this form of legislation and be it further

Resolved: That the House of Representatives of the United States Congress take the necessary action to prevent the circumvention of the rules of the Congress, by permitting the use of legislative riders on Federal agency appropriation bills affecting Federal Employees.

(Submitted by Delegates: William J. Donahue, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Local 948, George A. Collins, Local 1190, A. F. G. E.)

Delegate Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution. I move the action of the committee be the action of the convention, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is for concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the motion? All those in favor say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Healey then read Resolution No. 89.)

RESOLUTION NO. 89

35-HOUR WORK WEEK

Whereas: Present and future technological changes in American industry will cause a vastly changed employment pattern, and

Whereas: There is a need to maintain purchasing power in order to consume the ever-growing amounts of goods and services produced by the American worker, and

Whereas: The development of new industries is essential to insure the present high level of prosperity and employment, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the establishment of a Federal 35-Hour work week, and be it further

Resolved: That Labor must unite with business, agriculture and the professions to develop a dynamic program to insure economic balance in America, and be it further

Resolved: That the Delegates from this Federation to the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION propose that the American Federation of Labor draft legislation to provide for the total utilization of the Full Employment Act of 1946 and a revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act to reduce the length of the work week from a 40-hour week to a 35-hour work week.

(Submitted by delegates: Henry J. Brides, Central Labor Union, Brockton; Francis E. Lavigne, Central Labor Union, Brockton; James B. McNamara, Central Labor Union, Worcester, and others.)

Delegate Healey: The committee concurs in this resolution, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is for concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the motion? All those in favor say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Hurwitz: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McLaughlin: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Hurwitz: To have a letter inserted in the minutes pertaining to the Teamsters, which is short, and we would like to have it in the record.

Chairman McLaughlin: You have the floor.

Delegate Hurwitz: I will read the letter as drawn up, and it is as follows:

"August 13, 1953.

Bright Side Orphanage
Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sister Superior:

During the past week the Teamster Unions of Massachusetts have collaborated in the Union Label Show being exhibited at the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor being conducted in Springfield, with whom our individual local unions are affiliated. In the display are many toys depicting the vehicles used in the daily occupation of the Teamsters.

Our Union Label Committee is most desirous that those toys be sent to Bright Side, and sincerely requests that you accept them for distribution to the children.

Trusting that this humble gift will bring many pleasant recreational hours to your boys and girls, we remain,

Sincerely yours,
Union Label Committee.

Nathan Hurwitz, Chairman; Thomas C. Healey, Secretary; John J. Greeley, Member."

I move you, Mr. Chairman, that that be inserted into the regular minutes of our convention.

A Delegate: Second the motion.

Chairman McLaughlin: The motion has been made and seconded that the communication read to the delegates be inserted in the record of this convention. Is there anything to be said on the motion? All those in favor will say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Velleman then read Resolution No. 90.)

RESOLUTION NO. 90

PRESERVING SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND

Whereas: The Social Security Act as amended in 1950 calls for an increase in the contribution rate by employers and employees from 1½ to 2 per cent of covered payroll as of January 1, 1954, and

Whereas: This increase is necessary to maintain the long-run solvency of the Social Security trust fund, out of which benefits to retired workers and to the widows and children of workers who died before retirement as a right and without humiliation of a means test, therefore be it

Resolved: That this 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 12, 1953, go on record as favoring the increases in the Social Security contribution rate contained in the present law, and that we oppose any attempt to amend the law in order to postpone or freeze this contribution rate, and be it further

Resolved: That delegates from the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to the forthcoming Convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to introduce a like resolution to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and be it further

Resolved: That copies of this resolution be sent to the Senators and members of Congress from the State of Massachusetts.

(Submitted by delegates: John Carroll, Cement Masons, Local 584, Boston; A. J. De Andrade, S.P.P.U. 499, Boston; Kenneth J. Kelley, Quincy C.L.U.)

Delegate Velleman: The committee moves the adoption of this resolution and I so move you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the report of the committee, which is for concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the motion? All those in favor say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Ellis then read resolution No. 92.)

RESOLUTION NO. 92

TAFT-HARTLEY REPEAL

Whereas: Even the most partisan supporters of the National Labor Relations Act of 1947—the Taft-Hartley Law—agree that the law needs extensive revision, and

Whereas: No action was taken on labor legislation by the 83rd Congress, and

Whereas: Equitable labor-management relationships depend upon equitable labor-management laws, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, and that Congress re-write a new fair labor relations law based upon sound labor principles.

(Submitted by delegates: Michael D. Harrington & Kenneth Strong, Carpenters & Pile Drivers, Local 56, Boston, and others.)

Delegate Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution. I move the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is for concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the motion? All those in favor will say "aye."

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McLaughlin: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Same Delegate: To speak on the question.

Chairman McLaughlin: Give your name and local, please.

Delegate Harrington: (Carpenters Local Union No. 56, Boston.) I am a little dubious about my rights, and so forth, and if there are any technicalities that arise concerning my position, I can at least speak as a guest of the Garment Workers or the Bartenders in the locality. I am amazed at the lack of action up to this point regarding the Taft-Hartley law.

I came into Springfield quite sure that there must be 15 or 20 other local unions that would have submitted resolutions calling for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. We adopted a "let George do it" attitude.

After checking around late yesterday afternoon we filed that particular resolution. I know that everybody here wants the Taft-Hartley law rewritten—repealed, if you will, and I just would like at this moment to make an amendment to that particular resolution, and ask unanimous consent to have placed in the minutes at this point what I think is a perfect analysis of the Taft-Hartley law, as it affects us in Massachusetts.

I would like to call to the attention of the convention body this Year Book, as you may call it. I think the title of it is "Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Official Annual Publication, State Branch American Federation of Labor."

Present there is a fine article entitled "The Impact of the Taft-Hartley Law on Massachusetts," written by our legislative agent. It goes through the Taft-Hartley law and applies it, and

shows the effect of the Taft-Hartley law here in Massachusetts. Without going into any further detail, I would like everybody here to have the opportunity to read it. I know they are laying out there—and men aren't even picking them up. They think they are just another souvenir book. As I say, I would like at this moment to have placed in the minutes of the convention that article, "The Impact of the Taft-Hartley law on Massachusetts."

And that is the amendment to that particular resolution.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the committee's report with the recommendation that this particular article be inserted into the record. Is there anything further to be said on that motion? We are now prepared to vote on the motion as amended. All those in favor say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Resolution No. 82 amended to include the following:

"The Impact of the Taft-Hartley Law on Massachusetts"

Statement by

KENNETH J. KELLEY, *Secretary-Treasurer Legislative Agent of Mass. Federation of Labor before Senate Labor Committee,*
April 29, 1953

Massachusetts which ranks ninth in state population with 3% of the country's total population, stands seventh in the manufacturing establishments with a 4.4% of the nation's firms and with 4.5% of the dollar value added by manufacturing enterprises in the country. In industrial employment, the Bay State in 1948 ranked seventh with 720,610 employed or 4.7% of the country's manufacturing employment. Our Commonwealth depends very heavily on its manufacturing industries, for 40% of our income comes from factory payrolls with only 1% from agriculture, mining, forestry and fisheries compared to the national average of 17%. Our retail, wholesale and service establishments, which account for approximately 3 1/3% of the country's total sales and receipts by these firms, are greatly dependent on factory payrolls for their existence. As of September, 1952, total employment in the Bay State stood at 1,793,700, with manufacturing accounting for 717,600 of these jobs.

Although we are proud of our labor-management relations record with 600,000 union members in Massachusetts with its record of the lowest number of man-days lost per employee among the ten leading industrial states in the country, we are suffering serious economic problems in the Commonwealth. During the past six years employment in Massachusetts has not kept pace with the rest of the country, for whereas Massachusetts has barely kept its own, the rest of the country showed a gain of 855,000 jobs in industry of 5.5%. In this period, employment in the non-durable (soft) goods industries of Massachusetts actually dropped by 32,500 jobs. The principal decreases are found in the textile industry (loss of 25,600 jobs) and the leather goods field including shoes with a loss of 9,600 jobs. At present the textile areas of Lawrence and New Bedford are depressed with the unemployment rolls approaching recession levels in spite of the fact that we are in an inflationary economy with our national defense expenditure approximately fifty billion dollars per year.

Whereas, the cotton textile industry since 1945 has been expanding nationally, especially in the South, the Massachusetts branch of the industry has lost ground. Textile plants have been moving to the South and the major new

plants built have been in the South. The Massachusetts Textile Commission lists 90 plants liquidated or removed in 15 years with a total capital of \$112 million, 66 million spindles, 74,347 employees and paid annually \$61 million of wages. These woolen plants are even being financed by Northern capital, for where there were 5 branch plants of Northern firms in the South in 1939, there were 25 in 1950.

We believe that the exodus of these textile and other plants from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the non-unionized South where 56% of the textile workers earn less than \$1.00 per hour is accentuated by and largely due to the Taft-Hartley Law which helps to prevent unionization of the Southern employees who receive abnormally low wages and which allows the Southern employers to compete unfairly with the decent Northern companies which produce goods under decent union conditions.

Let me be more specific on the results of the Taft-Hartley Law. Whereas in the past six years non-agricultural employment in the United States has risen more than 10%, from 48 million to 47 million, unionization has not kept pace with this increase. As the *New York Times* reported in June 22, 1952, labor has made very little organizational process since Taft-Hartley was passed in 1947 despite the facts that these have been years of high employment, and "the total membership has gone up very little."

These results react adversely to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for as pointed out in the 1953 Report on the New England Textile Industry by the Committee appointed by the Conference of New England Governors, "Trade unionism should be accepted as a vital necessary force in the South as it is in New England. The advance of Southern unionism is hampered by strong anti-labor attitudes among large segments of the population. Though it is not within our province to support or oppose the Taft-Hartley Act, we note that abuses of this act have helped to freeze a situation which finds unionization retarded in the South to the disadvantage of New England. A spread of trade unionism in the South will help to reduce differentials in wages and in work loads."

"In its report on Labor-Management Relations in the Southern Textile Industry, the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations itemized the many abuses and underlined the contributions of the Taft-Hartley Act to preventing their correction. The ability of the National Labor Relations Board to deal with these problems has been significantly decreased. Again we emphasize the fact that this additional obstacle was introduced when Northern textiles had already advanced three times as far in trade unionism as the South. The Northern differential, unfavorable for New England, has now been frozen.

These facts relative to the retarding effect of the Taft-Hartley Law on unionization in the South have put the unionized textile industry of industrial Massachusetts and New England at a competitive disadvantage with the non-union South. The Bay State has suffered great losses in textile, shoe and leather (9600 jobs) and other important industries with their employment opportunities to the non-union areas where the Taft-Hartley Law has unfairly aided the employers in defeating legitimate trade unionism and effective collective bargaining.

There is another phase of the Taft-Hartley Law which I should like to call to your attention insofar as it is directly applicable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In 1947, it was predicted that the Taft-Hartley Law "would injure smaller unions more than larger ones. Those least able to protect themselves would be the principal victims of the ball."

This prediction has in fact been borne out in Massachusetts. To be specific, I can cite the following examples from our own records:

(1) in five years since Taft-Hartley, membership in specific trade unions in Massachusetts decreased from 12 to 24%. While the membership of unions in the rubber field dropped 12%, union membership in the boot and shoe and railroad fields in the Bay State decreased by 14 and 24% respectively. Decreases in union membership between 1947 and 1952 are also shown in the paper and allied industries, street railroad and passenger bus companies and other miscellaneous groups of industries.

(2) In the six years since the Taft-Hartley Law, 90 small local unions which had suffered reverses and increased expenditures under the impact of the law had to drop from the rolls of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Indeed the Taft-Hartley Law has not only hurt unions in Massachusetts and throughout the country, but it seriously interferes with true collective bargaining, the terms of the labor contract, and peaceful labor relations. As Professor Archibald Cox, former Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board and Professor of Labor Law at Harvard Law School says in the *Harvard Review*: "The major weakness permeating the Act suggests it will promote discord instead of avoiding strikes. Its underlying philosophy refuses to recognize that labor unions are the employees, and treats them as outsiders with whom management must continually compete for the employee's support. The Act repeatedly sets the employer against the union, and in its handling of the minority problem weakens the union to such an extent as to make the conflict which it encourages, battles for survival." Employer contributions to union trust funds set the employer up as watchdog, although it has no interest in the fund. Enforcement of the 60-day waiting period is put in the hands of the employer, who is encouraged at such times to use the union-breaking weapons outlawed by the Wagner Act. The union shop and "national emergency" elections invite employers to undermine the union by campaigning against them for employee support. . . . The struggles that occur will not be for higher wages or shorter hours but for union survival, the bitterest form of industrial strikes."

In brief, in our opinion, then, the Taft-Hartley Law should be drastically revised. We are convinced that the Law has worked to the competitive disadvantage of all industrialized areas and particularly of Massachusetts and New England. It had aided the anti-union employers to defeat unionization and to maintain inferior working conditions and unfair competition. It has hurt all unions, especially the smaller union; it has also created instability and discord in such well-established fields of collective bargaining as the printing and construction and maritime industries. Furthermore, the full effect of the Taft-Hartley Law has not been felt as yet either in Massachusetts or the country as a whole, for as the conservative *Business Week* ably pointed out in its December 18, 1948 issue:

"Given a few million unemployed in America, given an administration in Washington which was not pro-union—and the Taft-Hartley Act conceivably could wreck the labor movement."

In conclusion I should like to say that by drastically revising the Taft-Hartley Law you would be aiding not only the economy of Massachusetts and other industrial states, but of the country as a whole. You would once again permit more unionization with its stabilization of labor conditions and fair competition. You would help to continue to build strong unions

which are essential to a free and democratic society. You would restore a better mutual understanding and framework to the highly emotional field of labor relations. Furthermore, the present theme of the Eisenhower Administration seems to be less government in business; by the same token, in the complex field of labor-management there is also a crying need for less government interference and intrusion in the business of collective bargaining, including the terms of the labor contract entered into by the parties.

By drastically revising the legalistic Taft-Hartley Law you will once again give acceptance to the important principle recently enunciated by President George Meany of the AFL, of "free labor in a free society which is the touchstone of every hope and inspiration of men and women in every part of the world, dedicated to the cause of freedom and of just peace."

(Delegate Healey then read Resolution No. 93.)

RESOLUTION No. 93

POTTER PRESS LOCK-OUT

Whereas: Boston Typographical Union No. 13, one of the oldest trade unions within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and now celebrating its 105th anniversary, has had friendly and honorable labor relations during these years, and

Whereas: After many months of exerting every means at its command to reach an honorable settlement of a wage scale and agreement with the Potter Press of Waltham, Mass., finally ended by locking out the members of Boston Typographical Union No. 13, and

Whereas: The management of this firm has ignored more than a century of satisfactory labor relations and honorable negotiating processes forcing our members on the picketing line, therefore be it

Resolved: That members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor here assembled take cognizance of this lockout at the Potter Press of Waltham and give their support and endorsement to these locked-out brothers in the hope that amicable and sincere labor relations may be established.

(Submitted by J. Arthur Moriarty, Typographical Local No. 13; Frederick Costello, Typographical Local No. 13; Ernest D. Vaillencourt, Typographical Local No. 13.)

Delegate Healey: The committee concurs in this resolution, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is for concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the motion? All those in favor say "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 97.)

RESOLUTION No. 97

INVESTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

Whereas: There is now nearly 18 billions of dollars held in trust for the payment of future benefits under the Old Age and Survivor Insurance Program established under the Social Security Act, and

Whereas: This fund represents the accumulation of contributions deducted from the wages of workers, together with matching contributions paid by employers which latter represent, in fact, deferred wage payments, and

Whereas: Under the contribution rate increases scheduled in the present Social Security Act it is anticipated that in the future the funds which will accumulate will total nearly 80 billions of dollars, and

Whereas: Critics of the Social Security system have created certain lack of confidence in the present program of holding the reserves in U. S. Government bonds as required by law (though this lack of confidence is not shared by the working people nor those who understand the true nature of these reserves), therefore be it

Resolved: That this 67th Annual Convention of Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 10-14, request the President of the American Federation of Labor to direct the appropriate agency within the American Federation of Labor undertake a thorough study of possible alternate means of investing the Social Security reserves designed to meet the following objectives:

1. Protect funds against loss of value due to inflation.
2. Protect funds against diversion to purposes other than payment of benefits to wage earners who have contributed.
3. Provide secure investment in real assets that will both yield income and meet immediate social needs—such as workers' housing, and

In the event such study reveals practical alternative methods of investing the social security reserve funds, he direct that implementing legislation be prepared and introduced in the Congress.

(Submitted by Delegates John Carroll, Cement Masons Local 534, Boston; John J. Kearney, Bartenders Local 34, Boston; Henry J. Brides, GLU, Brockton; Kenneth J. Kelley, CLU, Quincy, and others.

Delegate Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution. I move the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McLaughlin: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is for concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the motion? All those in favor say "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a motion and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis: That will conclude the report of the Resolutions Committee at this session.

A Delegate: I move to adjourn.

Another Delegate: I move to adjourn.

Chairman McLaughlin: A motion has been made and seconded that the convention adjourn, but before we adjourn we offer the privilege to all delegates here for any announcements to be made about meetings. Now is the time to do it.

Hearing none, action comes on the motion to adjourn. All those in favor say "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. The convention is adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon at 5 o'clock p.m. the Convention was adjourned until 9:30 o'clock a.m. Friday, August 14, 1953.)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1953

MORNING SESSION

(The Convention was called to order at 10:10 o'clock a.m., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The convention will come to order. The Chairman of the Standing Committee's Report would like to make an announcement.

Delegate Pasini: I would like to announce that the Committee on Standing Committee's Report is meeting immediately over in the right-hand corner here.

(Delegate Pasini then read the names of members of the Committee on Standing Committee's Report.)

President Brides: Will the members of that committee be good enough to go to the corner of the hall here. The chairman wants a meeting right away.

At this time the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Al Ellis, will report.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 98.)

RESOLUTION NO. 98

SUPPORTING OUR LABOR FRIENDS

Whereas: The American Federation of Labor, locally and nationally, represents the intelligent, skilled and patriotic workers of America, and

Whereas: This membership of workers are economically benefited by governmental representatives from the ranks of labor, who are friendly to the workers' cause as proved by their legislative record as compiled by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor locally and by the Congressional record nationally, to belong to a political party whose record of service to the wage earners has been consistently favorable to the best interests of the workers of America, and

Whereas: It has been a long-advocated and policy-proved asset of the wage earners to support such governmental representatives who are labor's friends, as demonstrated in the last twenty years of government control, therefore be it

Resolved: That this 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in session assembled in the City of Springfield, reaffirm and rededicate their support to such friends of labor as exemplified in the aforementioned twenty years of friendly government, so that the current control of government may be nothing more than a sad memory of a strangely guided electorate.

(Submitted by: Peter A. Reilly, Carpenters Local 40, Boston.)

Delegate Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution. I move the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question?

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, I am the author of this resolution.

President Brides: State your name and local, please.

Same Delegate: Peter A. Reilly (Carpenters Local Union No. 40, Boston). This was submitted yesterday morning prior to the announcements in the newspapers regarding the action of our International Brotherhood withdrawing from the A. F. of L. However, I feel that inasmuch as we are bona fide delegates here with

credentials from our local union—which have not in any way been revoked—I hope the delegates will appreciate the fact that we are very sympathetic with the American Federation of Labor.

One of my fondest memories goes back to 1905, when I was a very young man. I had the privilege of participating in a debate, as an evening student, with a day student of the Emerson School of Oratory on the resolution, "Resolved: That the American Federation of Labor principles and policies are the closest to the United States Government's Bill of Rights, Constitution and Declaration of Independence."

I am happy to report that we won that debate. That endears me to the causes and principles of the American Federation of Labor, which I have held up to be one of great merit since that time. I am sure that if then the delegates here feel that the Carpenters who sit here from the respective local unions have in any way lessened their desire and love for the American Federation of Labor, that it does not apply to this delegate now speaking, and I do hope that you will remember that the Carpenters Union—that is, its parent organization—in 1881 was the first International organization to sanction, advocate and institute the American Federation of Labor.

What the current trouble may be regarding the difficulties over decisions within the A. F. of L. body and the C. I. O., I believe that they will be ironed out.

Now, this resolution which we have heard read is submitted by the author now speaking with the hope that it will be adopted, feeling that the American Federation of Labor stands for the highest principles of the workers of this country. It has brought us out of all the despondency that perhaps labor would have otherwise encountered were it not for the fact that we have such a fine international organization of the American Federation of Labor.

As a delegate from the Carpenters Union I sincerely hope that the delegates will consider this resolution in good faith, and also realize that the Carpenters sitting in this convention here this morning are here because they have been credentialled by their various local unions, and this authorization has not been revoked. I do hope you will consider us as bona fide delegates. Thank you.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "avses" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Velleman of the Resolutions Committee then read Resolution No. 99.)

RESOLUTION NO. 99

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION FOR STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor has as one of its objectives, "To render every assistance possible to affiliated unions in their efforts to secure legislation in the interests of its workers, and

Whereas: The legislative representative of the Federation in compliance with this objective appears from time to time in support of certain bills heard by committees of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, and

Whereas: Good relationship results from sound grievance procedure and arbitration, wherein both employers and employees are enabled to discover and correct unsatisfactory working conditions, and due to the fact that a complete and comprehensive procedure of arbitration provides for both the registration of complaints and means of securing proper adjustment and the establishment of such procedure raises the morale and efficiency of employees, and

Whereas: The State, County and Municipal employees will be seeking enactment of suitable legislation or local ordinances so as to establish a procedure of arbitration and conciliation of difficulties for each city, town and State employee in the State of Massachusetts where certain employees do not have the benefits of such procedure, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at its convention in Springfield, Mass., August 10th through 14th, 1958, wholeheartedly endorse and support such legislation or local ordinances that may bring about the setting up of such boards of arbitration and conciliation for certain workers, who at the present time do not come within the scope of such procedure, and in every way possible aid the groups presenting such legislation or local ordinance changes.

(Submitted by Delegates: John F. Zaleski, Delegate, Harold A. Baker, Alternate, Correction Officers Local 429, West Concord; James P. Gavin, Local 451, Charlestown; Andrew Tracy, Local 6464, Norfolk; Howard V. Doyle, Local 1190, Medfield, A.F.S.C.&M.E.)

Delegate Velleman: This resolution meets with the approval of the committee. I move the adoption of the resolution.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the resolution. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Chairman James MacDonald of the Committee on Grievance will kindly come to the platform.

(Delegate Ellis then read Resolution No. 102.)

RESOLUTION NO. 102

THANKS TO PRESS AND RADIO

Whereas: The press and radio have generally done an excellent job of reporting the proceedings of this 67th Annual Convention, and

Whereas: All the newspaper reporters with minor exceptions at this convention have generally performed an impartial job of reporting the news, therefore be it

Resolved: That the delegates here assembled in Springfield, Mass., give a rising vote of thanks to the following individuals: Francis Merrigan, Durbin Wells, Avis Roberts, Robert J. LeDonne, James Leonard, Mark Feinberg, Noah LaMountain and "Bob" Segal.

(Submitted by: Francis E. Lavigne, C.L.U., Brockton; Henry J. Brides, C.L.U., Brockton; Kenneth J. Kelley, C.L.U., Quincy.)

Delegate Ellis: Your committee concurs in this resolution. I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate Payette of the Resolutions Committee then read Resolution No. 103.)

RESOLUTION NO. 103

RESOLUTION OF THANKS

Whereas: The hearty welcome extended to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor by Springfield, the civic leaders and officials, has contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the delegates and guests to this convention, and

Whereas: The Springfield Central Labor Union Arrangements Committee has been uniting in its efforts for the convenience and comfort of the delegates, their friends and guests, and

Whereas: We have enjoyed a most pleasant sojourn and convention here in the City of Springfield, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in behalf of the delegates, officers, guests and friends tender hearty thanks to the local union leaders, civic leaders, the press, and to all who contributed to the success and enjoyment of this convention, including the following:

Rev. Francis Gilbert, C.P., Our Lady of Sorrows Monastery, W. Springfield; Honorable Mayor Daniel J. Brunton of Springfield, State Treasurer Honorable Foster Furcolo, Reverend Emerson W. Smith, Chaplain of Industrial Relations, Mass. Council of Churches; Julius Bernstein, executive secretary, Boston Labor Committee to combat Intolerance; Joseph McGarr, Union Labor Life Insurance Company; Lou's Glickman, N. E. Representative City of Hope; William J. McSorley, Assistant Director, Labor's League for Political Education; Commissioner of Labor and Industries of Mass. Ernest A. Johnson, Rabbi Herman E. Snyder, Sinai Temple, Springfield; Nelson Cruikshank, A. F. of L. Director, Social Insurance Activities; President Abraham A. Sachar, Brandeis University; Spencer Miller, Jr.; Assistant Secretary of Labor Gus Tyler, Director of Political Action I.L.G.W.U.; Congressman Edward P. Bolard; Representative William Kingston; His Excellency, Governor Christian A. Herter; Antonio England; Roger L. Putnam.

Respectfully submitted by Committee on Resolutions: Alfred Ell's, Sheet Metal Workers Local 17, Boston. Chairman: Samuel J. Donnelly, Electrical Workers Local 96, Worcester; Sol Chick Chaikin, I.L.G.W.U. Local 226, Springfield; Henry Taff, Typographical Local 13, Boston; Thomas Healey, Teamsters, Local 259, Boston; William V. Ward, A.F.S.C.&M.E., Local 648, Boston; John J. Mullen, Central Labor Union, Lowell; Aaron Velleman, Central Labor Union, Malden; Roy DeCosta, Retail Clerks Local 711, Boston; Phil Kramer, I.L.G.W.U. Local 46, Boston; Joseph McCarthy, Building Service Local 254, Boston; Matthew L. McGrath, Building Service Emp. 386, Taunton; John McLaughlin, Street Carmen Local 589, Boston; Cornelius Ryan, Engineers Local 4, Boston; Arthur J. Payette, Moving Picture Operators, Local 186, Springfield.

Delegate Payette: The committee concurs with this resolution, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of this convention.

President Brides: Action comes on the recommendation of the committee, which is for concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis: As the Chairman of your Resolution Committee, I now say that we have concluded our report. I, as the Chairman,

have not seen too much of the convention, but I have picked it up and heard it either out in back or at the hotel, and I would have liked to have sat with you.

But I am not going to talk about myself. I want to congratulate the officers of the Federation for putting an able delegate on the Resolutions Committee, the secretary of that committee, and I know that Delegate Payette has worked a long time through the night to be able to bring to you in sequence the resolutions that you have accepted or rejected.

I desire to shake hands with my colleague, for he has done the work. (Applause.)

So it isn't fair for the chairman of any committee always to take the honors.

Now, with that I am going to turn you back to the President of the Federation.

President Brides: At this time I want to pay tribute to the Chairman, the Secretary and those who have come to the platform; his two assistants, to read the many resolutions. I feel that we, the delegates to this Convention, have listened to the outstanding work that has been accomplished by the Resolutions Committee.

To those of us who have paid strict attention, you will notice that there were 103 resolutions, the most that any Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention has had—103 resolutions, which have been put through this convention in record time. I feel at this time that before I discharge the committee we should give them a standing vote of thanks for their outstanding work. I ask you to stand.

(The delegates rose and applauded.)

Thank you delegates. I now discharge the committee.

Delegate MacDonald: The Committee on Grievance will meet at 10:30 sharp at the guard room of the hall.

(Delegate MacDonald then read the names of members of the Committee on Grievance.)

President Brides: The Reception Committee will kindly escort our distinguished visitor and guest this morning, Roger L. Putnam, to the platform, please.

Vice-President Pratt will take the Chair.

Chairman Pratt: Will the delegates at the rear of the hall please be seated?

We are fortunate in having with us here this morning one who is well known to many of us here in the hall—a man who has appeared before previous conventions in various capacities, a man who has served and served well as a former economic stabilization director, a man who is very well known here in our home city.

This man has served in the city as the Mayor. We have had the pleasure of having him address our conventions in that capacity. This man is known as a liberal industrialist who has always been a true friend of the American Federation of Labor.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I present to you this morning our good and true friend, Roger L. Putnam.

ROGER L. PUTNAM

Thank you very much for your very nice introduction. I am truly very, very proud to be with you all this morning. I want to thank the officers of the Federation for inviting me. It is a great honor, because I am occupying at the moment no official capacity at all, and so I am doubly proud to be invited to come to you here in this city of Springfield, my home.

We are all glad to have you here. As you heard, I have had the pleasure of talking to you here or to your predecessors when I was Mayor of Springfield with my office next door over there. We have always felt that this convention brought a great deal to the City of Springfield, not just your own deliberations, but a recognition of the importance and dignity of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Last year I had the privilege of talking to you in Boston, when I had a rather thankless job—I think nobody liked me—certainly those whose wages were perhaps controlled didn't like me, and those whose prices were controlled didn't like me, and those whose wages were controlled thought I didn't control prices enough, and those whose prices were controlled thought I didn't control wages enough, and nobody liked me at all. But you were very nice to me, and gave me the chance to talk to you last fall in Boston, which I appreciate.

I had a chance, at that job, not only to find out quite a lot about human nature, but also to find out a lot about this great country of ours, because I traveled all over it—having a chance to talk to a group like this, but also to talk to people on the street and people in small groups, where they cold talk back. I learned a lot about the make-up of America. One thing I learned after traveling all around—I think into almost every state on that job; I certainly have been in every state at one time or another—I learned I liked Massachusetts best of all.

Now I understand you are going to have another gentleman talk to you in a little while who will also, I am sure, talk about Massachusetts, and I am sure he likes Massachusetts best of all, also. But I want to say a few things about Massachusetts that may be from a slightly different viewpoint than that of the man that is going to talk to you in another half-hour. Don't be afraid; I am not going to talk for half an hour. I haven't got that much speech to make.

But I do think it is going to be a little different viewpoint. I think we can all be very, very proud of Massachusetts for a great many things. But the thing I want to speak about most of all is that I think that we are one of the most forward-looking states in the matter of our social welfare, and I think we can be mighty proud of it.

There are a lot of people who are taking cracks at our legislation and things of that sort. They talk about it being harmful to industry; that it is putting Massachusetts down in competition with other states. And sometimes we can go too far. But on the whole I think our forward-looking legislation that we have had is one of the main reasons why Massachusetts is one of the best states in the Union.

I think it is the best. Now, I am talking to you as an industrialist—I am interested in industry. I am interested in building up industry, just as you are. One of the assets we talk about—Ken Kelley and I are directors of the New England Council and we are trying to bring things into Massachusetts and all New England. We talked a great deal in groups of that sort about the wonderful skill and the reasonableness and the co-operativeness of Labor in New England.

It is true, New England skill and New England labor is the greatest asset New England has. But I think one of the reasons that we have such good labor and such good labor relations here in Massachusetts is because we have good, forward-looking legislation. I think some of the people forget about that. I think it is because we are, on the whole, enacting legislation that looks out for the under-privi-

leged and those that need help, and that legislation that is in the direction of our aims and aspirations of Labor; that we have this great host of good, skilled, reasonable and good labor relations here in this area, which I believe to be one of our greatest industrial assets.

You know and I know that we must continue to go forward and not go backward. Now that, I think, is going to be a real different viewpoint from what you may hear from this platform in a little while.

I want to prove what I said: that this is a good, healthy climate for industry. I want to prove it with just an example of my own. I occasionally read in the newspapers or hear from speeches calamity talks about industry moving away from Massachusetts, and horrible legislation driving them away and, well, you do hear about things moving out, but you never seem to hear about the things that move in.

On the whole we are growing. We are growing well, and from my own example I can say that twice now in the last five years the companies that I have been president of—and now I am chairman of the board of directors—that that company has brought in from (it happens to be from Chicago) two industries into Massachusetts that have contributed very much to our growth, and we have been able to make them prosper here.

This is a good climate if you treat it right. Of course, we may have a hurricane once in a while. I understand there is one coming up tonight, but this is a good industrial climate here in Massachusetts if we would only recognize it. It is good because we have been looking forward.

We brag about our labor relations and you do, too, but we wouldn't have good relations if we didn't have a good climate in which to work, in which to get paid, in which to live. A good climate shouldn't be just for the men at the top. The good climate has got to be for all the people if it is to be a good climate.

Now, that is the viewpoint that I have, and I want to keep on having—and I think it is the viewpoint for you.

So I just want to really leave this message with you: First, thanks for having a chance to meet with you all here, and second, to say that Massachusetts Federation of Labor still has a great challenge ahead. It has a job, a duty or—better still—an opportunity to help keep Massachusetts out in front where we all want it.

It can fulfill that duty in many ways—of course, by the obvious good day's work for a above all, to keep sponsoring and pushing for good ideas, good ideas in government as well as in civic affairs—good ideas that will keep this a good place for all the people, not just for a privileged few.

It is a pleasure to have been with you, and I am delighted to have you here in Springfield.

Chairman Pratt: On behalf of the delegates, Mr. Putnam, I want to thank you for the message that you have brought to us here this morning. I know that you can rest assured that insofar as the challenges that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has before it, that they will be met and conquered. I hope that we have more like you in the industrial field who have that far-reaching and fair perspective with whom we can work in making New England and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a better place in which to live. Thank you, Mr. Putnam.

(Chairman Pratt presents a Convention Guest Badge to Mr. Putnam.)

Is Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee ready to submit his report? Will the Sergeant-at-Arms contact Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee?

President Brides: I would like to make an announcement, and the following delegates will retire to the rear of the hall and meet with Chairman Charles Burns of the Reception Committee to escort the Governor when he comes through the Auditorium.

(President Brides then read the names of members of the Reception Committee.)

Delegate Casey: I just want to call the attention of the delegates to the fact that you have muffed one of the biggest things in the convention. I don't know whether you have muffed it or ducked it. You had a card in your envelope to check off the number of AFL Union Labels that you have on your person. Now very few of those cards have been passed in. You had an announcement that the one who could show the most AFL Union Labels would have the pick of the Union Label Exhibit. Now, up to the present time your committee has found only nine. That is a very low number, because if I came in here with 20 articles with AFL Union Labels on them, then certainly somebody ought to have a lot more than nine.

Up to the present time, nine is the highest—and unless that is peaked the guy with the nine walks off with the pick of the Union Label Exhibit.

Now, the intent and purpose of this is that when you come in here next year you will be on the ball and we will have more Union Labels on display. Thank you very much.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Tim Grady of the Credentials Committee.

(Delegate Grady of the Credentials Committee then gave a partial report.)

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman, this is a partial report to the delegates. So far the total number of registered delegates is 596. I move that the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

Chairman Pratt: If there is no objection, the delegates will be seated with voice and vote. Hearing none, it is so ordered.

Is Chairman Pasini of the Committee on Standing Committees ready to report?

President Brides: I hope the delegataes will not be too impatient. There are two committees meeting and they will be ready to report in about five minutes. But at this time I would like to call your attention to these lovely gifts here on the left-hand side that the Union Label Committee is going to dispose of sometime right after the Governor's talk here this morning.

I know that those who will be in attendance will receive these gifts and will be very happy because there are some fine gifts here.

I am going to beg your indulgence for a few moments and I presume that the committees will be ready to present their reports. Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates. We have received a second shipment of guest badges. Earlier this week a number of delegates asked for guest badges and we had to ration them out. If there are any delegates or wives of delegates or visitors to the convention who would like to get them, we have about twenty of them up here on the platform. You can come up and we will be glad to give them to you.

Delegate Ellis: This is not a pleasant duty for me. I received information that an outstanding member of this community in Western Massachusetts has passed on. Richard J. Leary, who was the Business Manager Representative of Local 63, Sheet Metal Workers International Association, has gone to his Maker.

I am also a members of that same Inter-

national organization. He has been an outstanding member of the Building and Construction Industry and other affiliated trades, within this area of Western Massachusetts for the last 32 years.

He introduced in this part of the state a health-and-welfare plan.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to have on the record of this convention the name of Richard J. Leary, for his untiring work, and I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the delegates rise one minute in silence.

President Brides: It is moved and seconded that the delegates rise for one minute of silent tribute for one of our departed brothers, Dick Leary of Springfield.

(The delegates rose in silent tribute to Richard J. Leary.)

And now Director Lavigne of the Political Education Department.

Director Lavigne: Delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. During the week you have heard speakers tell you of the need for the labor's movement continued participation in the political arena. You heard the representative of Jim McDevitt, young Bill McSorley, stand here and tell you of the work that Labor's League for Political Education has been doing and will continue to do.

Here in our own Commonwealth the road that lies ahead is an arduous one. You heard Gus Tyler yesterday afternoon tell you that the future bodes ill. We have been told by each and every speaker of the urgent necessity of financing Labor's League for Political Education with our dollars in order that we can circumvent the Taft-Hartley law in electing representatives to the national Congress.

In Massachusetts this year, as I told you on Monday, that chore is going to be more difficult because of the redistricting that will take place in the next session of the State Legislature.

So this morning we are going to ask every delegate to this convention that before he leaves here he becomes a full-fledged member of Labor's League for Political Education by subscribing his dollar to that great organization.

So I am going to ask as the first gesture—in my proposition as laid out here on Monday—that we establish a women's division in our Labor's League for Political Education to assist me in securing that membership. So I am going to ask young ladies on the floor if they will come to the platform and take one of these books, and we will circulate through the hall and we will ask each and every delegate here to subscribe his membership and give his dollar.

So I am going to ask the women to step forward. I am not going to ask any particular individual—I just want you to come up here and let's get going.

President Brides: The following delegates will serve on the Election Committee, and immediately after this morning's adjournment they will meet with the chairman in the right-hand corner of the Auditorium.

(President Brides then read the names of the members of the Election Committee.)

Committee on Elections

James Murphy, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.

John McLaughlin, Street Carmen, Local No. 589, Boston.

Joseph Dever, I.B.E.W., Local 1505, Waltham.

John Brown, Federal Labor Union, Local No. 18518, Chicopee.

John Kabachus, Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston.

I will request all the delegates in the rear of the hall to kindly take chairs and give our guest speaker this morning their undivided attention.

The girls will kindly take chairs. Thank you.

We read in Time Magazine of the Governor of our Commonwealth. He is a man of great accomplishments in the public service. He carried on as a statesman at the Saar in developing the peace treaty in World War I. He knows from experience that you can fight Communism better with food than with bullets.

He served as Secretary to Herbert Hoover in the Department of Commerce; a Representative in State Government; also in the important position of Speaker of the House; he served as Congressman for six years in Washington.

I now present to you the Governor of Massachusetts.

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER (Governor of Massachusetts)

Mr. President, distinguished officials of the American Federation of Labor, members of the Federation and delegates to this Convention. I am very grateful to you for the invitation to come here to this significant convention, and I am tremendously impressed by the number that are here.

I am told that the Convention is somewhat smaller than your usual convention. If so, it is a very impressive gathering.

So many elected public officials have emphasized the conflict between labor and management that those areas where labor and management have a community of interest and have worked together are sometimes forgotten. Today I should like to discuss briefly some of both the agreements and the conflicts between these two great groups of our citizens in the hope that this discussion will lead to a better understanding on the part of both of them.

Here in Massachusetts our laws under which labor and management have co-operated have been in general the work of pioneers and have often led the way for the rest of the country. Let's examine some of them briefly.

Our laws governing the arbitration and conciliation of labor disputes were written more than sixty years ago. The Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today, largely as a result of the distinguished membership on it of your Vice-President, Benjamin G. Hull of Westfield, still sets the pattern for the rest of the country.

Again in 1950 a new law for the rehabilitation of workers injured in industrial accident was offered, I am proud to say, under Republican sponsorship, and was passed with the combined support of labor, management and the insurance business. This law, so little noticed here, has attracted attention all over the world, and has established a system of rehabilitation which again has set a Massachusetts first pattern of labor and business co-operation not only for the United States but also for many other nations in the world.

In my inaugural address to the Legislature, I asked that the Industrial Accident Board be placed in, but not subject to, the Department of Labor and Industries, primarily to make way for the creation of a Department of Commerce. This was done again with the

agreement of both labor and management, and the Department of Commerce is today functioning as part of our government.

That new department is committed to retaining and developing our existing industries and to attracting new industries, providing new job opportunities and new taxable values for our cities, towns, and state; and more and better jobs for the skilled workers of our Massachusetts communities.

May I also point out the fine spirit of team play shown in the passage of the act creating the Massachusetts Business Development Corporation. I am hopeful that this corporation, whose charter was created by practically unanimous action of the Legislature, will become a powerful factor in the creation of greater job opportunities here in the Commonwealth.

It is likewise my hope that the unions of this state will as soon as the details for stock participation in this enterprise are cleared, themselves subscribe to the stock in this corporation and be represented in its management.

Another community of interest between labor and management hardly less important is the efficiency and impartiality of those governmental agencies under which they must operate. For instance, last year I was concerned with the lag and delay in the settlement of workmen's compensation cases. Workers ultimately judged to be entitled to compensation were sometimes waiting weeks or months to receive it. This prompted me to offer suggestions for the reorganization of the Industrial Accident Board. The Commissioner on the Structure of the State Government—the so-called "Baby Hoover Commission"—has also offered other suggestions, and members of the Legislature have offered still other proposals. Out of these will come a plan, again I hope supported by labor and management, due without delay.

In the field of conciliation I look forward to improving our services. There has been disagreement during the last four years on whether the conciliation service should be under the control of the Commissioner or of the Board. As a matter of principle, I believe that where government offers its services to assist in the settlement of a labor dispute, the conciliators or boards of arbitration should, insofar as possible, be recognized as neutrals or as representatives of labor, management and the public, in order that they may command the greatest possible confidence on both sides.

Another objective which I have under consideration at the present time concerns a possible improvement in the operation of the Department of Labor and Industries. In 1947, you will remember, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and other labor organizations combined with the representatives of business and industry in supporting a bill to revise certain of our laws regulating the hours of women and children. You, who have had so much to do with the passage of our child labor laws,—as well as I, who was a member of the House of Representatives when many of them were passed years ago, are justifiably proud of their purpose. Here again, Massachusetts has been a leader for the rest of the country. I think that we must all admit, though, that in the drafting of those laws there are still ambiguities and uncertainties which make it very difficult for their proper administration by any Commissioner of Labor, even though he be as able as my good friend, Ernie Johnson.

Working with him, we are looking forward to a clearer interpretation and a more efficient administration of these laws and of the entire department.

Another objective of which I spoke in my inaugural address last January and which I still

have under serious consideration, is the problem of discrimination against the over-age worker. I congratulate your organization specifically for taking the initiative in this problem, almost more a social and economic problem than one of labor relations. I regard the addition of age to our anti-discrimination law as a first step in the solution of this very complex problem.

Its complexity arises from the fact that in some industries discrimination begins at thirty, and in others at sixty-five; that discrimination may exist against a woman of thirty and not against a man of thirty. Throughout the Commonwealth and the nation, many fine organizations have been dedicated to finding a solution of the problem, but no central organization exists to record and evaluate the results of their efforts.

I am hopeful that we can set up within our Department of Labor and Industries—possibly under the supervision of the present Assistant Commissioner of Labor, the able Mrs. Hattie Smith, working in co-operation with the employment service of the Division of Employment Security—some such central clearing house as I have indicated, so that we can deal more intelligently with this whole problem. Again, this is a field in which I welcome your confidence. I welcome your counsel with regard to this suggestion.

I have been advised that it is bad political judgment for a governor of my political persuasion to discuss before a convention of representatives of organized labor any matters which are or could be considered controversial. My entire career in the public service is proof of the fact that I do not subscribe to that belief.

If we have differences of opinion which we cannot discuss, if we have different beliefs which we cannot exchange, if neither gives the other any opportunity for an explanation of conflicting opinions, we are forfeiting our right to democratic leadership.

There have been certain highly controversial phases of labor, management and government relationships which I have not hesitated to enter since my inauguration as Governor.

After a careful analysis of all factors involved and all conflicting points of view, I became convinced that the welfare of all of the people of the Commonwealth demanded that I act in certain matters. All of my acts have not been popular with everybody, nor have I expected that they would be. I can say at least that I am grateful that to my knowledge no one has questioned the sincerity of my motives.

Let me discuss with you the Slichter Act. I have invoked this act more times in my administration than in any previous administrations combined to prevent strikes which would have threatened the distribution of food, fuel, water, electric light and power, gas, and hospital and medical services to our people, as provided by law. Although some of your spokesmen—as well as spokesmen for management—have been critical of my invocation of this law, unofficial expressions of opinion indicate that most of our citizens have approved of my doing so.

This law was passed to establish the fact that the welfare of all the people of the Commonwealth is paramount to that of any particular government, to that of management; yes, to that of any union; and I pledge to you and to all of the people of the Commonwealth that so long as the law is in existence, I shall see that it is invoked whenever the public interest demands it.

I dislike the intervention of government in any dispute just as much as you do, since I believe firmly that the principle of free col-

lective bargaining is the accepted American way of settling labor disputes. However, as all of us must recognize, there are certain industries and occupations whose continuity of service is a necessity to the safety and health of large segments of our population.

I can assure you that I will not invoke the Slichter Act except where the protection of health and safety becomes a paramount consideration.

Insofar as the various alternatives presented in the act are concerned, I feel that, throughout, the function of the State, whether through the medium of a moderator or through arbitration, should be exercised as effectively as possible in trying to get the parties to reach a solution through collective bargaining, or through a form of arbitration to which both parties can subscribe.

In this respect, I feel that the act can be more clearly worded.

The other controversial question affecting labor on which I have not hesitated to take a position is the recent revision of the employment security law.

My administration and I have been subjected to criticism by certain people who are reported to be the spokesmen for organized labor, for certain changes in the law which have been made this year.

We have been accused of being pro-business and anti-labor. It has been charged that we are interested only in profits for big business and have ignored the rights of the working man.

As one who worked with your late and beloved brother, Bob Watt, in drafting the original employment security law which was passed in Massachusetts even before the Federal Government had such a law, I get a certain wry amusement out of any suggestions made by anybody that I, who was the author of the law—from a legislative point of view—in Massachusetts, would do anything to defeat its purpose.

I might say parenthetically that Roger Putnam, who has just addressed you, sat on the same Commission with Robert Watt and myself and was extraordinarily helpful likewise in the drafting of the original law.

I well recall the violent opposition of the reactionary elements of both political parties when—as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature—I first fought for the enactment of this law and for subsequent liberalizing improvements.

Anyone who now suggests that any act of my administration has been designed to do other than improve the lot of the workingman, as well as that of Massachusetts business, speaks either as a complete political partisan or as one who has not taken the time to analyze the provisions of one of the most complicated of our laws. I would hesitate to suggest that there might exist any other motive.

It is true that changes in the law this year are designed to reduce the operating expense and the tax expense of Massachusetts businessmen, so that they may be in a better competitive position with those of other states. But it is equally true that the changes that have been made have also strengthened the solvency of the insurance fund, thus protecting for you the availability of money to support your families in time of need. It is also equally true that such changes have increased the period during which such benefits may be paid from 23 weeks to 26 weeks. Although this latter is something that your leaders have been trying unsuccessfully to obtain under previous administrations, I must again express my amusement at the fact that since it has been passed under my

administration, its importance to you is being minimized.

I should like to refer to two other measures enacted into law this year under my administration and signed by me as Governor. One of them makes it possible for domestic and farm workers to collect unemployment compensation under the same provisions which apply to industrial workers. This law applies to employers with four or more farms or domestic workers, and will mean that this form of assistance is now extended to thousands of workers who were previously unable to receive this type of help when out of work.

The other law which I wish to mention provides for the payment of interest to an injured worker whose claim for compensation is held up or delayed but finally granted. Under this new law, when a claim is delayed for a long time, the injured workers will be paid 4% interest on each weekly pay check, and insurance companies will be required to pay interest to injured workers on their basic claims from the date of the first decision in their favor—no matter how long any appeal procedure may take.

Let us face the facts squarely. Organized labor cannot exist without good jobs for its members. Business and industry cannot continue without profitable employment of the productive capacity of its workers. Government must provide a sufficiently healthy climate so that profitable business can employ more people at higher wages under improved working conditions.

If it is possible for me to sum up the entire goal of my administration in a few words, it is exactly that. The existence of all three means sound prosperity. The absence of any one of them means economic chaos.

I shall continue to support any measure that will be of help to business and also to you, and I shall continue to refuse to take any action which is not in the mutual interest of both.

The world's history during the last generation has shown what happens to governments which are subservient to anybody except all of the people, and also what happens to their peoples.

I am determined that this course of history shall not affect either the people or the government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to that end I seek your understanding, your patience and your assistance. Thank you.

President Brides: In behalf of the delegates assembled to this 67th Annual Convention, I want to express their deep appreciation for your coming to our convention this morning and laying it on the line, as you have spoken here this morning. Although we may not agree with your views in many of your political matters, we can respect your devotion to public service and government in the highest office you now hold, namely, the Governorship of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Delegate Casey: We are going to close the drawing tickets—that is, on your blue tickets. So get them in right away.

Now, on the Union Label card we have two tied at nine, and they will have to draw between themselves for first choice.

President Brides: If you will kindly be patient for the next few moments we will get the other two committees out within the next ten or fifteen minutes.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Chairman of the Committee on Standing Committees, Eugene Pasini.

(Delegate Pasini then read the report of the Committee on Standing Committees.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. Chairman, delegates of the Convention: The Committee on Standing Committees purposely deleted a great number of words we found unnecessary in a report, thereby we hope to make this as short as possible—not to bore you.

However, the meat of these reports is not missing.

The first report, Mr. Chairman, is on the Committee on Legislation. The Committee has carefully scrutinized the report submitted by the Legislative Committee, and are in accord that the Committee has done an outstanding job. It is noted, however, that the assistance given our Legislative Agent at hearings is very poor, with the exception of the hearing on the Industrial Accident Board and Rent Control. Therefore, we recommend that letters be sent to all Central Labor Unions and to all Local Unions that a paid officer or officers of such locals make every effort to attend all hearings when called upon. We recommend adoption of the report.

The second committee: Committee on Taxation. The efforts of this committee, their sincerity and their perseverance should be noted. Their job has been no easy task. Especially their specific direction to the American Federation of Labor gives further support to the needs of all wage earners.

The Committee on Social Security. Your Committee feel the Committee on Social Security has done an outstanding job. Therefore, we recommend adoption.

The Committee on Workmen's Compensation. The Committee feels that the Committee on Workmen's Compensation has put a lot of earnest effort on this Committee, and they should be commended for it. We recommend adoption as progressive.

The Committee on Organization. Your committee recommends the action of the Chairman of the Organizational Committee should be adopted. We recommend, however, a more active participation on the part of the committee members. Recommend it for adoption.

The Committee on Housing. It is the opinion of the committee that the Committee on Housing, from their report, has adequate ability to handle the affairs of this important committee. Their report indicates diligent effort and intelligent thinking. We felt they should, as they expressed it, feel proud of their accomplishments. We feel the report is very satisfactory and recommend adoption.

The Committee on Union Labels. The committee feels that the Union Label Committee has done a splendid job in the important field of making the public Union Label conscious. We further commend Brother Martin Casey on the fine work in bringing back interest in the Union Label Council. Recommend adoption.

Recommendations: The Committee of the Standing Committees' Reports—one recommendation which we feel would be beneficial in the future reports is that each committee include in its reports the dates of each meeting and the members present at those meetings, and further recommend that all members notify their chairman when they are unable to attend.

That, gentlemen, is the complete report of the Standing Committee, and the members of that Committee who assisted me very ably, are: (Reading members of Committee).

Delegate Pasini: Mr. Chairman, I move for the adoption of the committee's report.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the committee's report. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Is the Chairman of the Committee on Grievance ready to make a report?

Delegate Murphy: Will the following members of the Committee on Elections report to the stage immediately?

Delegate Murphy then read the names of the members of the Committee on Elections.)

Delegate Healey: (Teamsters Union, Local 259, Boston.) Immediately upon the adjournment of this morning's session there will be a caucus of all Teamster delegates here downstairs.

President Brides: At this time I would like to call to the platform Michael Norton, Frank Holland and Brother Degon from Springfield. Please come to the platform.

Now, delegates, will you kindly give your attention for a moment. I have a purpose in bringing to the platform those who are doing an excellent job in trying to keep order here at this convention. For the past 16 years Mike Norton has been sitting at the back of the Auditorium trying to keep peace and harmony between the delegates. Frank Holland, whom I had the pleasure of appointing when I became president, is doing an outstanding job, as are his colleagues. Brother Degon is the new recruit to the inside guard and is doing an outstanding job also.

I thought in order that I might take some of the burden and some of the curses off them that a great many of the delegates have put on them, that I would bring them to the platform and publicly state to them that I feel that they have done an outstanding job, and I commend them for the fine work that they have done at this convention.

I now present to you the three inside guards for a rising vote of thanks.

Delegate Norton: Mr. Chairman and delegates. All I want to do is to thank you for your co-operation during this past week.

President Brides: Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. Since we are in the department of passing out well-deserved thanks and tribute, I would like to present the fine staff secretaries who have been assisting us here at this convention, for a bow.

First my charming and efficient and lovely secretary, Mrs. Catherine Hennessy.

Next, our very capable and very conscientious keeper of the books and the funds of the Federation, Mrs. Frances Balough.

Next, Mrs. Ida Velleman, who has assisted us for the last few weeks prior to coming to this convention and who for a number of years has worked with us in handling the many details of this convention—an old friend, Mrs. Ida Velleman.

And the newest recruit to the State Federation of Labor's official staff and family, Mrs. Ethel Freeman, who is here for her first convention and who has been thrilled. Mrs. Freeman.

And Frank Lavigne would like to present, for a well-deserved bow, his secretary and assistant.

Director Lavigne: As usual, the one who does all the work of the Committee on Education stands in the background, and is reluctant to take the praise to which she is entitled. Those of you who attended the Labor Institute and met her, and have stayed there and en-

joyed those occasions with her, will have the opportunity again to thank her for the work which she has done for you during the year.

I would like to ask my secretary, Mrs. Ryan, who is seated in the back of the hall, to please stand and take a bow.

My assistant, Jimmie Gardner, who had been here with us during the week, was called home last night as his wife has been forced to return to the hospital to undergo an operation. I know that everyone wishes her the best of luck and hopes that everything will be all right for Jim.

President Brides: Last but not least of the official family is one who makes many, many rules and regulations and many times, when he wakes up in the morning, we fire him and then we hire him again during the next half-hour—our able and aggressive attorney, Robert Segal.

It is my pleasant duty now to call to the platform those pioneers of this great organization who have served it well and faithfully. Would they come to the platform and get their Past President badges?

Are the Past Presidents here—Bill Nealy, Mike O'Donnell, Tom Durnan, John Del Monte, Tommy Bowe, Nicholas Morrissey?

Past President Bill Nealy will say a few words.

PAST PRESIDENT WILLIAM A. NEALY

Mr. Chairman and delegates: This is a kind of exhibition that they put us on every year. For the past few years we have come up here, had a badge pinned on us, and then you delegates can look us over and see how well we have preserved ourselves over the years.

Of course, the reason that I am so well preserved is because I have led a good, clean life; paid attention to work—and that is the only advice that I can give to all you young people down there—is to lead a good, clean life and when you get to be around 48 years old, like I am, you will be as good as I am.

I don't know what old Mike is going to say. But I have listened to a lot of speeches—and I know that you have—and of course I am not here to make a speech. As I said, and I repeat, that I am just here to have you look me over and I hope I will receive your approval. Thank you.

President Brides: The next Past President who will say a few words is our own Tommy Bowe.

PAST PRESIDENT THOMAS E. BOWE

Fellow Delegates: I am just going to say Hello and I am going to remind you that in case any of your members are hurt, you know where to find me. You put me there, and I don't want you to forget it. I will still continue to be your servant as far as your injured workers are concerned.

Don't hesitate to get in touch with me at any time whatsoever.

I belong down there with you, and that is where I am going in a moment. Thanks a lot.

President Brides: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you a grand old fellow, Past President Michael O'Donnell, Teamsters Local 25.

PAST PRESIDENT MICHAEL J. O'DONNELL

Mr. President and Fellow Delegates: I am very much pleased to be here with you once

again. It is very gratifying, as one of the old-timers, to look around and see the enthusiasm being displayed by the delegates to this convention, realizing and appreciating the fact that we, as former officials of this organization, are standing by and that when the time comes to retire, we are going to leave the destiny of the Federation in good hands.

Going over the years, I want to say that the early members of the Trade Union movement built a foundation, a strong foundation—a foundation that can't be disturbed, no matter what the situation is. We have a great organization.

We are for a great, great cause—for the Federation. The Labor Organization in Boston and vicinity is one that brings sunshine and happiness into the homes of the workers.

Some people and perhaps some delegates won't understand. I wonder sometimes if some of the delegates who attend these conventions—particularly this convention—could take a little journey sometime while the Legislature is in session and just watch the progress and the battles that your Legislative Agent and your President have to do, to protect you and the resolutions that you pass at this convention. It wouldn't do any harm to look them over. They have no picnic up there. They have to have their faculties with them all the time in order to put through what you people in this assembled convention want.

In reading this sign in the back of me, I might say that it is one that should impress all delegates to this convention. It reads: "Labor must go forward."

We have been going forward for over 50 years. At one time in the history of our organization we couldn't put that on there, because every element in industry, manufacturing associations and all of the so-called labor-hating organizations—made it impossible for the Federation of Labor to get the standing it has at the present time.

We went forward. That is why, Mr. President and Fellow Delegates, we are making progress all the time. We have to go further. We have to go onward because we represent a group that brings sunshine and happiness to the homes of the workers, and you are not going to do that unless you get undivided support and assistance from the present Legislative Agent at this convention.

Now, I want to say to you in closing that I am reminded of a little remark made by a retired general back from China who said, "Old soldiers never die, they only fade away." Let me say to you, Delegates, trade unionists never die and they don't fade away. They are very active in their organizations.

So I say to you, we are very fortunate in having your choice for this convention, my good friend Henry Brides and my other good friend, Ken Kelley, and I sincerely trust, Mr. President, that when the delegates go back to their local organizations, back to their local unions, you will get all the assistance you need in order to get the legislation voted for at this convention. Thank you very much. Good-bye until next year, and I hope to see you all then.

President Brides: In regard to the wonderful TV set on the right, Eugene Pasini, Treasurer of the Springfield Central Labor Union, has a message for you.

Delegate Pasini: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. As the President has said, over here is a beautiful Westinghouse 21" Television Set. Tickets are \$1.00 apiece. The committee members throughout the hall are selling them. Also over there at that table is one of the committee members selling them.

The selling will stop after the drawings of Brother Casey—before that, because we are going to proceed with Brother Casey's drawings and right after that we will proceed in the drawing for the television set. So if you want to take a chance on the TV, now is your time. Thank you.

President Brides: The next delegate that would like to make an announcement is the President of the Street Carmen's Union, Local 582, Boston, John McLaughlin.

Delegate McLaughlin: Directly after the recess, the Street Carmen will meet in the Mahogany Room in the rear of the first balcony—up one flight, fellows. We will meet there immediately after the recess.

President Brides: At this time I want, while he is on the platform, to introduce a fellow who has always been cheery and who has the red cheeks. He tells me he is only 42 but, nevertheless, he is doing an outstanding job as the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

I wish you would give him a good hand. My good friend, Charley Burns.

I wish to call to the attention of the delegates that there is one more important resolution being heard now, and which has been worked on now for the last half hour in the side room. Whenever they are ready to report, I will call your attention to it and the drawing will be discontinued for the time being, until the committee makes the report.

At this time I am going to call on the Chairman of the Union Labels Committee to proceed with the drawing.

Delegate Casey: Mr. President and Delegates. On behalf of our Union Labels Committee, as you know, we have the Union Label Exhibit—and I am sorry to say that there are a lot of things that ought to be here that are not here.

You have imposed a duty on this committee to advance and increase the sale of union labeled articles, services, placards and buttons and we are trying to fulfill that duty.

Now we are coming back and we are laying something in your laps. We don't want to just come up and say, "Be Union, buy labeled goods", and that is the end of it. We are not putting in the time for that.

I want to say in behalf of the committee that we, Chester Twiss from the Lynn Typographical Union and Howard Litchfield of the Upholsterers and I, have been on the job right along. Some of the other committeemen signed up yesterday. Howard Litchfield, we are indebted to him for a lot of the articles that he got for the Unions Label Exhibit.

This year we inaugurated a new plan. The idea is to get you to buy union labels. When you stood up here and took an obligation, that obligation was that you would buy and support union labels, shop cards and buttons. Now, I don't know whether you are afraid to turn in a card or whether you muffed it, but this year you had a card on which we asked you to check off the number of A. F. of L. union labels, and the understanding was that the worker who had the most labels would have the pick of the Union Labels Exhibit.

I announced a while back that nine was tops. We found two with nine: Harry Grages of Boston had nine labels and Stanley Lacek with nine.

We also put in a notice that if there was more than one, that they would draw between them, and Harry Grages won out in the drawing between the two and he has taken a 17" Raytheon Table Television Set which isn't here, but the order is in just the same. One

thing we find in union label work—we seem to hit a stone wall.

"Where can I buy A. F. of L. union labels?"

Well, there is a little Irish in me and sometimes we are supposed to be tricked and when we are told that we can't get things, then we go after them. I came into this convention with 20 articles with union labels on them. Now, certainly five union labels is an easy thing to get.

But, our work is going for nothing unless you follow through with the work that you assign to us, and that is boosting union-labeled goods.

You have Union Labor Councils set up throughout the State and you have some Union Label Committees. I know how tough their work is, and we are working on that, too.

Today I got a letter from Philips Jones, the makers of Van Heusen products. We are not selling any products—we want you to buy union label. But he says some people, some store owners don't want union labels. We can understand that. But he is working on the proposition and I will hear from him later.

Well, those are the things we are trying to do. You have Phoenix Hosiery, men's and ladies, coming in with the Union label, and then you have other things that are coming along.

Now, with regard to the drawing, we will proceed with the drawing until these things are gone. Come right in and pick out your article and please get out of the way—move right along as fast as you can.

Will the committee come over here by the side of the gifts.

(Union Labels Exhibit gifts were then raffled off.)

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, at the time of introducing our office staff to the delegates for a bow I inadvertently omitted to present Mr. Prazak, the stenotypist, who this year as in the past has been taking down the proceedings word for word of this convention. Mr. Prazak—he's even taking it now.

And next I would like to present finally the Official Convention Photographer whom you have seen snapping pictures both on the stage and around the convention, Mr. Mickey Welch of Worcester. Mickey Welch. Someone should take a picture of him. Don't we have another photographer in the house?

Delegate Helen O'Donnell: Mr. Chairman, the first of the week there was a motion made by Michael Reardon that a bloodmobile should come here. Some time earlier in the week I contacted the Red Cross and I received a communication from them this morning which I would like to read to you.

"Mrs. H. O'Donnell
Hotel Kimball, Room 665
Springfield, Mass."

Dear Mrs. O'Donnell:

I certainly appreciate your calling in regard to getting a Mobile Unit to come to town while your convention is on, but as you know their schedules are made up weeks in advance and it is hard to change a commitment on such short notice. I do hope, however, that you may have an opportunity to urge your members to donate in their own communities and support the Program in that way.

Sincerely,

(s) SALLY C. GAGE,
(Miss) Sally C. Gage

Director
Community Blood Program"

I thank you.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the communication be spread on the minutes of the record. Hearing no objection, it is a vote and so ordered.

The members of the Committee on Grievance will kindly go back into session again immediately, please.

Delegate Casey: That concludes your drawings and that is the final report of your Committee on Union Labels.

Delegate Pasini: Delegates, please hold your seats and cross your fingers because we are now going to raffle off the TV. Of course, if some of you have not purchased a ticket, you still can buy them by the stairs. There it is over there, a beautiful 21" Westinghouse.

Delegate Leonard: For your information, it has been called to my attention that some have lost part of their stub. Whatever name is called from the box we are going to recognize as the official winner. I would like at this time to thank each and every delegate who has cooperated with us from the Springfield Central Labor Union, and I hope you have enjoyed yourselves and will come back again soon.

I am going to call on a young lady over here by the name of Miss Abair, if she will be kind enough to step up to the rostrum and pull the ticket, please.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. While we are waiting to make the drawing on the television set, I would like to explain the procedure that we are going to follow this afternoon in the voting. We will call off the names of the delegates alphabetically by cities. We will start with towns and cities beginning with "A"—A, B, C, D and down through that. Within the towns and cities beginning with A, B, C and D, alphabetically we will read the names of locals in those communities. The delegates will come up here on the stage; be handed their ballot; will proceed to mark them in these voting booths; will deposit them here at the side of the stage in the ballot boxes; will go off through that door.

Next year I hope for future years when we hold our convention in cities where voting machines are in use, that we may be able because of an amendment to the Constitution that you delegates have adopted here this year—I hope in future years we can use voting machines and, therefore, greatly expedite the balloting at the convention.

There is a sample ballot posted on the bulletin board outside in the lobby. You might look at it just so you know the two vice-presidential districts in which there are contests. Thank you.

President Brides: At this time the Chairman of the Committee on Grievance, J. Arthur MacDonald, will report.

Delegate MacDonald: Mr. President and Delegates. Your Committee on Grievance met and had presented to it a resolution, Resolution No. 75, in the form of a grievance. The resolution is as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 75

RAIDING BY OTHER A. F. L. UNIONS

Whereas: Local 1505 I. B. E. W. of Waltham, Mass., a recognized member of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for the

past several years, in representing over 12,000 members in the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, has experienced infringements of its rights by a member union of the A. F. of L.

And Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention assembled in August, 1951 adopted a resolution strongly condemning such raiding as being in violation of the policy of the A. F. of L.

And Whereas: The International Association of Machinists has continued to violate the policies of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as represented by the adoption of the above referred to resolution:

Be it Therefore Resolved: that the Convention through the officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor call upon the I. A. M. to cease and desist from such destructive attempts to raid the members of Local 1505 I. B. E. W., or any other A. F. of L. affiliated unions.

(Submitted by Delegates David J. Coady, Jr., John J. O'Toole and Andrew McGlinchey, Local 1505, I. B. E. W. Waltham and others.)

(Delegate MacDonald then read Resolution No. 75.)

Your committee has taken a forward action on that resolution, having in mind that the charter rights of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor do not permit the Federation of Labor to take any part in jurisdictional disputes.

The opinion of the Committee on Grievance is as follows:

"Your Grievance Committee recommends that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor suggesting that they refer this matter to the respective internationals of the unions involved."

I move you, Mr. President, that the report of your Committee on Grievance be the action of the convention.

President Brides: Question comes on the action of the committee. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(Delegate MacDonald then read the names of the Committee on Grievance.)

Delegate MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I move the committee be discharged.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the committee be discharged with thanks for their work. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Jimmy Leonard.

Delegate Leonard: Now if you will give us your attention, Delegates, I am going to have this young lady pick the winner.

(The television was then raffled off.)

President Brides: I hope the delegates will be prompt in returning at 2:15. The Chair now awaits a motion to adjourn this morning's session.

A Delegate: I move we adjourn.

President Brides: All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

(The Convention adjourned at 1:00 o'clock p.m. to resume at 2:15 o'clock p.m.)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1953

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The Convention reconvened at 2:30 o'clock p.m., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The Convention will kindly come to order. Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee will make his final report.

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman, there are 596 delegates registered at this convention. I move, Mr. Chairman, that the final report be accepted as a whole.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the final report of the committee be accepted and that the committee be discharged with thanks. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. The following are the sections of the Constitution that apply to the election of officers:

"Section 6. The Australian ballot shall be used in electing officers, with printed ballot which shall contain the names of the candidates, the organizations and localities they represent as delegates.

"Section 7. The election of officers shall be held immediately on the opening of the Friday afternoon session, unless sooner reached, when a roll call of delegates shall be called to deposit their ballots.

"Section 8. The President shall appoint a committee of five duly accredited delegates who shall act as tellers and who shall distribute, sort and count the ballot."

As I explained to you this morning, we will call the roll of towns and cities alphabetically and then within towns and cities we will call unions alphabetically. The delegates will come up to the Credentials desk, be admitted to the stage; will be handed their ballot up here; will proceed to mark it in these voting booths; will then deposit it here on the side; will go out through that back door.

I think with the complete cooperation of all the delegates that we should be able to dispose of this roll call balloting in two hours.

Now, there are only two districts in which there are contests, which means the counting of the ballots won't take very long, but I sincerely hope that all the delegates will give us their complete cooperation so that we can get through this roll call as speedily as possible. I hope the delegates will be ready and prepared as their names are called to come up immediately and get their ballot, so that they won't come in a half or three-quarters of an hour later asking where they can vote.

So I respectfully request your cooperation in order that we can expedite this balloting and in order that we can put this show back on the road by six o'clock tonight.

President Brides: Any candidate for office who desires to have a watcher in the polls may do so immediately after the closing of the balloting. Now, are we ready, Secretary Kelley? Are you ready?

Secretary Kelley: Yes.

President Brides: I will now officially declare the opening of the election of officers of this convention. I shall now turn over the election to James A. Murphy.

(Voting commenced.)

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. If you are at all interested, we are going to go through a recapitulation of the disposition of all the resolutions that were submitted and acted upon by this convention. I am going to read the number and title of the resolution and what this convention did with them.

Resolution No. 1, Dues Deductions for Postal Employees, was adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 2, Reappointment of Francis M. Curran, adopted.

Resolution No. 3, Arbitration and Conciliation for Firefighters, adopted.

Resolution No. 4, Support of Labor's League for Political Education, adopted.

Resolution No. 5, Federal Excise Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages, adopted.

Resolution No. 6, State Excise Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages, adopted.

Resolution No. 7, Establishment of a Fire Prevention Code, adopted.

Resolution No. 8, Opposition to Reduction in Fire Fighting Forces, adopted.

Resolution No. 9, Patronizing Unionized Food Stores, adopted.

Resolution No. 10, Payroll Deductions—Dues Checkoff for Postal Employees, adopted as part of the Omnibus Resolution, No. 86.

Resolution 11, Union Members Working in Other Trades, adopted.

Resolution No. 12, Partition of Ireland, adopted.

Resolution No. 13, Clerical Appointments—Post Office, Boston, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 14, Weekly Pay Days for Postal Employees, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 15, Recognition of the Union Shop Cards of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Bartenders and Journeyman Barbers, adopted.

Resolution No. 16, Health Standards in United States Post Office, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 17, More Efficient Postal Service, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 18, Support of Boston Evening Clinic, adopted.

Resolution No. 19, McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, adopted.

Resolution No. 20, Civil Liberties, adopted.

Resolution No. 21, Repeal of Hatch Act, adopted as part of Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 22, Seniority for Postal Services, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 23, Bricker Amendment on Treaty-making Power, adopted.

Resolution No. 24, Support of Teamsters Union Label, adopted.

Resolution No. 25, Commending Firefighters Local 718 Public Relations Program, adopted.

Resolution No. 26, Rest Periods for Postal Employees, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 27, Appreciation to Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, from Federal Employees, adopted.

Resolution No. 28, Changing Date of Convention, committee's report of non-concurrence adopted.

Resolution No. 29, Written Contract for Boston Park Department Employees, withdrawn by the sponsors.

Resolution No. 30, Overtime Pay for Substitutes in the Postal Service, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 31, Safety Standards in Post Offices, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 32, Merit Promotions for Postal Supervisors, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 33, Support of United Red Feather Campaign, adopted.

Resolution No. 34, Human Rights Covenant of United Nations, adopted.

Resolution No. 35, United Nations Genocide Pact, adopted.

Resolution No. 36, Civil Service Court of Appeals for Federal Employees, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 37, Duties of Postal Inspectors, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 38, Support of Civil Rights Program, adopted.

Resolution No. 39, Protection for Postal Money Order Clerks, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 40, Increased Custodian Help in Post Offices, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 41, Remedial Legislation for Barbers. The committee's concurrence for removal to the Executive Council was adopted.

Resolution No. 42, Elimination of Temporary Employees in Postal Service, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 43, Post Office Financial Clerks' Responsibility, adopted in Resolution No. 86.

Resolution No. 44, Commendation of Senator John F. Kennedy, adopted as amended by the convention.

Resolution No. 45, Limiting Vice-Presidents to two-year term, the committee's report of non-concurrence was accepted and adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 46, Repeal of So-called Slichter Laws, adopted.

Resolution No. 47, Committee to Study Real Estate Tax Problems, the committee's recommendation for referral to the Executive Council was adopted.

Resolution No. 48, Support of Companies Employing Members of Insurance Agents International Union A. F. L. was adopted.

Resolution No. 49, Tribute to President William Green, adopted.

Resolution No. 50, Tribute to Maurice J. Tobin, adopted.

Resolution No. 51, Tribute to Senator Robert F. Wagner, adopted.

Resolution No. 52 (Constitutional Amendment) Electing President and Vice-Presidents for two-year terms, the committee's report of non-concurrence was accepted and adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 53 (Constitutional Amendment) Article IV-Representation, the committee's report of concurrence was accepted and adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 54, Condemnation of Congressional Give-away Program, adopted. The adoption of it was referred to the incoming Executive Council for further study and action. That reference was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 55, Condemnation of Boston School Committee, the motion was passed that the matter be referred to the Boston Central Labor Union, and that was the convention's action.

Resolution No. 56, Columbus Day and Armistice Day holidays, adopted.

Resolution No. 57, Support of American Red Cross, adopted.

Resolution No. 58, Support of Union Label Iron Lung Program, adopted.

Resolution No. 59, Worcester Tornado, adopted.

Resolution No. 60, City of Hope, adopted. Resolution No. 61, Tribute to Margaret Weisman, adopted.

Resolution No. 62, Establishment of Massachusetts Union Label Council and Convention, recommendation of referral to incoming Executive Council adopted.

Resolution No. 63, International Fisheries Conference, adopted.

Resolution No. 64, Tribute to Ethel Fair, adopted.

Resolution No. 65, Encouraging Newspaper Advertising, adopted.

Resolution No. 66, Support of Allied Printing Trades Council, adopted.

Resolution No. 67, Purchase of Union Label Text-books, adopted.

Resolution No. 68, Support of Union Labor Life Insurance Company, adopted.

Resolution No. 69, Maintaining The Universal Ruling of Inactive Employees' Status Within a Trade or Industry, the committee's recommendation was for non-concurrence. The resolution was subsequently withdrawn by the maker.

Resolution No. 70, State Employees Salary Increase, adopted.

Delegate Murphy: Are there any delegates in the hall who have not voted as yet? First call. All delegates in the hall who have not voted may do so by coming to the front and identifying themselves and they will be given a ballot. The polls will close at 4 p.m. Is there any objection? Is there objection to the polls closing at 4 p.m.?

Hearing no objection, and if it is in the wisdom of the Chair, the Election Committee has ruled that the polls will close at 4 p.m. Last call.

Secretary Kelley: Resolution No. 71, Repeal of 1953 Amendments to Employment Compensation Law, the committee's recommendation was for referral to the incoming Executive Council for further study and affirmative action. That action was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 72, Regulation of Our Monetary System. The committee's recommendation was for referral to the incoming Executive Council, and that recommendation was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 73, Constitutional Amendment permitting the use of Voting Machines at future conventions. The committee's recommendation of concurrence was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 74, Article 7—Constitutional Amendment, Nomination and Election. The committee's recommendation of non-concurrence was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 75, Raiding by other A. F. L. Unions. The report of the Committee on Grievance on this resolution is as follows: "Your Grievance Committee recommends that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor suggesting that they refer this matter to the respective internationals of the unions involved." That recommendation of the Committee on Grievance was concurred in and adopted by the convention.

The reason for the pause is that Arthur Payette, who did such an outstanding job during this whole convention in the handling of the details for the Resolutions Committee, and the masterful and skillful way that he compiled and itemized the disposition of all these resolutions—as of the time he prepared this he did not have with him the final action of the convention on Resolution No. 75.

Resolution No. 76, Time and One-half Pay after Eight Hours and after 40 Hours for

Metropolitan District Commission Employees, adopted.

Resolution No. 77, Time Limit on Seconding Nominations. The committee's recommendation was for referral to the Committee on Rules for the 1954 Convention to consider this resolution, and that was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 78, Request for \$420 pay raise for State Employees. adopted.

Resolution No. 79, Separation of Labor Service of Metropolitan District Commission Employees from Police Supervision, adopted.

Resolution No. 80, Support of Upholsterers Union Label, adopted.

Resolution No. 81, Convention Registration Fee Proposes Constitutional Amendment. The committee's recommendation was for non-concurrence and that recommendation was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 82, Requesting Abolishment of Use of Private Automobiles to Transport Workers for Compensation, adopted.

Resolution No. 83, Collaboration with Subversive Groups, adopted. And, incidentally, the committee's report on that was for concurrence and that recommendation was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 84, Constitutional Amendment providing for Election of Legal Counsel. The committee's recommendation was for non-concurrence, and the committee's report was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 85, Tornado Relief Program, adopted.

Resolution No. 86, Omnibus Resolution, covering all the Postal Clerk Resolutions, was adopted.

Resolution No. 87, Salary Increase—Assistants to Hon. Edward P. Boland, adopted.

Resolution No. 88, Condemning the Use of "Rider" Devices on Federal Agency Appropriations Bills affecting Federal Employees, adopted.

Resolution No. 89, 35-hour week, adopted.

Resolution No. 90, Social Security Trust Fund, adopted.

Resolution No. 91, Constitutional change relating to the affiliation of Vice-Presidents with Central Labor Unions in the districts in which they are candidates. The committee's recommendation was non-concurrence, and that recommendation was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 92, Taft-Hartley Repeal. Concurrence was the committee's recommendation. It was adopted with an amendment by the convention recommending that members read Legislative Agent Kelley's summary in the Year Book.

Delegate Murphy: Are there any delegates who have not voted. Last call. 4 p.m. The polls are now closing. The polls are now closed.

Secretary Kelley: Resolution No. 93, Lock-out at Potter Press, adopted.

Resolution No. 94, Appreciation to Unionized Bakeries, adopted.

Resolution No. 95, Union Label Week, September 7 to 13, 1953, adopted.

Resolution No. 96, Resolution of Thanks and Appreciation to Donors to Union Label Exhibits, adopted.

Resolution No. 97, Investment of Social Security Trust Funds, adopted.

Resolution No. 98, Supporting our Labor Friends, adopted.

Resolution No. 99, Arbitration and Conciliation for State, County and Municipal Employees, adopted.

Resolution No. 100, Patronizing Union Label Milk Dealers, adopted.

Resolution No. 101, Tribute to Frederick Carr, adopted.

Resolution No. 102, Thanks to Press and Radio Reporters and Correspondents who so ably and fairly covered the proceedings of this convention, adopted.

Resolution No. 103, Resolution of Thanks to the invited guests who addressed this convention, adopted.

That, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, is a recapitulation telling you what the disposition by the convention was of the 103 resolutions that were acted upon.

I say again, and you can't emphasize it too strongly, that most of the credit for this very capable summarization goes to Arthur Payette, the efficient secretary of the Resolutions Committee. Our thanks to him for making our work so much easier.

President Brides: Will the delegates now give their attention to the Chairman of the Election Committee, James Murphy.

Delegate Murphy: Report of your Election Committee to the delegates of the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Springfield, Massachusetts, August 14, 1953.

Number of ballots printed, 700.

Number of delegates eligible to vote, 598.

Number of delegates voting, 441.

Total votes cast, 441.

The committee announces the following results:

For President: Henry J. Brides, Central Labor Union, Brockton, 441 votes, Elected.

Vice-President—District 1: Luke Kramer, Teamsters Local, 380, Boston, 441 votes, Elected.

Thomas J. Rush Street Carmen's Union, Local 589, Boston, 441 votes, Elected.

Vice-President—District 2: Oscar R. Pratt, Carpenters Local 624, Brockton, 441 votes, Elected.

Joseph A. Sullivan, Meat Cutters, Local 294, Quincy, 441 votes, Elected.

Vice-President—District 3: John A. Callahan, Central Labor Union, Lawrence, 441 votes, Elected.

Joseph F. Grace, Carpenters Local 910, Gloucester, 441 votes, Elected.

Vice-President—District 4: Thomas P. Ahearn, I. L. G. W. U. Local 281, Lowell, 226 votes, Elected.

Dave Coady, IBEW Local 1505, Waltham, 173 votes.

Joseph D. McLaughlin, Central Labor Union, Cambridge, 309 votes. Ahearn and McLaughlin elected.

Vice-President—District 5 "A": Joseph L. Carbone, Central Labor Union, Fitchburg, 441 votes, Elected.

Vice-President—District 5 "B": James B. McNamara, Central Labor Union, Worcester, 441 votes, Elected.

Vice-President—District 6: W. T. Fitzgerald, Barbers Local 30, Springfield, 128 votes.

Benjamin G. Hull, Central Labor Union, Westfield, 241 votes, Elected.

Daniel Lawlor, Fire Fighters Local 648, Springfield, 199 votes, Elected.

Edward Wall, Federal Labor Union 20291, Westfield, 167 votes.

Benjamin G. Hull and Daniel Lawlor, Elected.

Vice-President—District 7 "A": S. P. Jason, Teamsters Local 59, New Bedford, 441 votes, Elected.

Vice-President—District 7 "B", Daniel J. McCarthy, Central Labor Union, Fall River, 441 votes, Elected.

Vice-President-At-Large, Neil MacKenzie, Bricklayers, Boston, 441 votes, Elected.

Vice-President-At-Large (Woman), Helen T. O'Donnell, Retail Clerks Local 711, Boston, 441, Elected.

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, Kenneth J. Kelley, Central Labor Union, Quincy, 441 votes, Elected.

Director of Education, Francis E. Lavigne, Central Labor Union, Brockton, 441 votes, Elected.

Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention, Kenneth J. Kelley, Central Labor Union, Quincy, 441 votes, Elected.

Alternate Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention, Henry J. Brides, Central Labor Union, Brockton, 441 votes, Elected.

If there are no requests for a recount, the committee recommends the adoption of the Election Committee report.

It is respectfully submitted by the following members:

(Delegate Murphy then read the names of members on the Election Committee.)

President Brides: Question comes on acceptance of the committee's report. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Is there a Past President in the hall? If not, will Chairman Tim Grady come to the platform.

(Newly-elected Executive Board members appeared together on stage.)

Delegate Grady: You will raise your right

hands and repeat after me, and insert your name where I say my name.

"I, Timothy F. Grady, do hereby solemnly and sincerely swear, that to the best of my ability, I will fulfill all the obligations and perform all the duties devolving upon me in the office to which I have been elected, and at all times will abide by and preserve the laws and uphold the integrity of the American Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and will always strive for the general interest, benefit and advancement of the members of these organizations."

"I do further affirm, that upon the completion of my term in office, I will transfer to my successor all books and properties of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor of which I have been custodian. To all this, I do now pledge my most sacred honor as an American trade unionist." Congratulations to all of you.

President Brides: Thank you, Brother Grady.

It is my pleasant duty at this time to pay my deepest respects to the delegates to this convention for their sincere cooperation during the week of the convention here. I would also like to express my deepest appreciation to the Springfield Central Labor Union, to their President and to the committee that has worked so untiringly to make this a very successful week for the delegates to this convention.

In order that we may be successful in the year to come, I ask for your cooperation in behalf of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

I now declare the Convention adjourned sine die.

(Whereupon, at 5:05 o'clock p.m., the Convention was declared closed, sine die.)

APPENDAGE A

SUMMARY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE HOUSING BOARD

It is my opinion that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor should stress two points in its housing program:

1. I believe it is imperative that the various Locals in the Commonwealth petition the municipal authorities to make use of the \$25,000,000.00 (Twenty-Five Million Dollars) now available for housing construction under Chapter 550 of the Acts of 1952. Unless requests are received for this money in the near future, any legislation for additional housing money in the next Legislature will stand little chance of success. However, if this appropriation has been completely allocated, it will be an indication of the continued need for housing.
2. It is my belief that every effort should be made to further that type of housing construction under Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1946. Housing of this type will probably receive less opposition from local real estate interests than that shown for other types of public housing programs.

SYDNEY C. H. SMITH,
Board Member.

Chapter 200 Projects

At the present time the total Chapter 200 housing program consists of 16,299 units of which 14,072 are completed and occupied by families numbering more than 60,000 persons. Eight projects consisting of 1,278 units are currently under construction. These are in Boston (one at Morton Street and one at Franklin Field), Chelsea, Lawrence, Revere, Waltham and Weymouth. Construction will start in the near future at four more (totalling 949 units) in Boston, Everett, Medford and Woburn.

You may be interested in learning some of the financial details of this program. To date the estimated developments costs total \$198,623,000, and average \$12,136 per unit. Because the Commonwealth has pledged its credit for the financial stability of each project, local housing authorities have been able to finance their bonds at very low rates of interest (ranging from 1.68% to 2.4%) averaging 2.08%.

The rent which is based on the individual veteran's income is computed to a percentage formula with consideration for family size. Last year the rent (for shelter and cold water) averaged \$40.30; the Commonwealth contributed an average of \$21.43 per unit in subsidy.

Income limits for admission and continued occupancy fluctuate among the 88 authorities managing this program, but generally speaking, when a tenant's income reaches about \$3,900 (for a small family) and about \$4,200 for a large family, he is asked to vacate. You will be surprised to learn that last year two communities had more than a 50% turnover and 46 had more than 20% turnover. This is pos-

tive evidence that incomes are increasing enabling veterans to seek homes in the private housing market.

Chapter 550 Projects

Allocations are currently being made by the State Housing Board out of the twenty-five million dollars authorized under the provisions of Chapter 550 of the Acts of 1952.

Chapter 647 Projects

Chapter 647 of the Acts of 1953 provided for corrective amendments in Chapter 121 of the Housing Authority Law, and Chapter 121A, Urban Redevelopment Corporations, particularly with reference to the clearing of slums and redevelopment of urban areas.

Chapter 668

Chapter 668 of the Acts of 1953 provided for a \$5,000,000 housing program for elderly persons of low income. This program would be financed by the Commonwealth guarantying the bonds or notes, with an annual subsidy of 2½%.

Chapter 372 Projects

One of the most successful of the housing programs which has been developed in the State is that program developed under Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1946 as amended.

To refresh your memory this program varies from other types of public housing insofar as provisions are made to sell the home to the occupant within a period of six years. By this, two major purposes are achieved:

1. It enables a veteran to eventually become a homeowner.
2. By the liquidation of these homes, the money is returned to the municipality involved, thereby confining their expenses in the housing field to a comparatively short period.

Under this program, 1745 units were constructed in the Commonwealth in 15 communities. I am happy to report one community has sold all of the houses constructed. One other community has sold more than half of its homes and expects the other half will be owned by the veteran occupants before this year is finished.

At this time, seven more communities have requested permission from the State Housing Board to liquidate the developments, and the prices are now under consideration by the State Housing Board. In practically all cases when the liquidation is completed, the municipality will get its entire investment returned.

It seems to me that the Federation should promote more of this type of housing. As the houses are liquidated, the municipalities would have, in effect, a revolving fund which could be repeatedly used in order to provide a continuing source of new units and new construction.

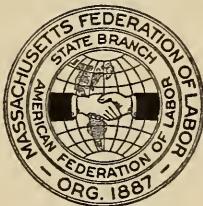
REPORT

of the

Executive Council and Officers

of the

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

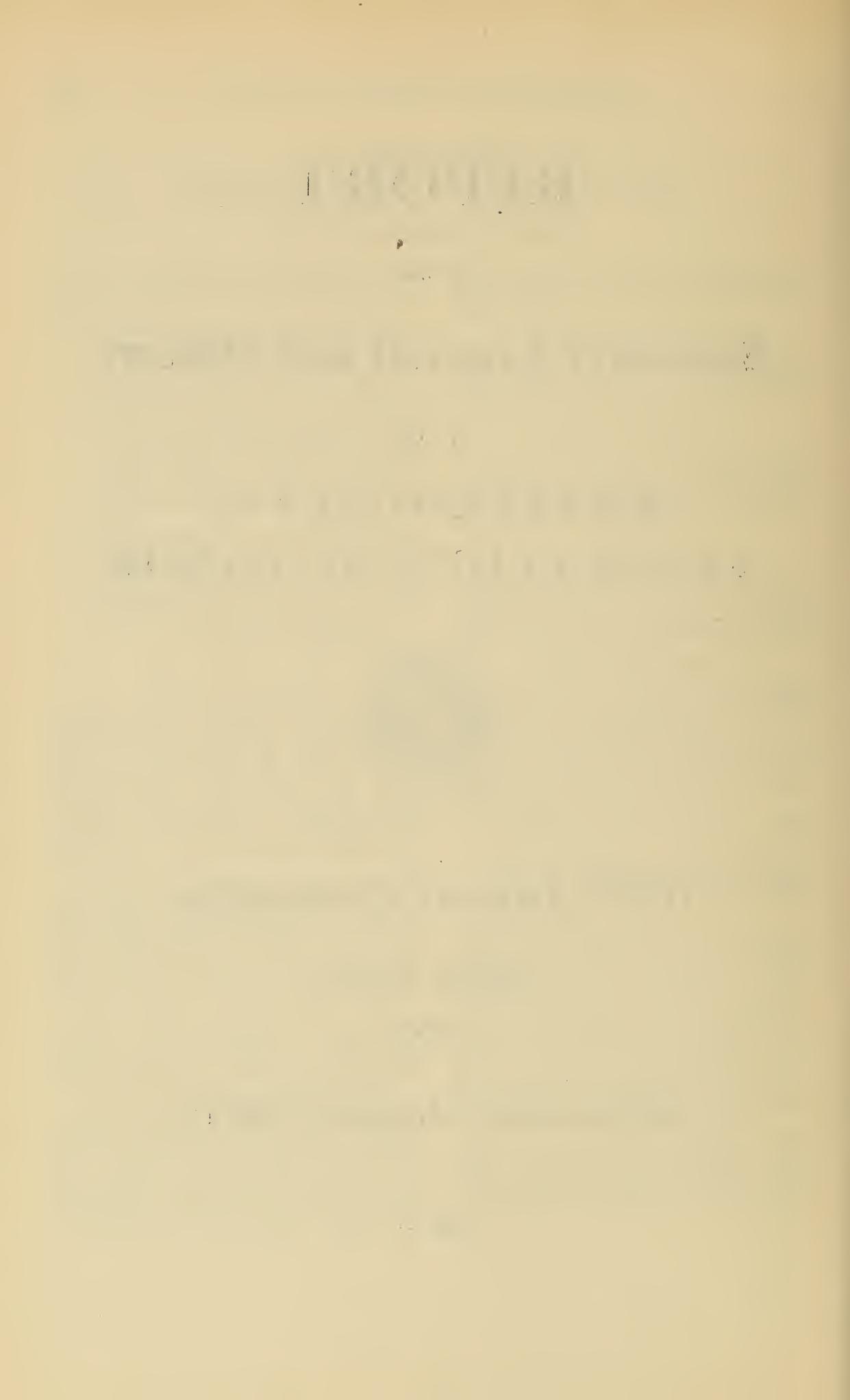


67th Annual Convention

August 10-14

1953

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS



REPORT

of the

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS

The officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor respectfully submit herewith this report to the delegates to the 67th Annual Convention. It contains a report by the President, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, Vice-Presidents, Director of Education and various committees summarizing the activities of the Federation's officers and committees during the past year. The Executive Council sincerely hopes that the report and recommendations contained herein will be carefully considered as a basis for action by the Convention.

Since the last Convention there have been many important developments and problems that required the attention and action of the officers of this State Federation. At home and abroad our people are confronted with communism, confusion and chaos. The menace of communistic aggression still threatens a troubled world. At home certain reactionary interest and individuals endanger the foundations of the trade union movement and its members.

In light of the grim realities that exist the delegates to the 67th Convention have great responsibilities and opportunities. Your officers sincerely hope that the deliberations and decisions of this Convention will constructively guide the Federation and its affiliates through the difficult days that lie ahead.

K. J. KELLEY, *Editor.*

President's Report

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Seventh Convention of the
Massachusetts Federation of Labor

Greetings:

During the past years your Massachusetts Federation of Labor has pursued a constructive, affirmative policy of human betterment in all its efforts, with a long-range program dedicated to bring to all the people of the Commonwealth an abundant life, higher living standards, cultural advantages, wider opportunities for education and self-development.

AFL members in Massachusetts have strictly adhered to and worked for the success of labor's program, a program intent upon keeping the American Federation of Labor in this state vital and strong. I have heard repeated whispers about labor's future, particularly because of the overwhelming and unprecedented Eisenhower sweep. I sincerely feel that labor in Massachusetts faces a bright future—a future of social justice and economic progress because AFL Trade Unionists have courage, determination and the will to continue working diligently to retain dignity, freedom and a full life for all the workers of the Commonwealth.

I have also heard whispered voices say that labor fell down in the last election. This is in conflict with the truth, for "if it were not for organized labor the upset of last November would have become a disaster". Many varied factors brought about the defeat of friends of organized labor. The Eisenhower "popularity", "time for a change", "Communism", "Korea", and "corruption" all played a prominent part in the Republican wind-storm against which the united efforts of organized labor were frustrated. As president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor I take issue with those voices who said organized labor in Massachusetts did not do its part. Without being interested in recrimination, but constructively critical, any objective analysis reveals that the Democratic Party itself was apathetic—the success of former years had quelled them into a quiet assurance that "all would be well."

The congressional and senatorial victories of our Commonwealth are a great tribute to the part played by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and it is with no little pride that I congratulate the members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for their endeavors.

In this same spirit I say that labor has little worry over its future. Thousands of determined members of our militantly progressive organization will insure its future. History teaches us that labor can overlook a dark yesterday, and with optimistic courage move forward to an even brighter tomorrow.

As President of your Massachusetts Federation of Labor, placed in this high office because of your confidence in my sincerity and ability to guide this great organization, I was intensely interested and active in the elections. I was impressed and inspired by the devoted efforts of AFL members who carried on a widespread registration drive throughout the state—a campaign that received the hearty and united support of affiliated Central Labor Bodies and Local Unions.

The officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, following the mandates of our last Convention to support the friends of organized labor, took to the voters of the Commonwealth the issues and the records through every conceivable medium. Many of the Federation's members distinguished themselves by their outstanding work in the television programs sponsored by Labor's League for Political Education. An invitation to the voters to write to the Committee on Education for voting records of legislators seeking public office brought a veritable deluge of requests.

Members of our organization were active on every level of the campaign from the Presidency of the United States to the local state representative. Pamphlets and literature were prepared and distributed in volume. Hundreds of rallies were held, and many radio programs sponsored.

On the congressional level, activity was concentrated in the 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14th districts. Special work was done in the 8th, where we came within an ace of retiring an incumbent long regarded as one of the worst foes of organized labor in the state.

Despite the snippings of many political "experts", the Massachusetts Federation of Labor engaged in an open struggle against a representative from one of the largest districts in the state. After a long and bitter battle the representative was retired and replaced with a young man who is a Business Agent for one of the local unions affiliated with our State Federation. *And this I say with conviction, the fact that the legislature did not "sweep" over to the reactionary elements in Massachusetts can be directly attributed to the efforts of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.*

This narrow division in the Legislature has once again frustrated further enactment of labor's broad program but there have been some gains, and no drastic anti-labor laws comparable to Referenda 5, 6 and 7. I will leave the specific details to our capable Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. One point, however, I would like to call to your attention as a reminder that we can never relax, and that we must be constantly on the alert, concerns unemployment compensation. Last year I reported to you that anti-labor groups were attacking the unemployment compensation system among other labor laws in the Commonwealth. Last year's prediction proved all too accurate. The anti-labor elements rammed through changes in the law that have placed the entire system in jeopardy.

Ever mindful of the need for an extensive program to carry to the general public the story of organized labor in Massachusetts, I have appeared before many educational state, civic, social and community groups and conferences. Constantly emphasizing the vital role played by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as a constructive force in our dynamic democracy, I have presented to the people of Massachusetts labor's part in establishing fair labor-management relationships. I am indeed proud of our record of peaceful negotiations and just settlements.

Often during the past year I have been called upon to represent the Federation at the recommissioning of the ships that defend our shores from any potential aggressors. It is a great pleasure to pay tribute to the skills and crafts of AFL workers who make such instruments of defense possible. America is safe as long as the men and women of America can produce the goods to deter aggression.

Cognizant of labor's responsibility in the conduct of world affairs, this year's Annual Labor Institute was devoted primarily to the global problems surrounding us. Labor's horizon must include the entire world, because labor is truly the only "binding international force".

The educational and public relations program of your State Federation is still moving forward. The Scholarship and Fellowship programs conducted by your Committee on Education enjoy state-wide participation, and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is acclaimed as a leader in workers' education. Scholarship Awards have been increased through Central Labor Union participation. Eight CLUs now grant "area" awards.

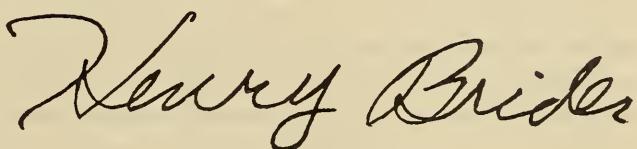
As in the past, each year it has been my great pleasure to participate in the regional conferences of the Federation, where I have had an opportunity to report directly to the members of the AFL the activities and progress of our organization.

At the regional conference of AFL State Federations at Manchester, N. H., I placed the Massachusetts Federation of Labor foursquare against the "tidelands oil grab". At the invitation of the local radio station I later reported the attitude of the people of Massachusetts on this issue which received extensive coverage in our Boston newspapers. Consistent with the principles of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I will always oppose legislation and activities that are not in the true interest of the workers of the Commonwealth.

My warm appreciation goes to Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley, Francis Lavigne, Director of the Committee on Education, and Attorney Robert Segal for their continued loyal co-operation. To the members of the Executive Council I say humbly and sincerely that your encouragement and support have been an inspiration to me. My heartfelt thanks are extended to all the members of this great Federation who have chosen me to represent them throughout the State. It has been a high honor which I have tried to fulfill to the best of my ability. I acknowledge with appreciation the capable clerical assistance and friendly courtesy of Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Balough and Mrs. Ryan during my term of office.

I urge the members of the American Federation of Labor to remain firm and united to work out our problems, safeguard our homes, and give our children the fullest advantages and opportunities of American life. With these ideals, our State Federation can look forward with unclouded vision, confident in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive ink, appearing to read "Henry Brides".

President.

Vice-Presidents' Reports

DISTRICT I.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

Greetings

As a Vice-President of the First District I respectfully submit a summary of my activities for the past year.

As a member of the Executive Council it has been a pleasure to have served during the year. Many pressing problems were brought to our attention, which we hope have been handled to the satisfaction of all trade unionists.

Because the local unions in the First District heretofore have been so thoroughly combed for new affiliations, it has not been so easy to obtain new affiliations. However, there are still a few National and International unions whose local unions in Massachusetts still remain outside the fold, but receive all the benefits which the other affiliated local unions must pay. I have attended many meetings of these unaffiliated unions during the year, educating them to the need of assisting the Federation in carrying on the ground work performed by our predecessors. It is hoped that they will soon meet their obligations and become a part of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

During the past year I have been afforded the privilege by both President Brides and Secretary-Treasurer Kelley to attend meetings of various unions, representing the Federation at same. It has also been my pleasure to represent Labor in District I on many civil and social committees and I have tried at all times to conduct myself in such a manner that Labor's best interests in these necessary functions might be best served. Through activities such as these, the Labor Movement, its aims and purposes, may be passed on to persons who have little or no understanding of our principles.

The regional conference held in the Hotel Manger was most successful and it is my firm belief that such regional conferences should definitely be continued.

I have attended every meeting of the Executive Board and all meetings of the various committees to which I have been appointed. I have been in almost constant attendance at the State House in connection with the various bills sponsored by or which hold the interest of the Federation. As a member of the Workmen's Compensation Committee, I spent a great deal of time and effort among the many locals gaining their support in helping to defeat the proposed abolishing of the Industrial Accident Board. The defeat of this bill was accomplished and such result was no doubt obtained by the interest manifested by the attendance and representation of the various locals throughout the State at the hearing in the State House. Besides maintaining the Board in its present status, Labor has succeeded in keeping in office one who is truly a representative of our cause and a member of my own local.

President Henry Brides and Secretary-Treasurer Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley are to be commended for their untiring efforts on behalf of the

State Federation of Labor, also for the manner in which they have carried on the work of their respective offices.

I want to thank the Delegates for the honor conferred upon me in electing me as Vice-President from the First District and for this opportunity I am indeed grateful. I also wish to express my appreciation for the splendid co-operation and assistance given me by the other members of the Executive Board, to Francis Lavigne, and to the members of the office staff, Catherine Hennessy, Frances Balough, Ethel Freeman and Yvonne Ryan.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS J. RUSH,

Vice-President, District I.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

This, my second report to a convention of Trade Union delegates, is presented with deep appreciation of the tribute paid me by the sixty-fifth convention which elected me and the sixty-sixth convention which returned me to the Executive Council of the Federation as a Vice-President.

I salute with condolences those able and worthy vice-presidents of the Executive Council who were forced to endure not only my disputatious manner but my extended perorations which confused, even more, the intra-labor strife. Such endurance is, truly, a labor of love rewarded only by the knowledge that worthy ones are allowed to continue the hour-consuming, enemy-making, ulcer-producing, and wage-free representations of the problems of the Sons of Toil.

I pay homage to the qualities of leadership displayed by our Chief of Staff, President Henry J. Brides. I tender an obeisance to our Pilot, Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent whose astute maneuverings have kept afloat the Good Ship Labor upon the stormy seas of State House politics. I genuflect to the ideals of Francis E. Lavigne, Director of the Committee on Education, which have placed the stratospheric philosophies of the Labor Institute within telescopic vision as we pantingly await clarification of the simplicities which beset and bemire our footsteps on the Local level.

But above all, I pay tribute to the remarkably sweet girls of the Federation office who have to live with all this "brass"

An analysis of the requests of and deliberations by the Executive Council leads to the inference that the Federation should be more than a legislative and lobbying group. It should contain the power and finances to organize the oppressed and the authority to judge errant affiliates.

The Federation should challenge the legality of the Slichter Act to the far reaches of the State Judiciary.

This loosely written Act apparently was designed as a stop gap to more vicious legislation, but its effect on the Labor Movement has been such that it would be difficult to devise legislation which would hamstring unions any

more drastically. This Act stops a strike, forces employees to refrain from collective action, but does not have within it the proper resolving of the disputes which caused the strike. The Act pretends to marshal public opinion to force battling interests to the peaceful conclusion, but what emphasis is on the employer to concur with a Union when the picket lines vanish with the invoking of this Act? Logic concludes that there is no compromise with Evil. This Act is Evil. The Massachusetts Federation of Labor should wage unceasing war to rid the statute books of this malodorous bit of anti-labor business.

Respectfully submitted,

LUKE KRAMER,

Vice-President.

DISTRICT II.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I herein submit my report as one of your Vice-Presidents from District II. As requested by your Secretary-Treasurer Legislative Agent, this report is being made as short as possible.

I have attended all sessions of the Executive Council that it was possible for me to attend. I have tried to make all my activities within the Council in the best interests of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as a whole.

There have been no new affiliations with the Federation that were brought about by my activities as Vice-President from this area. All Locals are in affiliation, with the exception of a very few, and these Locals are either unwilling to take the progressive step of affiliating with our Organization or are in such poor financial condition that it is physically impossible for them to become affiliated. Continual contact is made with these organizations, through their officers, with the hope that they may be able to surmount their present problems and become a part of the unified labor movement of our Commonwealth.

In co-operation with Vice-President Sullivan and members of the Central Labor Union of Brockton and vicinity, we once again were successful in conducting a Regional Conference which we feel was second to none throughout the state.

The labor movement of today finds itself in a very precarious position. Our memberships did not see fit to follow the advice of our top leaders, in the political campaigns of 1952, and as a result we are at a decided disadvantage in the legislative field today. Beneficial legislation enacted to date on the state level has been minor in nature and on the federal level it is practically nil.

I recommend to the delegates to this convention, that they adopt as a part of their program for the coming year, an intensified public relations

program, to be operated at the local level, with efforts made to coordinate their activities through the Committee of Education of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. If we are to assume our rightful position, as labor unions, in the social and economic structure of our communities, we must convince people that we are ready to assume the leadership and responsibilities that are incurred by this position.

We are now operating under what some term as a "free economy" by the lifting of some governmental controls and with prospect of other control measures being nullified. We must all face the facts and strive to see that the interests of the workers are not jeopardized as this transition is taking place. Federal rent control is practically over and experience has shown that in some areas where controls have been removed, landlords have placed such an economic burden on the tenant, that the "roof has been taken from over his head." This and other unscrupulous actions must be closely watched and Labor must be ready to take up the case for those unfortunates. Actions which deprive persons of necessities, make people go to extremes which are not commensurate with the aims or ideals of the Labor Movement.

It has been a pleasure to have again served on several committees of the State Federation and I trust that my service has been satisfactory.

I wish to express my thanks to President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer, Legislature Agent Kelley, Director Lavigne and to members of the Executive Council for their counsel, guidance and advice during the past year.

In closing, my thanks and appreciation to the unsung heroines of the Federation, Catherine Hennessy, Yvonne Ryan, Frances Balough and Ethel Freeman of the office staff for the many courtesies and help they have extended to me during my term of office as Vice-President.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR R. PRATT,

Vice-President, District II

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I submit my report for the past year of my activities as one of the Vice-Presidents elected to represent District II.

During the past year I visited with many of the local unions, asking them, through their officers, to cooperate with Kenneth J. Kelley in his work at the State House on behalf of our legislative program.

I was present at those meetings of the Executive Council that I was able to attend. Some meetings I was not able to attend because of negotiating contracts on behalf of my own local.

The usual regional conferences were held in District II in cooperation with Vice-President Oscar Pratt. The Brockton conference was held in the Hotel Bryant and was a very great success as usual. The Quincy conference was very well attended and for the first time in attendance, were Republican Representatives Amelio Dellachiesa, William Jenness, and Carter Lee, of Quincy; and Representative Herbert Hollis of Braintree. These representatives spoke of the wonderful job that is being done at the State House by our Legislative Agent and stated their position on many matters having to do with our program at the State House.

On behalf of the Federation, I worked out an agreement whereby we were successful in getting back into the Federation, Barbers Union, Local 390 of Quincy.

As Chairman of the Committee on Workmen's Compensation, I attended many of the hearings on these bills at the State House and worked in co-operation with Kenneth Kelley and Sam Horovitz in attempting to improve the lot of the working man in the State of Massachusetts.

As one of the members of the committee set up for the purpose of handling the year book of the Federation, I should like to say that, in my opinion, this is a very fine way of raising additional funds necessary to carry on our work in the State Federation of Labor. I believe that in future years, after a fine foundation has been laid this year, through the cooperation of the solicitors we now have working on our behalf, we will be able to realize a substantial sum of money for the treasury of the Federation.

We should all look to the future with the thought in mind that we will put our shoulders to the wheel and work together to elect in the State and in the National Government those people who will be interested in working for members of organized labor and our friends.

I wish to congratulate Francis E. Lavigne, Director of the Committee on Education, for the fine job that he has done in the Labor Institute and in the essay award contest. Through these media he has done an outstanding job in educating the delegates from the various locals who attend the Labor Institute. Through the essay contest he has brought knowledge of organized labor into the schools in a way which it could not otherwise have been accomplished.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to President Henry J. Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Legislator Agent Kenneth J. Kelley, Director of Education Francis E. Lavigne, and the ladies of the office staff, Mrs. Catherine Hennessy, Mrs. Frances Balough, and Mrs. Yvonne Ryan, for the many courtesies and the help they have extended to me during the year.

In conclusion, I am grateful for the honor and the privilege given to me to serve the Federation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN,

Vice-President, District II.

DISTRICT III

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I hereby submit this report of my activities while serving as Vice-President from District 3.

During my current term, I have to the best of my ability endeavored to fulfill the aims and desires of organized labor. Appearing before groups of unorganized as well as organized, I have tried to call to the attention of the workers the type of legislation that will ultimately pass—to the disadvantage of all—unless we lend more assistance and sincere effort to the officers of our unions and to those serving in State and National Government who have proven to be friends of labor.

I, along with other members from the district attended the hearing held on the Governor's bill to abolish the present Industrial Accident Board and was gratified at the large attendance in opposition to this contemplated action. The appearance of so many members of labor attending this hearing must have been inspirational to Legislative Agent Kelley in his effort to continue his arduous legislative work in behalf of the Federation.

In the unsuccessful state election of 1952 we in the third district gave of our time and effort to elect our friends and defeat our enemies.

With the assistance of the members of the Central Labor Union a political rally was conducted in the interest of Paul A. Dever in Lawrence. Governor Dever, Labor Commissioner Del Monte—Dir. Frank Lavigne and President Brides addressed the large gathering present. The address given by His Excellency as well as those of the other speakers was enthusiastically received by those present. Although unsuccessful in re-electing Governor Dever, we in the third district did help in returning to office Congressman Lane—Senator Flanagan and Representatives Conley, Bresnahan and Wall—sincere and proven friends of Labor.

As requested by the Federation, I arranged for a Regional Conference to be held in Lawrence. Assistance rendered by officers of affiliate locals and the Central Labor Union was instrumental in making this the finest conference held in the district. Speakers from the Federation included President Brides, Director Lavigne and Daniel Downey who have been assisting Legislative Agent Kelley. (Illness prevented Legislative Agent Kelley from being present). The speakers were interesting and informative and gave a fine report with respect to their respective duties.

I also attended the conference held in Amesbury and want to thank and congratulate Frank Cynewski for arranging this conference.

Curtailment of employment in the third district has had a marked effect on labor ranks—but some of the diversified industries will, I believe, eventually correct the condition. However, we who are members of the AFL must lend assistance to organizer Franklin J. Murphy in his untiring effort to organize these new industries.

The Building Trades and the Business Agents Association of Lawrence have cooperated in all my efforts while serving as Vice-President and to them I shall always be grateful.

I have attended the meetings of the Council whenever possible and congratulate my fellow members on their sincerity to their duties.

To President Brides, Legislative Agent Kelley and Director Lavigne I appreciate all assistance given to me and the members of my district.

To the employees of the Federation for all courtesies extended I am deeply appreciative.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. CALLAHAN

Vice-President, District III

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I herewith submit my annual report as one of the Vice-Presidents from District three. I have attended all but two of the meetings of the Executive Council. These are the first two meetings I have missed since I have been a Vice-President and both were unavoidable. I have accepted all my assignments from the office and fulfilled them to the best of my ability.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the officers of the Lawrence and Amesbury Central Labor Unions for the fine turnout at the regional conferences held in their respective areas, it shows that it can be done. I have attended as many hearings at the State House as the duties to my Union would permit. May I congratulate Teamsters Union #42 of Lynn on the purchase of their own building, I wish them luck in their new endeavor.

I have two suggestions or recommendations to make for the consideration of the convention. 1. I recommend that a committee be appointed by the incoming President to study the possibility of renting office space somewhere where all the activities of the Federation can be housed in one suite. I feel that this would be a saving in rentals. 2. With the wide differences of opinion among our membership, and, because certain industries may be hurt here in Massachusetts, may I recommend that a committee be appointed by the incoming President of the Massachusetts Federation to make a study of how foreign trade affects our membership. This report to be compiled into a brief and to be used as a guide by the Federation when the study by the Federal Government is made on this subject and they appear before this Commission. May I suggest that this be done (if the recommendation is accepted) immediately upon the President taking office.

It has been a distinct pleasure to serve as a Vice-President and I wish to thank the delegates for their confidence in electing me in the previous years. I have done my best and used my best judgement at all times always thinking of what would be best for all segments of our membership.

I wish to thank the officers of the Federation for their council, assistance and cooperation and to the girls in both offices thanks and I hope I haven't been too much of a pest.

In conclusion may I again thank everyone who made it possible for me to serve on the Executive Council. It has been an honor and a pleasure and I hope I have conducted myself in a manner that will deserve your continued support.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH F. GRACE

Vice-President, District III

DISTRICT IV

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I submit the following as my report to you for approval.

This past year has shown us that a new face with the right kind of propaganda can upset everything labor has worked for and can put people into power that can undo what labor has built up over a period of years.

I hope and trust that the working people of this State and Nation will not be hurt to the extent that they cannot recover. We must all get behind our leadership and let them guide us to victory in the fight that lies ahead.

I recommend that the President and Vice-Presidents be elected for two (2) year terms beginning with the 1954 convention. This will keep experienced people in office at all times even if the Secretary-Treasurer and Educational Director were to be defeated at one time.

I recommend that both the Massachusetts Federation office and the Educational Department office be combined into one suite of rooms and in that way reduce the cost of operation and effect better service to all the affiliated locals.

I wish to express my thanks to all the members of the Executive Council for their fairness in all their actions during the past year. I also wish to express my conviction that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is very fortunate in having people of the caliber of President Henry J. Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley and Director of Education Francis E. Lavigne and hope and trust that they be with us for years to come.

I also wish to thank the staff in both offices and the Delegates for electing me to serve you for the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS P. AHEARN

Vice-President, District IV

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of your Vice-Presidents from the Fourth District, I submit to you the following report of my activities for the past year.

It is a distinct honor and a privilege to serve you as a member of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I attended all meetings of the Council and all meetings of the special committee on which I served. I have carried out all duties and assignments given to me in a sincere and conscientious manner.

It is a pleasure to report that three Regional Conferences were held in the Fourth District during the past year. They were sponsored by the Central Labor Unions of Cambridge, Lowell and Malden. The attendance was much better than it has been in the past, and I hope that in the future more and more of our members will take advantage of these conferences so that they may better understand our legislative and educational programs.

I was appointed during this past year, as a representative of labor, to the Regional Rent Control Board comprising of all Middlesex County. As I write this report, Federal rent controls have been lifted in all but serious defense work areas, and all further controls have been left to state supervision. In this state a rent control act has been passed that will shift the responsibilities and burdens to the individual cities and towns. The State Act is in itself a weak effort to dupe the tenants into believing that they will continue to be protected against unfair rentals. With the experience I have gained from first-hand knowledge and observation, it is my sincere and honest belief that a strong rent control act should be kept in force until such time as the housing shortage will have lessened to a far greater degree than exists at the present time. Under the present national and state administration I do not have much hope. Perhaps, if we take active and constructive action, we may be able to salvage some effective controls in our local communities.

During the past political campaign I took an active part in supporting the candidates endorsed by us at our last State Convention. That we were not more successful was not due to lack of labor support but to the fact that there was a nation-wide trend to change our national administration and its foreign and domestic policies. This feeling was reflected to a great degree on our pro-state administrations. Nevertheless, we contributed greatly to the outstanding victory of Congressman Kennedy in his effort to become a member of the United States Senate.

I attended the Twelfth Annual Labor Institute held at the State College in Amherst, Massachusetts. The program featured some very interesting lectures on world affairs by men who are nationally recognized authorities in their particular fields. Under the supervision of Director Lavigne, the Institute is becoming more and more popular and certainly more extensive in bringing to the participants a greater knowledge of world, national and state affairs which do and will effect the progress of the labor movement.

I attended meetings and other functions of local unions in the Fourth District. I have never refused any union whenever they have called upon

me for aid and assistance. I also represented the State Federation at many civic and social affairs.

It would not be fair of me if I completed this report without calling attention to the thoughtful and considerate support I received in the performance of my duties from ranking officers of the Executive Council, namely:

President Henry Brides whose earnest and sincere efforts to promote the good and welfare of the State Federation cannot be denied. The fair and impartial manner in which he conducts the meetings of the Council tends to bring out intelligent discussion and progressive action. His strong opposition and public denunciation of the Tide Lands Oil Act was carried and quoted by the news services from coast to coast.

Secretary-Treasurer—Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley whose clear and concise presentation of the Federation's legislative program before various committees of the House and Senate reflects great credit to our organization. His vigilant and intelligent opposition to bills proposed by our enemies and harmful to labor bring about, in many cases, their defeat or withdrawal. His keen grasp of legislative procedure and acute awareness of political trickery makes him a formidable opponent to any and all of our detractors.

I must also call your attention to the tremendous progress the Committee on Education is making under the direction of Francis Lavigne. The various activities of this committee are increasing every year by leaps and bounds. The expansion of the Scholarship Award Contest has exceeded all expectations in so short a time. The Trade Fellowships are also attracting more and more participants from our local unions each year. Each one of us should be more than proud of the terrific advancement this committee is making and most of the credit for this success should be given to Director Lavigne.

In closing I wish to thank my co-worker in the Fourth District, Tom Ahearn, for his cooperation, and also the girls in the office; Frances Balough, Catherine Hennessy and Yvonne Ryan for their many courtesies.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN

Vice-President, District IV.

DISTRICT V—A

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of those who has had the honor to serve for the first time as a Vice-President from this newly organized District, it is an honor and a privilege to submit a report of my activities during the past year.

I have attended many hearings at the State House on bills relating to labor, and I am truly convinced that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is indeed fortunate to have a person of Kenneth Kelley's ability to present our program to the General Court of Massachusetts, I think that he has done

all he could to introduce our Legislation which has been so poorly received by the Legislators.

I have tried to attend all the meetings of the Executive Council and have found all these conclaves to be most interesting and spirited.

I have attended various regional conferences and found them most instructive. I think this practice should be continued.

I have been very active in various wage disputes in my home city of Fitchburg and feel that I have been most diligent in this industrial city where I am able to exert some influence towards obtaining union security.

I attended all the sessions of the Labor Institute in Amherst and found the speakers interesting and the program well rounded and well presented. Mr. Francis Lavigne is to be congratulated on its success. The Amherst Institute should be commended for the excellent meals.

In writing this report I humbly realize that my accomplishments have been few. I have tried to be cautious and conservative and to realize that I could best serve this newly organized district by watching and learning my first year in your midst.

I have received complete co-operation from the young ladies in the office and wish to thank them for their many courtesies.

In closing, I wish to commend President Henry Brides for his excellent leadership and I wish to thank the members of the Executive Council for their many acts of kindness and consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH L. CARBONE,

Vice-President, District V—A

DISTRICT V—B

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I deem it an honor and privilege to submit a report of my activities as one of the Vice-Presidents in the Fifth District.

I have attended every meeting of the Executive Council with one exception, and also all the meetings of the Committee on Education. I have attended as many hearings at the State House as I could.

During last fall I worked day and night, helping to elect friends of organized labor to both National and State offices. We in Worcester once again set up a United Labor Committee that functions very well in getting out the vote and registering voters. We thank Francis E. Lavigne for the fine aid his office gave us during the campaign.

This year we had a regional conference that was held in the Sheraton Hotel instead of the Labor Temple, it was the best attended meeting to date as far as regional conferences are concerned.

It has been a pleasure to work with President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer, Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley, Director of Committee on Education Francis E. Lavigne and the members of the Executive Council. I have endeavored to serve the Massachusetts Federation of Labor honestly and faithfully.

To the office personnel in both the office of the Massachusetts Federation and the Committee on Education, I am indeed grateful for your co-operation and the courtesies extended me.

In conclusion, I am deeply grateful for having been given the honor and privilege of serving on the Executive Council, and to the delegates for their confidence in electing me, my humble thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES B. McNAMARA,

Vice-President, District V—B

DISTRICT VI

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

A number of years ago, I was successful in organizing and procuring a Federal Charter for the employees of the Westfield Mfg. Co., whose chief product was bicycles, namely, the well known Columbia Bicycle. A short time later I learned that this industry was facing serious competition from Foreign Countries, particularly Japan, since their bicycles sold for six dollars on the Pacific Coast and seven dollars on the Atlantic Coast.

I was informed that the cost for making a bicycle in this country was in the neighborhood of eighteen dollars. It was obvious that something had to be done about it. So, I presented a resolution at our Annual Convention to boycott the Foreign made bicycle, which was unanimously passed by the Delegates present. The same resolution passed at the AFL Annual Convention, which was held in Denver, Colorado. As a result, many of the workers in this Nation purchased the American-made bicycle, thereby helping to save the industry.

Now, we are confronted with the same problem again, because of the Reciprocal Treaty Agreement, where the tariff has been reduced from 30% to 7½%. Prior to 1950, the average number of bicycles imported to this country was under 10,000. In 1950, the number jumped to 66,289; 1951, 176,263; 1952, 246,000. And, the estimate this year is nearly 400,000. These figures are staggering, and in my opinion, we the labor movement have to do something about it.

The highest skilled mechanic in these Foreign Countries receive an average of 31¢ per hour; where our mechanics receive an average of over \$2.00 per hour. The same conditions exist in many other products that are imported into this Country. Two years ago, our former Governor, Paul A.

Dever, and the State Legislature, and our Senators and Congressmen, presented a petition to the United States Tariff Commission for relief and no relief was granted.

Besides the Foreign competition, we have a most serious situation facing the workers of this State by the industrial civil war being carried on in the South against us, above the Mason-Dixon Line. In many instances some of the industries of New England are blaming the high cost of labor as their reason for moving South. I am one who believes that this is not the main reason. Industry and State Officials of the South are organized, and I place emphasis on "organized". They have succeeded in retarding organization of workers, by legislation and otherwise. They have really capitalized on the Taft-Hartley Act. They have induced industry to their rich fields by free power, free from taxes, and furnished massive factory space, and no doubt, machinery in some instances.

I venture to say, that even if the workers of the North worked for almost nothing, the inducements made to industry are so attractive in the South it would be hard to resist. In order to compete with our Southern gentlemen, it is my opinion that the burden is not on labor; but every State, City and Town of New England has to combine into one gigantic organization to combat this situation, or eventually we will face industrial starvation.

Our ancestors fought to free the slaves in 1861. It is time for us now to fight this industrial war before we are made slaves in the North. It has been a pleasure on my part to serve as your Labor Representative in the Department of Labor and Industries; and I have done my best to be of service to all who have sought my advice and services. Many cases and disputes have come before the Department in the years I have been an officer there; and I have fought for what I believe to be right and just. I have enjoyed working with President Henry J. Brides, Secretary-Treasurer, and Legislative Agent, Kenneth J. Kelley, and all the members of the Council. I find each one of them has his individual opinions, and everyone of these opinions is for the best interest of labor.

It was with deep regret to me when Reginald McNamara resigned; he was a swell partner to work with. I know my entire district wish him the greatest success. I want to thank the girls in the office, and also Francis Lavigne, and his staff, for the wonderful cooperation I have received. I also want to thank all the leaders of the Labor Movement in my district, and the entire State, for their cooperation in my official capacity; without that co-operation, my duties would be most difficult to perform.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN G. HULL,

Vice-President, District VI

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of the Vice-Presidents of the Sixth District, I hereby submit a report of my activities for the nine months I served. It was with regrets that

I was forced to resign as a member of the Executive Council in April due to a new position I accepted. I have attended all of the executive council meetings, and all of the special meetings that I have been called upon to attend, also every meeting of the Committee on Education.

Regional conferences were held in Springfield, Holyoke, Northampton and Greenfield during the past year sponsored by the Central Labor Unions of those cities. The cooperation of Central Labor Union Officers is deeply appreciated.

I wish to extend my personal thanks to President Henry Brides for the cooperation extended to me during the nine months I served and to commend him for the fair and impartial manner in which he conducted the executive council meetings. The labor movement will grow with this type of leadership.

Also Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley for his assistance to me and for a job well done in carrying out the legislative program of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Leaders of this type cannot be overlooked.

Education Director Francis E. Lavigne for the fine cooperation and assistance to me. I also want to congratulate him for the excellent educational programs he has conducted for AFL members, school children and citizens of this state.

I want to thank all the Vice-Presidents for their assistance to me, the office staff of Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley and Director of Education Francis E. Lavigne, my colleague Benjamin G. Hull, President Roy Suprenant, Vice-President John C. Brown and other officers and delegates of the Springfield Central Labor Union, William F. Malone AFL organizer, officers and members of all AFL Unions, and Central Labor Union in the sixth district, and especially to Federal Labor Union Local 18518 I wish to extend thanks.

It has been an honor and pleasure to serve as Vice-President of the Sixth District.

Respectfully submitted,

R. J. McNAMARA,

District VI

DISTRICT VII—A

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

This past year has been another busy one. In August I appeared before the New Bedford School Committee in the interest of Mrs. Dorothy DeLoid Stahre for many years an officer in the New Bedford Central Labor Union and a conscientious worker for the labor movement. Mrs. Stahre with 30 years service in the New Bedford schools and in line for a promotion to principalship was being by-passed by the School Board in favor of a young man who was too young to be a pupil in school at the time Mrs. Stahre started her teaching career. We succeeded in getting Mrs. Stahre her promotion and at the same time established seniority in promotions for the first time in New Bedford schools.

I also appeared before the Dartmouth School Committee at the request of the Building Service Union in the case of a janitor who had been discharged and who claimed he had overtime pay due him.

On October 23rd Congressman John F. Kennedy came to New Bedford and spent the day taking him around to the various mills and business establishments so he could meet and talk with the workers on behalf of his candidacy for the United States Senate.

In November I got a report from a teacher in the New Bedford schools who said that he thought that some of the teachers were ready to talk union. I wrote to the State Representative of the Teachers union and suggested that he get John Connors, a former New Bedford teacher, to come down and talk to these teachers. I promised to give whatever help I could but nothing came of the idea. At this time I also met with the Fairhaven Water Department employees to help them with their contract.

Each year in January the New Bedford Standard-Times publishes a special edition reviewing the year past and containing statements of industrial and civic leaders in the city on the outlook for the coming year. My article as a representative of the American Federation of Labor was on the progress of Labor in the year past and predictions for Labor in 1953.

As usual I served on the committee for the March of Dimes campaign.

On April 24th we held our annual Regional Conference with about 350 present. President Henry J. Brides, and Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley were speakers and in addition we had a representative from the local office of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance who gave a very informative explanation of the benefits available under the Social Security law. Vice-President Helen T. O'Donnell was also present and gave us a review of the trouble the Retail Clerks had experienced in Boston with night openings.

Again this year I served as chief negotiator for the employees of the New Bedford, Wood's Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority, Federal Union 24053. Under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor we have introduced a bill in the General Court to have a labor representative on this Authority.

In May a group of local business and industrial leaders representing Greater New Bedford met to formulate a plan to have all charitable and social agencies unite in one campaign for fund raising activities. I was asked and agreed to serve on the Steering Committee representing the American Federation of Labor.

I cannot close this report without calling to your attention the fact that we will get nowhere with this Labor Movement until we learn to stand together. The votes in the last State and National elections showed that we were not united. Our prestige is at a low ebb and the only way we can bring it up where it should be is to work together. There are far too many within our Federation who are busy trying to snatch political plums for themselves instead of working for the people they were elected to represent.

I want to thank the girls in the office at 11 Beacon Street for their continued help and co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,
S. P. JASON
Vice-President, District VII—A

DISTRICT VII—B

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of the vice-presidents of District VII, I hereby submit a report of my activities since our last Convention. During the past twelve months I have had several opportunities to assist local unions in my district in problems of interest to their general membership.

As a member of the Advisory Council of the Division of Employment Security, I have been in a position to assist a great many wage earners of the Commonwealth concerning their rights and benefits under the Unemployment Compensation Act.

I attended as many meetings of the Executive Council as my other duties allowed, and also appeared before committees of the Great and General Court to support bills sponsored by or in favor of the workers of the Commonwealth.

I have also taken an active part in all community functions in which the working man and his family have had an interest.

I would like to call attention to the great labor awareness of the population of District VII, as reflected in the winning by a Fall River high school pupil of a state wide essay contest on the labor movement. Miss Anne Duffy of Durfee High School took top honors in a field of more than one thousand entrants with an essay that showed deep understanding of the place labor has won in the American community.

It has been a pleasure to work with President Henry Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley, Director of Education Francis E. Lavigne, and the entire staff. I sincerely thank them for the splendid cooperation that they have extended to me at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. McCARTHY,
Vice-President, District VII.

AT-LARGE

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I had the good fortune to be elected to the Executive Council of the Federation in a national election year. My duties started with a "bang" when I found myself in a round of political campaigns. I shall not quickly forget the excitement and exhilaration of appearing on television with Mr. Kenneth Kelley, Mr. Phillip Kramer, Mr. Vincent DiNunno, Mr. Leo Larocque, and Senator John F. Kennedy; the thrill of meeting our Democratic Presidential nominee Governor Adlai Stevenson, and finally the climax of the campaign, the reception to the candidates at the Parker House Roof sponsored by the

Committee on Education under the direction of Mr. Francis Lavigne, at which I had the honor to act as chairman.

Legislatively, I made several appearances at the State House when duties to my own organization permitted. The Retail Clerks had three bills presented—two through the Federation, and one through the Union; all three attempting to halt the movement towards more night openings in department stores.

I think this is the spot I should take to thank Mr. Kenneth Kelley for the able and untiring efforts he put into the presentation of these bills. I also want to thank the members of the Executive Council and other Labor leaders who appeared with us in favor of these bills.

The Regional Conference conducted by the officers of the Federation were inspirational. I had the pleasure of attending the meetings at Brockton and New Bedford where Vice-Presidents Pratt and Jason in their respective districts introduced President Henry Brides and Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Mr. Kenneth Kelley, and Director of Education Mr. Francis E. Lavigne whose reports on the legislative and educational program of the year were received with sincere interest and enthusiasm. The fact that at both meetings I was asked to say a few words made my appearance at them an added experience.

This is the conclusion of an eventful year in the history of the Executive Council of the Federation. For me the year has been most rewarding since it has broadened my experience and enriched my knowledge of the problems faced by the many labor organizations that go to make up the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. We are indeed fortunate to have as our leaders Mr. Kenneth Kelley as Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, and Mr. Henry Brides as our President. To both of these gentlemen I extend my admiration and respect for the exemplary manner in which they handled the difficult situations that arose following the Gubernatorial Election and Inauguration.

To Mr. Francis Lavigne who opened my eyes to the immensity of the work involved in the program of the Committee on Education I would like to say "thank you" for the opportunity to serve the committee during the political campaigns.

To the office staffs of the State Federation and the Committee on Education, I extend sincere thanks for their courtesy and helpfulness on all occasions.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN TAFE O'DONNELL

Vice-President-at-Large

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As Vice-President-at-Large I wish to submit a brief report for the past year.

I have attended all Executive Council meetings but two. At these Executive Council meetings, there are many problems confronting President Brides,

Secretary-Treasurer Kelley and Director Francis Lavigne, and the entire Executive Council. It must be said through their capable leadership they are doing an exceptionally good job for this Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

For the past two years, I was connected with the Boston Building Trades Council, as their General Agent, and was not in any position to attend all of the hearings at the State House, on many of the important bills that came before the different Committees on Legislation affecting Labor at the State House. From all reports Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley was successful in defeating bills that were in no way good for the rank and file of Labor.

As Treasurer and Legislative Agent for the Massachusetts State Conference of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to the officers and members of the Executive Council, and the girls who are faithful workers. I hope to be of more assistance to the Federation in the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

NEIL McKENZIE,

Vice-President-at-Large

ATTENDANCE RECORD AT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS

In accordance with Section 1 of Article IX of the constitution, the following is a record of attendance of President, Secretary-Treasurer and Vice-Presidents at meetings of the Executive Council during the past year. There were 11 regular meetings held between September 8, 1952 and July 8, 1953.

	Full Sessions	Absent
PRESIDENT	10	1
SECRETARY-TREASURER	11	0
VICE-PRESIDENTS		
<i>District I</i>		
THOMAS J. RUSH	11	0
LUKE KRAMER	9	2
<i>District II</i>		
OSCAR R. PRATT	10	1
JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN	10	1
<i>District III</i>		
JOHN A. CALLAHAN	7	4
JOSEPH F. GRACE	9	2
<i>District IV</i>		
THOMAS P. AHEARN	11	0
JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN	11	0
<i>District V</i>		
JOSEPH CARBONE	8	3
<i>District VB</i>		
JAMES B. McNAMARA	10	1
<i>District VI</i>		
BENJAMIN G. HULL	9	2
REGINALD McNAMARA	8*	0
<i>District VIIA</i>		
S. P. JASON	10	1
<i>District VIIB</i>		
DANIEL J. McCARTHY	3	8
<i>At Large</i>		
HELEN T. O'DONNELL	8	3
NEIL MACKENZIE	9	2

* Resigned in May

Report of Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention

To The Officers and Delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

The 71st Convention of the American Federation of Labor opened on Monday, September 15, 1952, at the Commodore Hotel, New York. Coming, as it did, at the height of a political campaign, it was understandable that the candidates and considerations played a prominent part in the Convention proceedings.

The marked change in the physical appearance of President William Green had a sobering effect upon the Convention delegates. In his opening address, President Green displayed some of his previous eloquence and energy, but it was apparent that he had not thoroughly recovered from his recent physical ailment. The gallant leader received a standing ovation at the conclusion of his address that touched him deeply and at the same time left an indelible impression upon the delegates. There was a feeling shared in by many delegates that this Convention marked the climax of a splendid career of trade union leadership. This great man had guided the destinies of the American labor movement to a position of eminence and influence that could never have been envisaged by its founders. Within a few short weeks, President Green gave up his labors in the hills of his beloved Coshocton, Ohio.

At a number of sessions other members of the Executive Council took turns presiding over the Convention sessions, thereby enabling President Green to conserve his energies.

An impressive array of speakers at the earlier sessions of the Convention included Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York; Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri; Averell Harriman; Oscar R. Ewing; Boston's own Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor; Senator Herbert Lehman of New York and Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, followed by General Dwight D. Eisenhower. General Eisenhower received a polite but unenthusiastic reception. This was in spite of the personal magnetism which was and is one of President Eisenhower's principal political assets. Considering the circumstances and the audience, the General gave what could be considered a "good" talk.

A number of fraternal delegates from other countries addressed the Convention. The highlight of which was an address by Mr. Leon Jouhaux, President of the Force Ouvriere, a most convincing speaker even though he spoke in his native French.

Opening the second week of the Convention, Monday, September 22, Governor Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for president, addressed the Convention and received a tremendous ovation. He was at his most force-

ful and captivating best on this occasion. Recognizing that he had, to start with, a favorably disposed audience he proceeded to outline his platform and position on the Tart-Hartley Law, strengthening the Department of Labor and his philosophy of government. He got off some of the niftiest phrases and witticisms that he had displayed to date in the campaign. As could be expected, Governor Stevenson not merely was frequently interrupted by applause but received a standing ovation for ten minutes at the conclusion of his address.

The following day the Executive Council voted to endorse Stevenson for President, an action that was heartily concurred in by the Convention. This marked the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor that by Convention action the AFL had formerly endorsed a presidential candidate. The resolution endorsing Stevenson was carefully phrased and analyzed the position of both parties and candidates on labor problems fairly and succinctly.

The implementation of this endorsement was the responsibility of Labor's League for Political Education whose program was presented to the Convention by Director James L. McDevitt. Sad to relate, his noble efforts to arouse the membership of the American Federation of Labor to the importance and urgency of the 1952 elections had not received to date the financial and physical support it merited. The response to L.L.P.E.'s campaign certainly must have been disheartening to Director McDevitt and served as a harbinger of the outcome of the crucial November elections.

As in previous Conventions, I was again appointed by President Green to serve on the Committee on Education under the chairmanship of Vice-President George Harrison. This Committee works closely with the Workers' Education Bureau of which John D. Connors, a former vice-president of this Federation served as director. Now that the educational "arm" of the AFL has been transferred to Washington, Director Connors and his staff have achieved the status and recognition which their important functions long merited.

The trade union movement of New York City more than showed its hospitality and appreciation to having the AFL Convention return to their City after some twenty-five years. Numerous tours and functions were made available to the delegates and their friends. The highlight of hospitality was the generosity of David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, in presenting each delegate with two tickets for an outstanding Broadway musical. Truly, the Convention Reception Committee rolled out the "red carpet" in welcoming the delegates.

Because of its proximity to Boston, there were many delegates and visitors from Massachusetts unions present at the Convention. Your delegate, along with President Brides, gave a luncheon for a large group of them during the Convention.

Among the many resolutions submitted to the Convention were a number dealing with the international problems confronting the labor movement of America. Those relating to domestic problems and issues reflected the thinking of the delegates on certain fundamental issues in the presidential campaigns.

Since both candidates for president espouse a liberal attitude on foreign policy questions, the greatest diversions in their views and platform came on the question of bread and butter domestic issues.

As delegate from the Massachusetts Federation of Labor I submitted five resolutions previously adopted by our 66th Convention. They were: Resolution No. 6—Seniority and Efficiency in Government Service. Resolution No. 22—Partition of Ireland. Resolutions No. 43 and 48—Tribute to Alban W. Barclay. Resolution No. 51—Extending Social Security Coverage to Casual Workers. Resolution No. 75—Nominating late Senator Brian McMann for the Nobel Peace Prize. These resolutions were generally concurred in or referred to the Executive Council for further study and action.

In retrospect, the 1952 Convention of the American Federation of Labor marked a fitting climax to President William Green's illustrious leadership. It indicated the high caliber of the then Secretary-Treasurer George Meany upon whom the mantle of president was soon to be placed. Your delegate felt, as did many others, that we were witnessing the prelude to succession wherein the faces change but the movement continues ever onward.

It was a distinct honor and educational experience to have been elected as delegate to the 1952 Convention of the American Federation of Labor. At this historic meeting I endeavored to represent the interests of the AFL members in Massachusetts who sent me there.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth J. Kelley
Secretary-Treasurer.

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As your Secretary-Treasurer during the past eventful year, I have tried to carry out the manifold duties of that position, in keeping with the best traditions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the best interests of all members throughout the state.

At the outset, I wish to express my appreciation to President Henry Brides and the members of the Executive Council for their fine cooperation and encouraging assistance. President Brides has given wise and admirable leadership to the Federation. His patient and sound guidance has reflected itself in the harmonious proceedings of the Executive Council meetings and the various other activities of the Federation. The Executive Council has been confronted with many problems and difficult situations since the last Convention. They have approached these and their duties with a spirit of service and understanding that is most commendable. While at times, there have been differences on certain contentious issues, they have retained a high degree of respect for each other's opinions and position.

The officers of the Federation conducted sixteen Regional Conferences throughout the state in the past few months. President Brides, Director Lavigne and myself occasionally joined by Ben Hull and Helen O'Donnell crisscrossed the state explaining the Federation's legislative, educational and political programs. It was encouraging to note that the attendance at most of these Regional Conferences ran 15 to 20% greater than in previous years. This is due to the cooperation of the Vice-Presidents and the Central Labor Union officers, but in a larger sense it is indicative of a renewed interest on the part of officers and members of local unions. It is hoped that those cities that did not conduct a Regional Conference this year will make arrangements for one this Fall.

Among the Federation's standing committees, the most active in the past year were the Committee on Education, the Committee on Housing, Committee on Union Labels and Committee on Taxation. They met frequently during the year and their reports and recommendations contained elsewhere in this book should be carefully read by every delegate. While the Committees on Legislation, Workmen's Compensation, Social Security and Organization did not meet as often, they and their members rendered great assistance in presenting the Federation's legislative program at the State House. Some very constructive suggestions are to be found also in their reports. It is hoped that next year all standing committees will meet regularly.

The Committee on Education under Director Francis E. Lavigne, has continued to make great progress in the important field of education. The Essay Contest this year attracted a record number of participants which indicates that it is being universally accepted by school authorities and eagerly awaited annually by high school students. Most encouraging, is the

increased number of Central Labor Unions that have given supplementary awards to the winners from their particular districts. This is the best investment in public relations that a Central Labor Union or local union can make. It buttresses the great work that Director Lavigne is doing in developing a better understanding among high school students of the labor movement.

In the five years since the Robert J. Watt Memorial Scholarship was established, a number of outstanding trade unionists have attended this unique course at Harvard. It serves the two-fold purpose of perpetuating the memory of a great labor statesman, while at the same time preparing for positions of leadership, trade unionists from this Federation. The "Reporter" continues to remain a highly informative and readable publication that is hoped eventually will become a bi-monthly.

This year's Labor Institute at Amherst was again one of the high lights of the Committee on Education's activities for the year. An outstanding array of authoritative speakers on foreign and domestic issues proved most interesting. It was marked by the attendance of a large delegation of foreign trade unionists studying in this country under the M.S.A. program. I am sure that they came away from Amherst, as did the delegates from our own Federation, with a better understanding of the problems and their solutions, of all the peoples of the free world.

The Annual Samuel Gompers Memorial Banquet will be conducted this Fall. It should serve as the opening gun in the Federation's political activities for the crucial 1954 elections. It is none too early to start forging the "sinews of war". While in the past the response to Labor's League for Political Education in Massachusetts has left much to be desired, it is hoped that this year there will be a 100% enrollment by all AFL members in LLPE. It is difficult to understand how any sincere trade unionist would not invest \$1.00 in protecting his future. Whether we like it or not, political action has become an integral part of the trade union movement's functions.

The Committee on Union Labels under the zealous leadership of Chairman Martin Casey has functioned regularly during the past year. They have perfected plans for a Union Label Conference to be held in Springfield just prior to the opening of the Federation's Convention. It is hoped that the attendance at this informal conference will give encouragement to Martin Casey and his Committee to continue their fine work. They have planned other surprises for the conference, as well as for the Convention delegates. All designed to promote a greater awareness on the part of union members of the importance of purchasing union goods and services.

The Committee on Housing under John Carroll's able leadership has continued its vital role in state and federal legislation relating to housing. They have been particularly active in preventing the "scuttling" of the public housing program by the present Congress. It was gratifying to see John Carroll re-appointed as a member of the Boston Housing Authority this past week, despite the fact that he had reached the compulsory retirement age of 70 years. The Federation is fortunate in having as head of its Housing Committee this grand old pioneer and trail blazer in the field of housing.

The Committee on Taxation under Helen Kirby concentrated upon some of the tax problems confronting the City of Boston and the state-wide efforts of the Federation to have a graduated income tax enacted in Massachusetts.

Financially the Federation came through the past year in fairly good condition. All delegates are strongly urged to carefully study the auditor's report to be found on the back pages of this book. In spite of our efforts to economize, we incurred a net loss of \$442.50 in the Federation's general fund. While this is an improvement over last year it still represents deficit financing that is unsound.

Each year since 1948, the Federation's expenses have exceeded its income. The total for the five-year period amounts to \$20,373.77. Although a labor organization is not expected to show a "profit", it is a sound business principle that no organization can continue too long a policy of deficit financing. Faced with consistently increasing costs and requests for service, we must eventually put ourselves on a sounder financial basis.

I have consistently recommended to the Executive Council and to the Convention a 1c increase in per capita tax of which $\frac{1}{2}$ c would be allocated to the Committee on Education and $\frac{1}{2}$ c go into the Federation's general funds. Only in this way can the Federation accumulate some reserves adequate to meet unforeseen emergencies. Inevitably some legislative or legal crisis will arise wherein the Federation will be required to assume the burdens of carrying such a fight to a successful conclusion.

The Federation is conducting a Year Book this year which will bring in a few thousand dollars of additional revenue. There are certain inherent disadvantages to depending on this type of supplementary revenue. It never can be or should be a substitute for sounder or more desirable financial stability.

On January 1st a new administration assumed office at the State House. Among the changes inaugurated by Governor Christian A. Herter, was the replacement of John J. DelMonte as Commissioner of Labor and Industries by Ernest A. Johnson. While we were reluctant to see John leave this position, we have been pleased in the selection of his successor. "Ernie" Johnson brings a wealth of experience and background to the trade union movement to the position of Commissioner of Labor and Industries. He has carried out those duties exceedingly well despite some very difficult situations in the last few months. He has embarked upon a program of publicizing some of the manifold functions carried out by his department. Many of us do not fully realize the different ways in which the Department of Labor and Industries serves workers in general. It has been a pleasure to work with Commissioner Johnson on some important legislative matters affecting the Department during the past session.

We were all pleased at the re-appointment of Benjamin G. Hull as Associate Commissioner. His sincerity and loyalty to organized labor has won for Ben the universal esteem of the leaders and members of unions throughout the State.

Business conditions in Massachusetts have shown continued improvement in the past year; even the textile industry which was in a serious condition a year ago has made a good recovery. How long the present high levels of employment will continue is difficult to determine. Suffice it to say, as long as the Korean crisis continues and the world picture remains ominous, both the "hard" and the "soft" industries of Massachusetts will benefit proportionately.

While defense spending is accelerating the inflationary spiral, policies of the national administration in the past few months have set in motion

deflationary devices. While the merits of "hard" money, stricter credit regulations and tighter interest rates are too complex for the average person to comprehend, anyone with a rudimentary knowledge of economics can see the symptoms of an economic "tail spin" looming on the horizon. If the hoped for peace can be negotiated in Korea and present cut backs in production are pursued, there is a distinct likelihood of considerable unemployment in this state in the next year. In which case the Unemployment Compensation Fund reserves will be in a serious condition. We hope that such an eventuality will not occur but if it does there will be great hardship, as usual borne by the workers of our highly sensitized economy.

Policies of the Eisenhower administration to date have reflected the philosophy of government that has been espoused by big business, through its organizations, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, etc. While President Eisenhower remains a popular hero in most people's minds, he has succumbed to the philosophy of government and domination of business interests. Indicative of this big business domination are among other things the elimination of price controls, rent controls, "give away" programs such as the Tide Lands Oil steal, and the contemplated turning over of grazing lands, water powers and other natural resources for private exploitation; the caliber of appointments to the Federal Trade Commission, Federal Power Commission, Housing and countless other vital federal agencies.

Bad and all as some of these appointments and policies are, they are exceeded by the present Congress. Up until now Congress has made no constructive contribution in the form of legislation beneficial to working people. The infamous Taft-Hartley Law has not been changed in any way; whether it will be changed next year will depend largely upon the political expediency, not on the merits or demerits of the legislation itself.

In the past six months the menace of McCarthy and the thing called "McCarthyism" has grown to grave proportions. The "headline hunter" from Wisconsin has slandered and slashed his way across the national scene with a fury reminiscent of a Hitlerian storm trooper. In my opinion, and I say this advisedly, America is in greater danger today from McCarthyism than from Communism. His brand of patriotism is as curious as it is spurious. It contains the seeds of incipient American Fascism. Any one or anything that does not conform to his standards of Americanism is suspect and subversive. No group has been more alert in recognizing "the surface brightness—core rottenness" of Communism than the labor movement, particularly the American Federation of Labor. Long before the current crop of demagogues discovered its political potentialities, the AFL and its members were effectively exposing the evils of Communism, not only have trade unions been bulwarks against Communism, but we have fought the causes of this cancer—hunger, poverty, economic and social injustice.

Since the last Convention two staunch friends of the Federation have passed to their Eternal Reward. Last November President William Green laid aside the burdens and arduous duties of his office. Under his sound and able leadership the American Federation of Labor grew to unprecedented heights of power and influence. His kindly nature, combined with an aggressive determination to help his fellow man, made William Green one of the great leaders of our generation. I was privileged to attend the funeral services

and had an opportunity of observing the scenes of his boyhood and manhood in Coshocton, Ohio. It is easier to understand his appreciation and devotion to the cause of working people after seeing the humble surroundings where he became a member of the Miner's union at the age of 16 years. His lifetime of travail and travel etched many monuments to his fame and greatness. It would be fitting and proper for the American Federation of Labor to establish in Coshocton, Ohio, or some other appropriate place a suitable memorial to William Green's contribution to mankind.

Upon President Green's death the mantle of leadership passed to George Meany who more and more in recent years had been assuming some of the burdens of the office. George Meany is admirably equipped by ability and experience to carry on the best traditions of the American Federation of Labor. Since taking office he has demonstrated sound principles of trade unionism and under his dynamic leadership, the American Federation of Labor will continue to progress.

Just yesterday (July 19th), we suffered another tragic loss in the untimely death of former Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin. As Mayor, Governor and later Secretary of Labor, Maurice Tobin proved his unfailing friendship and understanding of the problems of working people. Like President Green, he too vividly recalled the humble circumstances of his birth and boyhood. His entire public career was marked by a sincere desire to improve the lot of wage earners. His passing leaves a void that few if any can fill.

I wish to extend my grateful appreciation to AFL Regional Director Michael J. Walsh and his organizing staff for their splendid cooperation during the past year. Again to President Henry J. Brides, the members of the Executive Council, Director of Education Francis Lavigne, the officers of International, Central Labor and local unions my sincere appreciation for their cooperation and assistance. Also to the members of the Federation's standing committees who so faithfully worked with me and the Federation, I pay well-deserved tribute. My thanks also go to Commissioner of Labor and Industries Ernest A. Johnson, Associate Commissioner Benjamin G. Hull, Chairman Francis Curran of the State Labor Relations Board, Commissioner Thomas Bowe of the Industrial Accident Board and to the many others who were helpful to me and to the Federation; likewise to Robert M. Segal, our legal advisor. To the office staff, Catherine Hennessy, Frances Balough, Ethel Freeman, Ida Velleman and Yvonne Ryan, Secretary to the Committee on Education, I am deeply indebted for their loyalty, encouraging assistance and unselfish devotion. They have contributed immeasurably to the efficient and harmonious conduct of the Federation office and my duties in it. Finally to those who gave me the honor and opportunity to serve as Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent for the past two years I am humbly grateful and hope that by my actions in this position I have fulfilled their confidence and trust.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth J. Kelley
Kenneth J. Kelley
Secretary-Treasurer.

Release date August 12, 1953

Legislative Agent's Report

Some 3800 bills were considered by the 1953 session of the Massachusetts Legislature of which 676 were enacted into law prior to prorogation on the morning of July 4th. On behalf of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I prepared and filed 24 measures. There were about 300 other bills, directly or indirectly affecting the interests of workers, that required the attention and participation of your Legislative Agent.

At the beginning of this year's session it was apparent that our efforts on Beacon Hill would be primarily defensive. In other words, to prevent the passage of hostile bills and the weakening of existing labor laws. I am happy to report that, for the most part, we have more than "held the line." Defensively we were successful in preventing or beating back the following dangerous measures; a drastic anti-picketing law that would have greatly weakened the Anti-Injunction Law and would have deprived unions of their right to peacefully picket. We were able to prevent the abolition of the Industrial Accident Board recommended by Governor Herter in his Inaugural Address. Incidentally, this was one of the few reorganizational proposals of the Governor's that failed to pass. Not merely did we succeed in preserving the Industrial Accident Board as such, but we were able to secure some minor improvements in the benefit provisions and coverage of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Associated Industries of Massachusetts filed a bill to permit companies to force workers to retire at an arbitrary age. This heartless proposal, Senate No. 260, would have virtually destroyed the unique law that the Federation succeeded in having passed a few years ago prohibiting discrimination in employment against older workers. In the closing hours of the session, a last minute attempt was made to break down the Child Labor Laws of this Commonwealth. A late filed bill permitting fourteen and fifteen year olds to work until 10.00 p.m. in bowling alleys developed into Senate Bill No. 800. This was a full-scale assault against the protective laws regulating the employment of minors, that the Federation had fought so many years to establish. It passed the Senate by an overwhelming vote of 22 to 8, but never reached the House. It is to the credit of Governor Herter that he courageously expressed his disapproval of this sneak attack on the Child Labor laws.

A number of other bad bills, seeking among other things to regulate the internal conduct of union affairs, to permit the use of state police as strike breakers were all rejected. With the exception of three undesirable changes in the Unemployment Compensation Law, organized labor succeeded in defeating all bills detrimental to working people that were filed this year at the State House.

On the credit side of this year's session, we secured the passage of a number of measures benefiting workers. The first was a three weeks' increase in the duration of unemployment benefits to twenty-six weeks. This improvement would have taken place long ago except for the "short-changing" of the Unemployment Fund by employers "merit-rating" so-called. Further coverage and improvement in the Minimum Wage Law was accom-

plished through the passage of Senate Bill No. 618. Thousands of employees of schools, hospitals, religious and educational institutions and the recreational occupations now will enjoy a 65c minimum. A number of improvements in the Workmen's Compensation Act provisions were adopted this year. Principally—the establishment of interest in cases where insurance companies force endless delays and appeals and coverage was extended to farm laborers, domestics and officers employed by contractors. Another change provides for the furnishing of medical reports to prospective employees. While these changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act are minor, they correct some of the inadequacies in the law established to protect injured workers.

While on the subject of Workmen's Compensation, it is significant that legislation was enacted this year providing for "recodification" of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Reports are that this is the device that business interests and the insurance companies are going to use to emasculate the act. In 1951, they made a concerted attack against the Unemployment Compensation Law. Next year their "target" will be the Workmen's Compensation Act that was originally set up to benefit injured workers. Workmen's Compensation premiums cost Massachusetts employers \$52,000,000 last year. Of this amount, less than one-half or approximately \$25,000,000 will be paid out in benefits to injured workers and their families. What becomes of the rest is a question that employers, workers and the public is entitled to know. It is about time that a full-scale investigation was conducted of the operations and profits of insurance companies in the field of Workmen's Compensation and other forms of insurance. Sad to relate, our bill providing for such an investigation was defeated again this year.

The American Federation of Teachers had a most successful year at the State House. They secured the passage of three important measures. Among them was a law preventing discrimination against married women teachers. The A. F. of L. Fire Fighters also made a number of substantial advances this year. However, the largest group of public employees, some 32,000 state workers, were denied a pay raise. Indications were that a substantial wage increase would be forthcoming this year. Governor Herter implied as much in his Inaugural Address. The only question seemed to be the amount of the increase. The nurtured hopes of state employees were rudely shattered. The Administration together with the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and various other business interests combined their efforts and resources to defeat all the state employees salary increase bills. Indications are that state employees will get some kind of an increase next year—incidentally, an election year. They were entitled to, and should have received it this year based upon accepted wage criteria.

Six bills filed by this Federation were referred to Recess Commissions for study. This is a parliamentary device whereby "hot" bills are sidetracked for a year's study. It was bad enough to have these important measures postponed for a year, but even the machinery for the study was kept bottled up in the Rules Committee where it "died" when the legislature prorogued early in the morning of July 4th. This points up a glaring flaw in the legislative processes whereby the Rules Committee is not required to report out all bills into the House or Senate for final disposition. This flagrant abuse of the power of life or death by the Rules Committee was more apparent this year than previously. The Legislature owes it to itself and to the public to put an end to this undemocratic practice so that all bills will have to be

reported out before the Legislature prorogues. Included among the A. F. of L. bills that were kept bottled up by the Rules Committee was one that regulated the use of labor spies by private detective agencies. It had been approved by the Senate and would have been adopted in the House if that branch had been given a chance to vote on it, also three bills improving the benefit provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, likewise the A. F. of L-C.I.O. bill for a competitive fund for sickness compensation.

Other measures of interest to labor included the creation of a Department of Commerce which the Federation supported. It is hoped that this new agency will attract new industries to the state and enable Massachusetts to put its best foot forward in promoting its industrial and other natural attractions. A provision for \$5,000,000 worth of low-cost housing facilities for the aged was a noteworthy accomplishment this year. A state Rent Control Law that leaves much to be desired was passed as a stop-gap measure. Inadequate as it is, it at least in some communities provides the machinery for the continuance of Rent Controls after the Federal Act expired July 31st, 1953.

Of indirect interest to organized labor was the passage of a most unusual law this year. It seems as though pigs throughout the Commonwealth became afflicted with a virulent disease that necessitated their slaughter. The Legislature with a degree of largesse not too prevalent this year, proceeded to set up a \$100,000 subsidy to the owners of these sick porkers. Shortly after the program went into effect, it became apparent that both the farmers and the pigs were "living high on the hog". Indications were that the amount of subsidy required would be nearer \$1,000,000. The plan was halted and subsequently repealed. It's rather ironic that this Legislature that was so solicitous about sick pigs, refused to do anything about sick people. The principle of Cash Sickness Compensation was established for pigs but nothing whatsoever was done about Sickness Compensation for Massachusetts workers. Even the proposal for a recess study of the subject was kept bottled up in the Rules Committee where it died on prorogation eve. Is it not too unreasonable to ask, are pigs more important than people? Should property rights rather than human rights be the paramount and primary concern of Government?

For the first time since 1948 we found a Republican Governor and Republican control of both the House and the Senate. In Washington after twenty years of Democratic leadership, President Eisenhower is in the White House and Congress is in Republican control. Obviously, the results of the Republican sweep of last November's election necessitated some re-alignment and a different modus operandi at the State House. Similar revisions in strategy were adopted in Washington by the American Federation of Labor.

In recent years, organized labor has closely allied itself with the Democratic party and candidates. In the opinion of some, this close degree of collaboration was unwise and inconsistent with the long-range interests of the trade union movement. I have consistently shared the view that labor loses much of its political effectiveness when it allies itself exclusively with one political party. To some, the political philosophy of Samuel Gompers of "Electing your Friends and Defeating your Enemies" seemed old fashioned and unrealistic. The fundamental soundness of it has been painfully evident since November, 1952.

Practically all of the Federation's legislative victories at the State House over the years have been the result of bipartisan support. The great bulk of the Democratic legislators together with a few liberal Republicans have

united to put our proposals into law. A nucleus of liberal Republicans is always necessary to offset "renegade" Democrats like Representative Philip A. Chapman who vote against the interests of workers. By demonstrating a truly non-partisan political attitude, labor in this state can give encouragement to the liberal elements within the Republican party.

Labor is in politics not out of choice but out of sheer necessity. Whether we like it or not, political action today is a necessary adjunct of the trade union movement. It is about time we displayed the political maturity and effectiveness of which we are capable. The time has long since passed for political one-sidedness and the comic aspects for our political activities. We should profit from our experiences and ineptitudes of past campaigns and demonstrate to both political parties that we have come of age politically.

The situation in Washington points up the lack of strong leadership in the White House end of Pennsylvania Avenue. Reactionary elements in Congress have taken the "bit in their teeth" and seem intent on getting the country "Back to McKinley." Without Democratic support, very little of President Eisenhower's program could have been enacted. There has been a powerful lot of talk emanating from Washington—most of it big—and loose but precious little action. Relatively few pieces of legislation have been passed by Congress this session. Those that have, most certainly have not been in the interests of working people. They have reflected big business domination and its theory that the primary function of government is to help business.

In November, 1954, the people of the nation will have an opportunity to express their feelings about some of the things that have been going on down in Washington these past six months. Such things as the Tidelands Oil "steal," the contemplated turning over of the water power, grazing and timber lands and other natural resources for exploitation by private industry should be rebuked by an aroused electorate. The sins of omission and commission by the 83rd Congress prove that "Economic Bourbonism" is very much alive on Capitol Hill. For further discussion of other aspects of the Washington picture, including the "menace of McCarthyism," may I refer you to my Secretary-Treasurer's Report in the preceding pages.

Following is a summary of the disposition of important labor legislation by the 1953 session of the Great and General Court:



BILLS FAVORED BY LABOR AND ENACTED

Increasing the Duration of Unemployment Benefits House Bill No. 665

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

The maximum duration of Unemployment Compensation Benefits was increased from 23 weeks to 26 weeks. The Federation's Bill was the basis for a revised bill known as Senate No. 631. This extension in benefits brings Massachusetts in line with the Unemployment Compensation benefit structure of most other states. This improvement was vitiated in part by the simultaneous passage of three other unemployment measures that labor was opposed to.—Chapter 410.

Sixty-Five Cent Minimum Wage Law
Senate Bill No. 272

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

In a somewhat revised form the Federation's bill amending the 1952 65¢ Minimum Wage Law, was adopted by the Legislature under Senate No. 618. This measure extends coverage to employees of schools, hospitals, charitable, educational and religious institutions, as well as to workers in theatres and other branches of the recreation industry. These employees were previously excluded from the protection of the 1952 law. On July 1, 1953 all wage orders not previously brought up to 65¢ per hour, automatically increased to that figure. There are still a few classifications of intra-state workers for whom we will seek to establish a "floor" of 65¢ an hour next year.—Chapter 515.

Interest in Workmen's Compensation Cases
House Bill Nos. 1021 and 1451

(Petitions of Representatives John W. Costello and Vernon W. Marr)

This law provides for interest at the rate of 4% on all Workmen's Compensation benefits due in cases where insurance companies appeal the original decision. Under it, compensation not paid within ninety days of decision will be penalized and the interest given to the injured worker. It will also apply in cases that are appealed to the full Board. Previously interest was granted only where a case was appealed to the courts. It should eliminate capricious appeals and litigation.—Chapter 670.

**Federal Employees Deduction of U. S. Retirement Payments
from State Income Tax**
Senate Bill No. 600

(Petition of Senator Silvio Conte)

In 1952 Federal Employees were successful in having a measure adopted permitting them to deduct their 6% payments into the U. S. Retirement Fund when making out their State Income Tax. Clarification of the effective date of this law was found necessary. Senate No. 600 was introduced and speedily enacted. It, together with the basic law that it amends, benefits some 45,000 federal employees residing in Massachusetts.—Chapter 208.

Bulk Payments Under Workmen's Compensation Act
House Bill No. 1034

(Petition of Representative John W. Costello)

This measure permits "lump sum" payments under the specific injuries section of the Workmen's Compensation Act instead of weekly payments. While its application will be limited it still represents a substantial improvement in the Act. Workers electing to accept a "lump sum" settlement for their specific injuries under this section do not waive or prejudice their rights to other compensation.—Chapter 64.

Prohibiting Discrimination Against Married Women Teachers
Senate No. 184

(*Petition of American Federation of Teachers, State Branch,
and Senator Leslie B. Cutler*)

A ten-year struggle to outlaw the discrimination against teachers who marry was achieved through this law. It represents a great victory for the American Federation of Teachers and the profession they so ably represented at the State House this year. No longer may school authorities force a teacher who gets married to resign her position. In some communities, particularly Boston, teachers upon marrying were subsequently rehired at a much lower salary for substitute teaching.—Chapter 244.

Copies of Medical Reports

Based Upon House Bill No. 1475

(*Petition of Massachusetts State CIO*)

A few years ago a Federation Bill providing for employer payments for medical examinations required of prospective workers was passed. This law has now been further strengthened by requiring employers who insist on a physical examination to furnish their employee with a copy of the medical report upon request.—Chapter 117.

Low Cost Housing for Elderly Persons

Based Upon House Bill No. 1069

(*Petition of Representative John J. Beades*)

The problem of providing decent housing accommodations at low cost for aged people was partially solved by this measure. Under its provisions, the credit of the Commonwealth to the extent of \$5,000,000 is to be expended in providing suitable accommodations in low cost housing projects for elderly people. A certain percentage of apartments will be allocated in present or future housing projects. A state subsidy of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ is also provided in the law.—Chapter 668.

**Workmen's Compensation for Farm Laborers, Domestic
and Police Officers Employed by Contractors**

House Bill No. 85 and House Bill No. 1035

(*Petitions of Industrial Accident Board and Samuel J. Tomasello*)

The protection of the Workmen's Compensation Act was extended through these two measures so that it now applies to farm laborers, certain domestic servants and employees hired as special police officers by contractors. Signifi-

cant is the fact, that now Massachusetts is the first state that covers farm laborers under its Industrial Accident law.—Chapter 656 and Chapter 139.

Creation of Department of Commerce
House No. 2274

(Petition of Governor Christian A. Herter)

A positive step in the direction of having Massachusetts equipped to attract new industries and encourage the expansion of ones presently located here was the objective of the new Department of Commerce. Potentially it can be an effective means of combating some of the high pressure tactics employd by certain other states, notably in the south, who have been luring Massachusetts employers away. Belatedly, Massachusetts may be in a position to recoup some of its industrial initiative and aggressiveness.—Chapter 409.

**Clarification of Eligibility of Strikers for Unemployment Benefits
in Certain Cases**

House Bill No. 1499

(Petition of Massachusetts State C.I.O.)

The status of strikers being eligible for unemployment compensation was favorably clarified under this bill. It provides that, workers involved in a labor dispute who subsequently earn wages of \$500 from another employer, can collect unemployment compensation when laid off.—Chapter 464.

BILLS OPPOSED BY LABOR AND DEFEATED

Restricting Peaceful Picketing
Senate Bill No. 271 (subsequently Senate No. 661)

(Petition of Senator Christopher H. Phillips)

The most dangerous proposal against unions this year was a bill that would have greatly restricted the picketing rights of unions. While obstensibly amending the State Labor Relation's Act, it in reality would have greatly weakened the Anti-Injunction Law passed in 1950. Under its terms, employers could petition the State Labor Relation's Commission for premature elections. It further would have denied unions the right to inform the public through educational or informational picketing, as distinguished from organizational picketing. The Senate, out of deference to its Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industries, passed the bill by a decisive margin. Only by the concerted efforts of the Federation and affiliated unions, chiefly the Bartenders and Restaurant Employees, were we able to have the measure rejected in the House. The proponents may renew their efforts to have it passed next year.

Permitting the Forced Retirement of Older Workers
Senate Bill No. 260

(Petition of Associated Industries of Massachusetts)

Under this heartless measure older workers would have been arbitrarily forced to retire pursuant to pension and retirement programs. Senate No. 260 was substantially the same as a proposal vetoed by Governor Dever in 1952. It would have destroyed the age amendment to the FEPC Law that the State Federation had passed by the 1950 Legislature. Some of the big companies behind Senate No. 260 would force women to retire at 55 and men at 60, regardless of how small the pension rights were that they had accumulated. Compulsory retirement at an arbitrary age is unrealistic and unsound. The problem of the increasing number of older workers deserves more careful consideration and treatment than A.I.M.'s efforts to consign them to the economic "scrap heap."

Use of State Police in Labor Disputes
House Bill No. 1189

(Petition of Representative Francis A. Harding)

Again this year an attempt was made to place the State Police in the role of strike breakers. Representative Harding's bill would have afforded escort protection to "scabs" and have enabled anti-union companies to use State Police to break unions. It would have superseded local law enforcement authorities who have adequate powers under existing laws to prevent physical or property damage. No thinking union officer would condone or encourage violence or disorderly conduct in labor disputes. This bill was utterly unnecessary.

Abolition of Industrial Accident Board
House Bill No. 2264

(Message from His Excellency the Governor)

A flanking attack against the Workmen's Compensation Act came in the form of the Governor's proposal to abolish the Industrial Accident Board. He recommended the elimination of the present nine-member Board and replacing it with a new board composed exclusively of lawyers. In its administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act the Industrial Accident Board has been outstanding. It has adhered to the intent of the law and interpreted it with equity and wisdom. This proposal aroused the universal opposition of organized labor, as well as members of the legal profession. The unfairness, unsoundness and unworkability of the Governor's plan was effectively presented to the Legislative Committee. It rejected the proposal but permitted the board to be transferred as an independent and autonomous division within the Department of Labor and Industries, to which we had no valid objection since it paved the way for a Department of Commerce.

**Requiring Approval of City or Town Authorities Prior to the
Filing of Public Employees Legislation**
Changing Legislative Joint Rules 7A and 7B

(Recommendation of Special Committee of House and Senate)

Limitation of the right of free petition for public employees was contained in this drastic proposal recommended by a committee of legislators. Under it Fire Fighters, Teachers and all other public employees would have been prevented from introducing legislation unless and until it had first been approved by the City Council, Mayor or City Manager, Board of Selectmen or other administrative authority. In many cases, these authorities have and would oppose legislation sought by public employees. The Committee purportedly was seeking to streamline the cumbersome legislative processes, but actually they were hamstringing the rights of public employees to initiate corrective legislation. Fortunately, the change was soundly defeated.

Suspension of Child Labor Laws
Senate Bill No. 775 (subsequently No. 800)

(Petition of Senators Philip G. Bowker and John E. Powers)

A last minute attempt to break down the Child Labor laws was made through a bill allowing 14 and 15 year old boys to work until 10 p.m. in bowling alleys. Not content with this, the sponsors substituted an even more dangerous bill that would have permitted the suspension of the laws regulating night work by 14 and 15 year olds in any and all forms of employment. In the closing hours of the session, the Senate threw the kids of the Commonwealth to the mercy of the bowling alley operators and other business interests to be exploited. It was adopted by a vote of 22 to 8. The measure never reached the House for a vote. Governor Herter resisted tremendous pressure and signified his disapproval of it. It would have wiped out a struggle of many years by the Federation to prevent the exploitation of child labor. Not merely did we repulse this sneak attack, but this year we succeeded in correcting the abuses of the right to suspend regulatory laws affecting the employment of minors under 16.

Requiring Union Officers to be Employed in the Trades They Represent
House Bill No. 1031

(Petition of Joseph F. O'Connell, Jr.)

The most brazen attempt to interfere with the internal operations of unions was contained in House Bill No. 1031. It attempted to dictate to local unions the qualifications of the men who are elected to represent them. It provided that no one could represent a union as Business Agent or similar capacity unless he had actually been working at the trade or business involved within the past two years. This gratuitous insult and intrusion into unions' business was decisively defeated.

Separation of Board of Conciliation and Arbitration
House Bill No. 2715

(Message of His Excellency the Governor)

Again this year efforts were made to change the operation of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The governor recommended that this important agency be taken out of the Department of Labor and Industries and set up as a separate body under the Executive Department. In previous years the "Baby Hoover" Committee recommended separating the functions of Conciliation from Arbitration and that the State Labor Relations Commission be abolished and merged with the revised Board of Arbitration. Recognizing the unsoundness of these proposals, the Legislature took no further action in instituting these changes with the result that the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration is for the present to remain unchanged.

BILLS FAVORED BY LABOR AND DEFEATED

Investigation of Insurance Companies
House Bill No. 975

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Again this year the Federation's proposal for a full-scale investigation of Workmen's Compensation and compulsory automobile insurance was sidetracked by the Legislature. The operation of insurance companies in these fields has been described as "legalized larceny." The insurance interests operating through an extensive and expensive lobby continue to enjoy "sacred cow" treatment at the State House. This may explain why Massachusetts is the home office location of so many insurance companies. Our efforts should be renewed for a probe of the rate-making procedures and other activities of the insurance companies.

Labor Representatives on the Public Utilities Commission
House Bill No. 1237

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

The Federation's proposal to have a representative of labor and consumer interest appointed to the D. P. U. was narrowly defeated this year. It passed the House overwhelmingly but lost in the Senate by one vote. Despite the strong opposition of the powerful utilities interests representing the electric, gas, telephone, railroad, bus and trucking companies, we came very close to winning this important measure. As each new decision is announced by the Public Utilities Commission, the merits of the Federation's bill become increasingly evident. The prospects for the passage of this bill are more encouraging and it should be reintroduced next year.

Election Day a Half Holiday House Bill No. 658

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

This year the Federation revised its strategy on the question of making Election Day a legal holiday. We filed a bill calling for 4 hours off with pay on State Election Days. It was in the form of an amendment to the existing labor law which requires that workers be given 2 hours off with pay to vote. The present law, however, makes no provisions for the loss of pay involved. The fact that many workers are employed long hours at great distances from their homes tends to make it extremely difficult for some of them to vote. A number of other states grant time off with pay for voting. There should be no let up in our efforts to have the Legislature provide for at least 2 hours off with pay for workers to vote in State Election Days.

Re-employment Rights of Injured Workers Senate Bill No. 274

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

This bill would have guaranteed the re-employment rights of an injured worker so that the same employer would be required to rehire him after he had recovered from his industrial accident. Recently some cases have arisen where an employer refused to give an employee his job back. This reluctance of employers is motivated by either retaliation against workers for having filed a claim for benefits, or for fear that the workers will suffer a second and more serious injury. This heartless practice should be corrected along the lines of Senate Bill No. 274.

Unemployment Compensation Benefits Senate Bill No. 268 and House Bill No. 661

(Petitions of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Senate Bill No. 268 would have extended Federal Social Security to cover public employees not participating in established retirement programs. Thousands of state and municipal employees are not eligible to join established retirement systems because of age limitations. The Federation's bill would have brought them under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Provisions of the Federal Social Security Act. This measure was again rejected because of a loophole in the Federal law. Steps should be taken by Congress to plug this important hole in order that eventually the Federation's request can be enacted.

House Bill No. 661 would have increased the solvency of the Unemployment Compensation Fund reserves before employers tax rebates "merit rating" would be permitted. Instead of following the Federation's attempts to build up the level of the reserve fund, this year's Legislature did exactly the reverse. Through the passage of Senate Bill No. 675 it lowered the requirements for merit rating with the result that the fund will be kept at a permanently impoverished level.

State Fund for Workmen's Compensation
House Bill No. 1668

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor and
Massachusetts State CIO)*

Our long fight to have Workmen's Compensation run for the benefit of workers rather than for the profit of insurance companies received its usual defeat. Year after year our efforts in this direction seem to meet with failure. However, the merits of this legislation are as sound today as when the Federation first took up this battle many years ago. The trend, however, is in an opposite direction. Despite the many reverses this fight should be continued.

\$2800-\$3000 Minimum Salary for School Teachers
Senate Bill No. 194

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

The AFL proposal for a \$2800-\$3000 minimum starting salary for public school teachers failed to pass this year. Although a number of other measures favorable to teachers were enacted, the Legislature preferred to wait until the question of more state aid for schools was resolved first. It goes without saying that we should reintroduce the same bill next year in order that starting salary for teachers may be commensurate with the training and ability involved.

Regulating the Employment of Women and Minors
Senate Bills Nos. 196 & 275.

(Petitions of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

The problems of night openings in department stores and school "drop-outs" were the subject of these two bills. Senate Bill No. 275 would have been an effective deterrent to the prevalence of night shopping in downtown department stores. In its redraft form, our proposal would have gone a long way toward correcting the social and economic situation that is causing the retail store employees so much distress. Senate Bill No. 196 would have strengthened the school attendance law by requiring that teenagers remain in school until their 16th birthday. Theoretically that is what the present law is supposed to require but in actual practice 14 and 15 year olds may drop out by getting a work permit. Efforts should be continued to strengthen the regulations on compulsory school attendance in this state.

\$420 State Employees' Increase
Senate Bill No. 415

(Petition of William V. Ward and Senator William Keenan)

Reference has already been made to the defeat of all state employees' salary increase bills. Included among them was Senate Bill No. 415. Some thirty-two thousand state workers were led to believe that a wage increase would be forthcoming this year, however, political expediency dictated otherwise. The administration moved to refer the whole question of state employees'

salaries to a Recess Study under House Resolve No. 2709. That this was a hoax and a delaying tactic was evident when even the study order was allowed to "die" in the Rules Committee. Prospects for some kind of an increase next year are very good.

Barbers' Wage and Hour Standards

Senate Bill No. 390

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor and
State Association of Barbers)*

The Federation co-sponsored this measure designed to stabilize the hours of work and the wage condition of barbers. Similar legislation has already been adopted in a number of other states. If enacted in Massachusetts, it would bring some sense of order out of the present chaotic conditions that exist in barber shops. It would greatly benefit members of the Journeymen Barbers Union.

Regulating Private Trade Schools Teaching Apprenticeable Trades

Senate Bill No. 195

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

This measure sought to correct some of the conditions that currently exist wherein "fly-by-night" trade schools are turning out improperly trained apprentices. The excellent apprentice training program developed by Massachusetts unions in conjunction with the Division of Apprentice Training suffer because of the ease with which a trade school may set up operation. This bill would have required prior approval by the Apprenticeship Council before the State Board of Education could license such schools.

Permitting Hospital Employees to Organize

House Bill No. 1479

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Our efforts to amend the State Labor Relations Act to permit employees of hospitals, schools and other non-profit institutions to organize were again defeated. If any group need the benefits of unionization, these workers most certainly do. However, under the present law the trustees of these institutions are not required to recognize an organization of their employees.

Supervision of Outside Electrical Workers

Senate Bill No. 331, and House Bill No. 1629

(Petition of Henry L. Nolan)

The efforts of Electrical Workers Union, Local No. 104, to correct some very hazardous conditions in electrical installation work, met strong opposition from the power and other utility interests. The safety factor inherent in this legislation entitled it to more favorable consideration than it received from the legislature.

Graduated State Income Tax
Senate Bill No. 174

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

No action was taken on our proposal for a Constitutional Amendment to permit the levying of graduated state income taxes. This was due to the failure of the House and Senate to meet in joint convention. The problem of overhauling the "crazy-quilt" tax structure of this Commonwealth requires ultimately the adoption of a graduated income tax. It is the soundest and most equitable basis on which to levy taxes and to meet the revenue needs of state government. The threat of a sales tax is always in the offing. The Federation's Committee on Taxation hopes next year to enlist the support of groups outside the labor movement in promoting the graduated income tax change. If adopted by next year's Legislature, it will have to be approved again at the following session before being submitted to the voters at the November 1956 election.

BILLS OPPOSED BY LABOR AND ENACTED
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

(a) **Request Reporting for Employers**
House Bill No. 2665
(Based Upon Senate Bill No. 257)

*(Petition of Clifford I. Fahlstrom, Massachusetts Council on
Employment Security)*

The procedure for employer wage reports to the Division of Employment Security was revised under this measure formerly known as Senate Bill 647. The present law provides that employers quarterly furnish information about the earnings of their employees. Under the new law employers will only send in wage data when one of their workers have filed a claim for benefits. This change can result in lengthy delays in processing claims, especially during periods of great unemployment. In addition, it will make it extremely difficult to detect defrauding of the fund by employers and fraudulent claims by workers. In changing the base period for determining benefits to the previous twelve months, the new law paves the way for a future attempt to base benefits on average annual earnings rather than on "highest" quarter earnings.—Chapter 560.

(b) **Penalizing Workers Who Quit or Are Discharged for Misdemeanors**
Senate Bill No. 648
(Based Upon Senate Bill 255)

*(Petition of Clifford I. Fahlstrom, Massachusetts Council on
Employment Security)*

This change in the law will drastically penalize workers who leave their job or are discharged by the employer for some misconduct. At present such workers are deprived of benefits from four to ten weeks. Now workers quit-

ting, sometimes to take another job that doesn't materialize, or are discharged because of some fracas that they got into outside of work, will be denied all benefits unless and until they work four weeks for another employer. It must be noted that in such cases the worker just can't quit his job again with the second employer to be eligible for benefits but must be laid off.—Chapter 401.

(c) Reducing Employers Contribution to Fund

Senate Bill No. 675

(Based Upon Senate Bill No. 1)

(Message from His Excellency the Governor)

Senate Bill No. 258

(Petition of Clifford I. Fahlstrom, Massachusetts Council on Employment Security)

House Bill No. 1494

(Petition of Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce)

The whole financial structure of the Unemployment Compensation Fund was changed by the passage of Chapter 397. It guarantees in 1953 an employers tax reduction by accelerating the restoration of "merit-rating" so-called. In addition it permits the level of the fund reserves to drop to 4½% of taxable payroll before merit rating is suspended. The solvency tax feature of the law is likewise reduced from 1% to .6%. In 1951 the legislature overhauled the Employment Security Act to save it from bankruptcy. Chapter 397 reduces the minimum safety margin enacted two years ago to a dangerously low level. Not merely will this year's changes mean a "short-changing" of the fund by some \$40,000,000, but it will mean that the fund will be permanently impoverished. As it is now our reserves are about the lowest of any state. (\$214,000,000.) Needless to say, the strategy of business interests is to keep the fund so low that it will be extremely difficult to liberalize the benefit provisions.—Chapter 397.

Senate Rent Control

House Bill No. 2589

(Based upon Message of His Excellency the Governor and other Rent Control bills)

A weak rent control law was enacted to take effect upon the expiration of Federal Rent Controls (July 31, 1953). It provides for local option by the cities and towns who currently are voting whether to continue controls. 40% of the costs of administering local rent controls is to be assumed by the State. Highly objectionable were the provisions of the bill that allow for decontrol of rents. We take a dim view of the extent to which this rent control law will be effective. It does not adequately protect tenants from avaricious landlords.—Chapter 434.

**BILLS FILED BY LABOR AND REFERRED TO
RECESS COMMISSIONS FOR STUDY****New Bedford and Islands Steamship Authority**

House Bill No. 1723

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Clarification of the provisions of this steamboat authority law together with collective bargaining for the employees were sought in this bill. It, together with two other measures affecting the steamship authority have been referred to a Recess Commission for study under Senate No. 696,—Chapter 87 resolves.

Bidding on Public Contracts

Senate Resolve No. 702

Based upon seven bills on this same subject matter. These bills are relating to the procedure for submitting bids on public works projects were referred to a Recess Commission for study. They are concerned with Chapter No. 480 of the General Laws and have been the subject of much legislative controversy during the past two years. The Building Trades Unions are particularly interested in the clarification of the methods under which subcontractors bid on all these projects,—Chapter 45 resolves.

LABOR BILLS REFERRED FOR RECESS STUDY THAT EXPIRED**Regulating Private Detective Agencies Furnishing Labor Spies**

Senate Bill No. 326

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

We almost succeeded in having this measure adopted. It was approved in the Senate and would have been approved in the House except for the action of the Ways and Means Committee in sidetracking it for a year's study. The Rules Committee kept the study proposal, House Bill No. 2871 bottled up until the Legislature adjourned. The bill would have gone a long way towards ending the slimy practice of labor spies being secured from private detective agencies to work in plants. Posing as workers they ferret out information about union activities which is transmitted to the company involved.

Competitive Fund for Sickness Compensation

House Bill No. 1469

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor and
Massachusetts State C.I.O.)*

The two principal labor organizations co-sponsored this bill which provided for a competitive fund for Sickness Compensation. Under its terms workers would be protected against wage loss due to off-the-job illness. It was patterned after the Disability Insurance Law that is working so well in California. The question of whether the workers of a particular company would be covered by a

State Plan or a private insurance company plan would be determined by the workers themselves. It represented a revision in our previous strategy insofar as it permitted the continuance of voluntary plans negotiated with private insurance companies. Although the subject of Sickness Compensation was extensively studied a few years ago, this year's Legislature ducked its responsibility on this vital question by referring it for another study. The insurance companies then proceeded to make sure that this study Order, House Bill No. 2588, was kept bottled up in the Rules Committee until the session had ended.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

(a) Compensation for Time Lost Attending Clinics, etc. House Bill No. 1045

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Many cases have arisen where employees have returned to work after an industrial accident and are still required to attend clinics or visit doctors for continuing treatments. In some cases the employer "docks" these workers for the few hours that they are absent from the job for this purpose. Our bill required that such workers, receiving treatment on the employer's time would not suffer any deduction in their pay. The Rules Committee to whom this measure was referred did not report it out.

(b) Increasing Maximum Weekly Benefits House Bill No. 1039

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Liberalization of the benefit structure of the Workmen's Compensation Act to permit a \$45 weekly maximum was contained in this bill. It also provided for a minimum of \$20 per week. The present maximum weekly benefit of \$30 is obsolete when compared with average earnings of Massachusetts workers today. It is supposed to represent 2/3 of an injured worker's average weekly wages but totally ignores the upward rise of wage levels in recent years. Like the measures referred to above, it was recommended for a Recess Commission's study under House Bill No. 2492 which expired in the Rules Committee.

(c) Escalator Clause in Workmen's Compensation Benefits House Bill No. 660

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

The rapid fluctuations in living costs render many benefit awards in industrial accident cases obsolete. Cases settled years ago when the weekly maximum was \$20 fail to take into account the runaway living costs in intervening years. Our bill would have permitted the Industrial Accident Board to grant an additional amount based upon the Cost of Living Index changes in such cases. The subject matter of this bill was referred for study under House Bill No. 2492 where it met the same fate in the Rules Committee as has been previously mentioned.

Safety Code for Window Cleaners on State Buildings Senate Bill No. 337

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Some years ago safety regulations were established for window cleaners working on privately owned office buildings. Last year we succeeded in having the same safety requirements extended to the State House and Annex. Senate Bill No. 337 would have further extended it to cover all buildings owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is quite inconsistent for the State to compel office building owners to install safety devices and yet not take these same precautions on their own property. This measure was referred under House Bill No. 2667 to the Rules Committee for Recess Study. That was the end of it. It remained there when the Legislature went home.

DISPOSITION OF OTHER LABOR BILLS

Pre-Determined Wages on Massachusetts Turnpike Authority House Bill No. 936

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Our efforts to secure adherence to the pre-determined wage policies of Chapter 461 in the construction of the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority were successful. Although no bill was passed, we secured a written stipulation from the Turnpike Authority that they would abide by Chapter 461 in constructing the Boston-New York Toll Road. An additional provision of House Bill No. 936, calling for union recognition and collective bargaining for the maintenance employees of the Turnpike Authority, has not as yet materialized.

CONCLUSION

Neither time nor space permit a more detailed listing of the many other legislative matters that occupied the attention of your Legislative Agent during the past year. More than ever before it was necessary to be in constant attendance and alertness at the State House in order to protect the interests of the Federation's members.

Candor compels me to comment on the lack of interest shown by too many of the officers of local unions. There seems to be an attitude of "Let George (Ken) Do It". At times the response to bulletins about important legislative hearings and action was most disheartening. While I can fully appreciate the many local problems that occupy the time and the attention of the paid officials of unions these days, they cannot overlook their responsibilities in assisting in promoting the A. F. of L.'s legislative program. In the final analysis, they and their members stand to benefit or suffer by the kind of laws that are passed by the Legislature and the Congress. It is unreasonable to expect the rank and file members to display an interest unless their elected officers do likewise.

In the past few years we have experimented with a number of different methods for enlisting better support of affiliated unions on legislative matters. Frankly, we have not yet hit upon the right formula. Notices were sent out to all affiliates early this year requesting that they appoint a legislative chairman and advise us accordingly. Less than one hundred replies were received. Maybe this indifference is a "sign of the times". Except in a few cases, there is full employment at high wages and excellent working conditions. There are however on the horizon, ominous indications that the present high levels of economic activity and prosperity may be changed by events at home and abroad. To one who is eternally optimistic, these faint rumblings foretell future trouble. Let us hope that there won't be a recession, to say nothing of a depression, before the labor movement is aroused from its present complacency. "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Freedom"—economic as well as political.

I wish to express my deep appreciation to all at the State House who assisted in carrying out the Federation's legislative program. They include:— Speaker of the House, Charles Gibbons, Minority Floor Leader, Robert F. Murphy, Senate President Richard I. Furbush, Minority Floor Leader, Senator John E. Powers, Senator Christopher H. Phillips and Representative William P. DiVitto, Senate and House Chairmen respectively, of the Committee on Labor and Industries, Representatives Michael J. Carroll, James L. O'Dea, Jr., Joseph T. Conley, Cornelius Desmond, Jr., Joseph A. Ward, William H. Kingston, Joseph Wisniowski, and Senators James A. Corbett, Mario Umana, as well as the Secretaries to His Excellency, the Governor, Edmund Keville and John J. White.

I wish also to thank President Brides and the members of the Executive Council; the Committees on Legislation, Social Security, Workmen's Compensation, Housing and Taxation; Daniel F. Downey for his assistance on Unemployment Legislation; Robert M. Segal, our Legal Advisor and Samuel V. Horovitz, Advisor on Workmen's Compensation legislation; Director Francis E. Lavigne; Albert G. Clifton, Legislative Agent of the CIO, as well as the officers and members of Central Labor Unions and Local Unions for their encouraging assistance and support at Legislative hearings. And all others who cooperated in any way in promoting the Federation's program.

In retrospect, it has been a most difficult and challenging year. The results, however, were on the whole reasonably good. No really serious damage was done to the interests of the working people of this Commonwealth. Some progress was made in improving some of the existing laws benefiting workers. Further progress should be made next year since the Republican Party will be anxious to demonstrate that it is not inimical to people who work for a living.

It has been a distinct honor and privilege to have served as Legislative Agent during the past year. I sincerely trust that in my performance of the duties of that position I have measured up to the expectations of the delegates who elected me and to the best traditions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth J. Kelley

Legislative Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

Foreword by COMMISSIONER ERNEST A. JOHNSON

The following report of the various Divisions of the Department of Labor and Industries covers a considerable period of my predecessor's administration.

I was appointed Commissioner of Labor and Industries by his Excellency, Governor Christian A. Herter, and took office February 12th, 1953.

I immediately entered into a whirlpool of industrial unrest caused by various factors which resulted in several strikes, and the services and facilities of the Division of Conciliation and Arbitration were hard-pressed to meet the demands for Conciliation's services particularly for a considerable period thereafter.

Upon assuming office, I found the personnel of the Department numbered 276 employees. The Heads of the Departments were men who had a background or training that fitted them for the duties which they were called upon to perform and their assistants are devoted and loyal.

We have had one retirement in the person of Mr. William Wellen. He retired because of age as Director of the Division of Industrial Safety which gave me the privilege of appointing a career man to the position vacated by Mr. Wellen in the person of Mr. Thomas F. Kelly.

The activities of the various Divisions are so far-reaching and wide-spread it is not possible to condense the character and multiplicity of duties and assignments carried out by each Division in the enforcement and administration of 1500 statutory laws, rules and regulations which come under and in the Divisions of the Department of Labor and Industries. However, I believe that it will be educational and informative for all the delegates at the convention to read and digest the contents of the reports which follow.

Division of Industrial Safety

The Division of Industrial Safety, the largest of seven Divisions now within the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, was created by the Legislature under the authority of Chapter 350 of the Acts of 1919.

It is authorized to enforce the so-called "labor laws" embodied in Chapter 149 of the General Laws and within 15 bulletins of rules and regulations adopted by the Department, mainly for the prevention of industrial accidents and occupational diseases in industrial plants, in the building trades, and on construction projects throughout the Commonwealth.

The Division is also charged with the maintenance of labor standards authorized by said statutes which vitally affect the livelihood and general working conditions of men, women and children in all places of employment.

Under the administrative direction of the Commissioner and the supervision of a Director and two Supervising Inspectors, the inspectional force of the Division carries on a "regular and systematic inspection and investigation of all places of employment and the conditions of safety and health pertaining thereto."

The inspectional personnel—"the eyes and ears of the Department in the field"—includes 5 Senior Inspectors, 9 Building Operations Inspectors, 2 Painters' Rigging Inspectors, 1 Wage Investigator and 29 "multi-purpose" Industrial Inspectors.

The Division of Industrial Safety's Boston address is 473 State House. The five branch offices are located as follows:

301 Essex Street, Lawrence
74 Front Street, Worcester
196 Worthington Street, Springfield
246 North Street, Pittsfield
51 Franklin Street, Fall River

The Division of Industrial Safety aims to maintain a *healthful* environment for workers and a "favorable climate" for Massachusetts industries.

Division of Occupational Hygiene

The Division continued its program of (1) technical studies of the working environment to determine the presence of conditions affecting the health of workers; and (2) consultant services to aid in improving health and welfare services offered by industry to its employees.

Between July 1, 1952 and May 31, 1953, 594 studies and services were undertaken, of which 481 were at the request of employers, workers, other divisions of the government, etc., while 109 were self-initiated. A total of 795 field visits were made in the course of these services.

Laboratory work included analysis of 1520 urine samples, chiefly from workers exposed to lead or mercury, as well as analyses of air samples taken during field investigations and of industrial raw materials.

In co-operation with local hospitals, a study was made of a new method of treating lead poisoning. The Division investigated the occupational exposure to lead of the five patients, and determined the lead and coproporphyrin contents of their urine during the treatment.

Since the entire philosophy of conciliation and arbitration legislation has been settlement of labor controversies with a minimum amount of interference on the part of government personnel, greater emphasis has been placed by the Board this past year on accelerated conciliatory methods rather than on formal references to arbitration. As a result of this approach and notwithstanding an increased work load over prior years, more mutual satisfactory adjustments have been attained than ever before.

Following herewith are statistics relative to conciliation and arbitration activities of the Board from July 1, 1952 to June 16, 1953:

CONCILIATION STATISTICS—TYPES OF CASES AND DISPOSITION

Contract Re-negotiations	153
With Strikes	53
Arbitration	3
First Contract	15
With Strikes	9
Recognition	10
Contract Clause Re-opener	11
With Strikes	1
Grievances	80
With Strikes	17
Arbitration	15
Total Number of Strikes	80
Total Number of Cases	276

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Money Involved in Conciliation.....	\$5,358,325.60
Employees Involved in Conciliation	47,685
Companies Involved in Conciliation	304
Employees Directly Involved in Strikes	17,600
Employees Indirectly Involved in Strikes	61,322
Total Number of Man-days Idle	266,857½
Total Number of Conciliation Conferences.....	699

ARBITRATION STATISTICS

No. Arbitration Cases during above period	209
No. Decisions Rendered	169
Contract Negotiations	14
Grievances	147
Others	7
No. Cases settled by parties	10
No. Cases not processed	30
No. Employees Directly Affected	1,869
No. Employees Indirectly Affected	46,875

Minimum Wage Division

At the beginning of the fiscal year—July, 1952—a statutory minimum rate of 75c per hour was enacted, to be effective October 2 for all employees not previously covered by a wage order. After July, 1953, with certain exceptions, no wage board may recommend a rate of less than 65c per hour.

The Amusement and Recreation Order, mandatory on August 18, 1952, raised the rates to 62½c for casual employees and 70c for regular employees. The Building Service Wage Order of December 1, 1952 set a 65c hourly rate and a \$26.00 weekly wage for resident employees; and a 70c hourly rate and a \$28.00 weekly wage for non-resident employees. On February 16, 1953, the Laundry Occupations Wage Order increased the rate to 70c per hour.

As a result of 37,408 inspections covering 201,124 workers, \$36,837.40 was secured for 1,485 employees. Of 268 complaints registered, 254 were settled.

Division of Standards

The work of this Division lies almost wholly in the field of weighing and measuring devices used in the buying and selling of commodities or used for hire or reward. The Division maintains a testing laboratory and large mobile unit for testing large capacity scales in industrial plants and bulk station meters for dispensing petroleum products. While its work is principally protective of the consumer dollar in the quantitative sense, it also functions in relation to the qualitative phase one of which activities is approval of clinical or fever thermometers. The code governing the manufacture and sale of these instruments was revised during the past year.

A considerable portion of time is devoted to reweighing packages of foodstuffs prepared in advance of sale, and this serves as a check both on accuracy of the weighing or measuring device employed and the method of use by the operators of such device. The Division is also the central licensing authority of Hawkers and Pedlars and Transient Vendors and revenue received from these license fees sustains the Division operation.

Division of Necessaries of Life

This Division is a dual agency operating in one phase under its investigatory authority in the matter of price, production and distribution of commodities which are necessities of life, and the other phase involves the enforcement of the Motor Fuel Sales Law.

The principal function of the price scope is the publication monthly of an index of retail prices of specific goods and services in the Commonwealth which is used by wage groups as a factor in wage agreements. This is a scientifically selected and representative list of goods and services under the categories of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, light and sundries. A revision of the index has been made during the past year which embraces changes in the selection of items used as well as certain weighting changes contemplated to more accurately reconcile with present-day consumer buying habits. This change in the index will in no way affect this continuity or the purpose for which it was created, and a method is provided for conversion from the old index to the new index to meet situations where agreements may be on the old index.

Under the motor fuel sales law the Division enforces provisions governing quality of gasoline and methods of sale thereof. Certain other provisions in this law prohibit the adulteration, substitution and misbranding of other petroleum products. This law also requires that operators at retail gasoline stations be licensed by the Division and the revenue from this source supports this activity.

Division of Apprentice Training

All trade unionists must be cognizant of the fact that CRAFTSMEN ARE MADE, NOT BORN. Under today's circumstances with technological demands of modern industry calling for a certain amount of skilled workers, it is definitely up to labor and management to provide the craftsmen necessary for the future security and perpetuation of the skills of your individual organizations.

Apprenticeship today has attained a position high above that which it held at any time in history. As late as in the last century the apprentice often was a boy who showed little aptitude in school and was very much of a bound servant of his master. The master was primarily interested in the boy's labor, not in teaching him a craft. Today, apprenticeship in a skilled trade has attained the dignity this vital phase of industry deserves.

To sum up, the Massachusetts State Apprenticeship Council is fulfilling its responsibility to labor, management and the public by keeping pace with the great expansion nationally. Apprentice-trained craftsmen in the State of Massachusetts have made sound preparations for their present and future welfare. This is true because they have acquired skills and knowledge they can sell during all their working years. They have acquired the valuable habit of working hard and making sacrifices to achieve a goal, they have learned to be proficient, to save materials, how to work with others and they have developed safe working habits.

The growing importance of apprentice training when seen in the light of our national security needs cannot be overlooked. Apprentice Training has taken a place of leadership in the development of our natural resources, so that we can fully and consciously carry out our national and international obligations. This training of our youth helps to assure an adequate supply of skilled craftsmen, enables this nation to maintain its technological lead over all other nations in the world. It furthers production in our plants devoted to economic needs and also contributes to the skilled know-how necessary to produce the machinery conceived by our scientists, technicians, chemists and others who are engaged in perfecting our national security measures.

By training our youth as skilled journeymen we improve our competitive position, local, state-wide and national. Skilled craftsmen are essential in the development of new industry which creates new commerce, new business, new fields of endeavor, new jobs.

The records of the Division of Apprentice Training indicate that as of July 1, 1953, we have 4,017 registered apprentice training programs, involving 5,877 companies, employing 3,949 registered apprentices in the 155 apprenticeship trades as recognized by the Massachusetts Apprenticeship Council.

Please allow us to be of service to you in developing an apprentice training program for your craft if you have not already done so. Remember

your crafts will not be perpetuated unless you have sound apprenticeship training.

EDITOR'S COMMENT: Since the last convention there has been a change in the position of Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Ernest A. Johnson succeeded John J. DelMonte as Commissioner on February 12, 1953. Commissioner Johnson brings a wealth of experience in the trades union movement to this important post. Since the appointment he has truly received a "baptism of fire," having been confronted with a number of strikes in essential industries that came within the purview of the Slichter Law so called. Commissioner Johnson is earnestly applying himself to the manifold duties of this important department and will carry them out in the best traditions of his predecessors.

Some idea of the extensive activities of the divisions within the Department of Labor and Industries can be gleaned from the above report. Many trade unionists, to say nothing of the officers of local unions, probably do not realize the extent to which the Department of Labor and Industries functions in the field of employer-employee relations. All too often the facilities and protective regulations of this department are either taken for "granted" or "hidden under a bushel."

The 1953 Legislature created a Department of Commerce which it was feared at first might result in decimation of the Department of Labor and Industries. Such has not been the case. As the Department of Commerce develops, we will be alert to see, that it does not do so, at the expense of the Department of Labor and Industries.

The Federation and all trade unionists were pleased at the reappointment of Benjamin G. Hull as Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Ben continue to apply his vast experience and sincerity of purpose to serving trade unions having cases before the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Hubert Connors, Director of the Division of Apprentice Training, has continued his outstanding work of developing apprentice training programs in over 150 trades. It is interesting to note that both the Federal Government and a number of states have patterned their apprenticeship program after the fine one developed in Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR RELATIONS COMMISSION

On August 25, 1953, the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission will commence its seventeenth year administering the Massachusetts Labor Relations Law, Chapter 150 A of the General Laws, colloquially designated as the Baby Wagner Act and by some the Baby Taft-Hartley Law. We openly commend the Commission and its staff in their interpretation and administration of this important law.

It is with a sense of complete satisfaction that we hesitate in our daily chores and think studiously of the enormous part this State Federation of Labor played in placing this Law upon the statute books back in 1937. We finally come to the conclusion that all the yeoman's service and untiring efforts rendered then was justifiably productive of tremendous dividends

accruing to those sincerely occupied in attempting to secure a better relationship between employer and employee.

As the sponsor of the original bill in 1937 we now must assume the responsibility of keeping it on the books and use every means against any attempt to vitiate the intent and purpose for which the law was created.

Such an attempt was made in this past Legislature by the introduction of Senate Bill No. 271, which later became Senate Bill No. 661. This Bill was passed in the Senate, but by the supreme effort of the Labor Movement the Bill finally was defeated in the House. (The contents of this Bill will be suitably explained in the Legislative Agent's Report in another section of this Joint Report.)

The Massachusetts Labor Relations Law as it presently exists takes ample care of all the specific conditions the sponsors of Senate Bill No. 661 claimed to the contrary.

In accordance with the Acts of 1947, Chapter 657 of the General Laws, an employer also has the right to file a petition for investigation and certification whenever certain situations occur as set out in Chapter 657.

On August 14, 1952 the Commission made a decision in one of these pertinent cases containing identical facts to those incorporated in the theoretical cases created by the proponents of Senate Bill No. 661 in their efforts to substantiate their actions. This case was in the matter of Cadillac Fur Corporation and International Fur and Leather Workers Union of the United States and Canada, Local Union No. 30. After due consideration was given the evidence adduced in an appropriate hearing held upon due notice, the Commission with dignity and freedom from favoritism or bias decided, "In the light of the whole record the Commission is of the opinion that the Union has made and is still making an unequivocal demand upon the Company for a contract and that this is tantamount to a claim of representation. This Commission will proceed to resolve the question thus raised by directing an election."

In the matter of Harold L. Kravit D/B/A Southern House Hotel and Cafeteria and Lunchroom Workers, Local 480, A. F. of L., this case was decided August 14, 1952. The Commission said in part, "The evidence is clear that the Union has not and is not now claiming that it represents any employees of the employer. It appears that the Union was attempting to procure employment for some of its unemployed members. Therefore the Commission is of the opinion that no question of representation exists in this matter at this time."

In the matter of X Lunch Restaurant Inc. and Local Joint Executive Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union consisting of Locals 67 and 769, A. F. of L., the Commission decided on March 5, 1953, "The Commission is of the opinion that when a Union makes a request or a demand upon an employer that it wishes to represent certain employees of the employer in an appropriate unit and said request or demand is accompanied by the leaving of a contract and is further accompanied by picketing of his place of business by persons who are not his employees to enforce said request or demand then a question concerning representation has arisen under Section 5 c (2) of Chapter 150 A of the General Laws." An election was conducted by the Commission in this case.

The decisions in these three particular cases prove beyond the shadow of a doubt the extreme ability and impartiality exemplified by the Commissioners in the discharge of their respective duties. It further demonstrates the uselessness in passing Senate Bill No. 661.

The Commission from its experience has found out during these years that a proper administration of the Labor Relations Law has operated as a practical preventative of many strikes, that it has furthermore stopped many strikes after they have started, that it has brought about a great diminution of industrial strife and unrest.

It has furthermore learned from experience that its administration has been conducive to the promotion of a more peaceful, sympathetic and profitable relationship between employers and employees throughout this Commonwealth.

EDITOR'S COMMENT: The Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission under the able chairmanship of Francis M. Curran has continued to perform a valuable function in connection with unions subject to state rather than federal jurisdiction.

The Commission has handled a number of vexatious certification cases during the past year with eminent fairness and soundness. It acquitted itself well in a controversial situation that arose earlier this year in Springfield. This case was the basis for a dangerous attempt through Senate Bill No. 271, (subsequently Senate Bill No. 661), to amend the State Labor Relations Law to the benefit of union-busting employers and to the detriment of unions. Fortunately, this attack on the Baby Wagner Act was repulsed. In doing so, the Legislature in effect upheld the judicious administration of the Act by the Commission.

The term of Chairman Francis M. Curran as a member of the State Labor Relations Commission expires shortly. It is sincerely hoped that Governor Herter will recognize his outstanding qualifications and retain him in the position that he has served so well for many years. Management as well as labor would suffer if by any misfortune the Commonwealth was deprived of his administrative ability in this complex field.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

The work of the Industrial Accident Board in its administration of the workmen's compensation law continues to increase in important respects, notwithstanding that the number of injuries reported by employers fell off from 279,548 in 1951, to 262,522 last year. On the other hand, the number of voluntary agreements to pay compensation entered into by the insurers and the employees, or their dependents, increased last year by 383, making a total of 33,924. The number of hearings requested increased by 319 to a total of 6,208. The work of the Board in the judicial sphere likewise increased in the number of decisions by single member and reviewing boards.

Last year there were 4,641 cases settled by lump sum payment, as against 4,246 in 1951. Some of these lump sum settlements involved cases which began as hearings and before decision, was settled by the parties.

Insurers, self-insurers, and public sub-divisions made application to the Board under the applicable section of the statute for discontinuance of employee's weekly payments in 812 cases. Before the applications could be acted upon by the Board or the single member, there had to be a conference with the employee as a mandatory requirement before discontinuance could be allowed or/and in some cases, an examination of the employee by an impartial physician. Previously, the requirement was for either a conference or an impartial physical examination; now the conference is mandatory by statute.

In the Federation's report for 1951, reference was made to a vital change in the workmen's compensation law made by Chapter 519 of the Acts of 1949, greatly liberalizing the provisions for payment of specific compensation, so-called, for loss of members of the body, loss of bodily functions and senses, and disfigurements. Through the experience in actual cases since this statute was enacted, the Board has developed some experience in the application of its provisions and has developed certain charts of figures and amounts which such experience has shown to be wise and proper. We said in our report last year that there were 232 requests for hearing in 1951 under this new statute, and that that figure had jumped in the first five months of 1952 to a figure of 246. Last year, 1952, there were 582 requests for hearing. In an arrangement directed by the Chairman of the Industrial Accident Board in his authority as executive and administrative head of the Department of Industrial Accidents, several of the Department's personnel specializing in the development of the experience in specific cases have disposed of a large number of cases at conferences which they held with the parties and which resulted in eliminating many requests for hearing, thus to cut down the so-called backlog of cases.

Of great significance is the amount of money expended in payments of both money and medical benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Law. We related in last year's report that in 1950, there were total payments of \$28,514,219.85, and that that figure was several million dollars greater than that of the year previous thereto. Last year, 1952, the total payments were \$32,643,533.22, which certainly speaks for itself. Almost every figure compared to figures of the previous year shows the work of the Board is increasing. The present high rate of employment and the increases of the benefit structure likewise speaks for themselves.

LEGISLATION—In the year 1952 the following legislation beneficial to the injured workman was enacted and signed by His Excellency, Governor Dever.

Chapter 60, amended the section of the law relating to specific compensation in relation to bodily disfigurement and loss of bodily functions by conferring jurisdiction to make determinations by review boards and single members as well as the entire Board.

Chapter 84, is an Act to further empower the Board to make compensation for specific injuries less than total for parts of members with leg, foot, arm or hand on a proportional basis to the whole leg, foot, arm or hand.

Chapter 630, transfer the formation of vocational training from the Industrial Accident Board to the State Board of Education. This amendment will have to be worked out in actual practice to see whether it was a proper transfer.

Resolve No. 13, that the Judicial Council investigate and study the matter of interest payments on payments of compensation due under the Act.

Resolve No. 32, is a resolve increasing the scope of the investigation and study of the Commission established for the purpose of examining the structure of the State Government. This resolve relates to the so-called Baby Hoover Committee, which sits from time to time to consider the subject matter of certain legislative documents which are numbered in the resolve relating to improving the administration of the State Government.

Resolve No. 54, that the Judicial Council be requested to investigate the subject matter of House Document 315, relative to temporary increased benefits to injured workmen at present economic crisis.

Resolve No. 88, that an unpaid special commission be established to investigate and study settlements by agreement by the parties, to and during trial, of an action at law against third parties under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Thus far in this year 1953, there have been five enactments affecting the workmen's compensation law namely:

Chapter 64, an Act to provide for bulk payment of specific compensation so-called. This allows the Board in its discretion to require that specific payment be paid in one sum to the employee rather than by weekly payments.

Chapter 139, an Act to extend the coverage under the Act so as to include special and reserve police officers employed by contractors under contracts with cities and towns. This now includes police officers hired to direct traffic on roads under construction or repair, so as to make such police officers employees of the contractors and thus, present them under the benefit of the Act.

Chapter 149, amending section 5 of Chapter 40, of the General Laws, to permit towns to pay a proper charge for aggregate excess or single accident reinsurance to protect the town from extraordinary workmen's compensation losses. This provision is salutary in that it protects the funds and property of a town from levy or attachment and indirectly guarantees that the injured employee will receive the payments to which he is entitled when they are due.

Chapter 288, is an Act requiring Clerks of the Superior Court in the several counties to furnish the Department of Industrial Accidents with an attested copy of certain decrees in workmen's compensation cases. This Act speeds up procedure as between the Industrial Accident Board and the Superior Court, especially in relation to interlocutory decrees of the latter court.

Chapter 330, is an Act which further strengthens the authority of the Industrial Accident Board to persecute employers who being obliged to insure their employees under the law nevertheless fail to do so.

TO ALL DELGATES:

So that you may better serve your membership, union officials should impress upon their members that every accident, no matter how trivial it may seem, should be immediately and fully reported to someone in authority at the plant; that on visiting the plant clinic, full details of the incident and

all the complaints should be clearly given to the attendant, nurse or doctor present.

When it appears that compensation will not be paid voluntarily by the insurer, the employee should be advised to file claims for compensation in duplicate and a request for hearing form with the Industrial Accident Board promptly, so that the matter may be heard by the Board and decision rendered as speedily as possible.

EDITOR'S COMMENT: The Industrial Accident Board and the Workmen's Compensation Act were the subjects of much legislative attention this year. Governor Herter proposed to abolish the present nine-member board, replacing it with a setup consisting exclusively of lawyers. The Federation, recognizing this proposal as a full-scale attack on the Workmen's Compensation Act, alerted its affiliates and presented a united and effective front at the hearing on the bill.

Commissioner Thomas W. Bowe, Chairman Eugene Giroux and the other members of the Board had for too long and too well administered the Workmen's Compensation Act for us to permit this agency to be abolished. An aroused labor movement together with eminent lawyers in the field of industrial accidents proved to the Legislature that the proposed change was unwise, unsound and indefensible. It is significant to note that this was the only major reorganization proposal of the present administration that was rejected by the Legislature. The transfer of the Industrial Accident Board to the status of an independent division within the Department of Labor and Industries will not in any way diminish the effective administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Tom Bowe has continued his distinguished service as a member of the Board. His advice and assistance to union officials and members on the intricacies of the law and its procedure makes us all happy to be able to say that we knew him "when". He is a credit to the trade union movement whence he came.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION 1952 - 1953

It is a pleasure to prepare a summary of the activities of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination for the Officers' Report to the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

The A. F. of L. has always aided the Commission in its efforts. I am especially glad therefore to report to you.

Since this is the fourth summary which has been sent, it might be well to devote some time to a general review of the highlights of the past several years.

The original FEP law was passed in 1946. The duties of the Commission were limited to enforcing that law and carrying on an educational program. The law to be enforced specified that discrimination in employment was unlawful if that discrimination was based on race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry. All employment situations were covered from initial hiring through upgrading to an unjust discharge. No questions con-

cerning race, religion or ancestry were to be asked either orally or in writing before employment unless such questions were based on a bona fide occupational qualification. It was gratifying to note how quickly questions concerning race, religion and national origin were deleted from application blanks.

In 1950 the name of the Commission was changed from the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission to the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination. The change of name came about because the duties of the Commission were increased. The Commission was still responsible for enforcing the original FEP law but age was added so that wherever the following words had occurred—"race, color, religious creed, national origin and ancestry"—the law after 1950 read, "race, color, religious creed, national origin, age and ancestry". Age was defined as between forty-five and sixty-five. In our report to you of 1952, considerable space was given to an estimate of the efficacy of this age amendment. What was said last year still remains true.

In 1950, the law was amended to give the Commission authority to prevent discrimination in two other areas: (1) public accommodations and (2) public housing. The public accommodations amendment covered some places of public accommodation but an amendment passed in June, 1953 makes it all inclusive.

Cases based on a claim of discrimination in places of public accommodation due to race or religious creed have not been as numerous as was anticipated.

The law intended to regulate advertising on the part of places of public accommodation has worked out very satisfactorily. Each year, for instance, the Commission asks all resort hotels to submit their advertising brochures for a check up. This year no violations of the law have been found.

An integrated pattern is appearing throughout the State in new public housing developments. This has resulted from a cooperative effort of the Housing Authorities and the MCAD. As yet no actual complaint has been brought to the Commission. The fact that the desired result can be achieved without processing complaints is especially fortunate in this area.

In our report of 1950 we stressed our educational activities. This year we are starting a new educational study which we believe to be most valuable. It has the endorsement of our Boston Council of which Mr. Kenneth J. Kelley is an important member, and is also approved by the heads of the Unions involved in the metal trades, as well as by Mr. Roy Williams, Executive Vice-President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and Mr. Arthur Seserman, the Executive Secretary of the Boston Branch of the National Metal Trades Association. This study deals with apprentice training both formal and on-the-job in the metal trades. It is the thought of the Commission that discrimination can well be avoided in some instances if every effort is made to guarantee equal opportunities for able and interested young people to receive apprentice training. Other groups besides labor and industry are included in this over-all picture. The Commission has asked for and received the enthusiastic support of school systems and some public and private agencies. At the present time the study of apprenticeship is being conducted most intensively in Boston. The Springfield and Worcester Councils of the MCAD have also been cooperating most effectively.

The Commission still receives approval from the general public. Such support is essential for the success of this type of social legislation. We can state with pride that Massachusetts endorses civil rights.

EDITOR'S COMMENT: As in the past, the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination has fairly and firmly administered the Fair Employment Practices Act and related legislation. Chairman Mildred H. Mahoney and her associates, Judge A. K. Cohen and Elwood S. McKenney have continued their fine program of education and persuasion. The almost universal acceptance of the principles of this legislation is largely due to the wise manner in which they have carried out their functions.

SOME DEVELOPMENTS IN THE LABOR LAW FIELD

By ROBERT M. SEGAL, *Legal Advisor, Massachusetts Federation of Labor*

Labor relations in recent years have become increasingly interwoven with legal problems as a result of the development of Federal and state labor laws and decisions by administrative agencies and the courts during the past years. Many of these decisions vitally affect the rights of organized labor in Massachusetts and are of special interest to many of the craft unions in the A. F. of L. Furthermore, they can be of extreme importance to unions as labor negotiations become increasingly difficult in the next few years.

Federal Decisions:

In the past year, the United States Supreme Court has ruled on several issues which are of interest to labor. In *NLRB v. Rockway News Supply Co.* October Term, 1952, the Court held that under the Taft-Hartley Act a union member may be fired by his employer for refusing to cross a picket line established by a second union in a labor dispute with a customer of his employer. As a result of this decision, union members are now required to either act as scabs or run the risk of being discharged. This risk can be avoided by unions insisting that a clause be included in their contracts relieving employees of the obligation to cross picket lines in these circumstances.

The Court in two important decisions, *American Newspaper Publishers Association v. NLRB*, October Term, 1952, and *Gamble Enterprises v. NLRB*, October Term, 1952, held that the traditional practices of reproduction in the printing trades and stand-by bands in the music field do not violate the so-called "featherbedding" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The Court held that the ban is only applicable where the union demands or obtains pay for services "which are not performed or not to be performed."

The U. S. Supreme Court in *Local 10 United Association of Journeymen Plumbers v. O. J. Graham et als*, October Term, 1952, further restricted labor's right to engage in peaceful picketing. A plumbers' local peacefully picketed a non-union job with signs which stated, "This is not a Union Job". The Virginia courts enjoined the picketing on the ground that it violated Virginia's so-called "right to work" law which in effect requires an open shop. The court, ignoring its previous decisions holding that peaceful and truthful

picketing is protected free speech, held that Virginia can enjoin the union from stating its case to the public. Justice Douglas, in a vigorous dissenting opinion stated, "No court would be entitled to prevent the dissemination of the news, 'This is not a union job' whether it be by radio, by newspaper, by pamphlets or by picketing". The majority's decision in this case deprives labor of freedom of speech through picketing and in conjunction with Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act will seriously impede the organization of the those Southern areas in which substandard conditions prevail.

Two cases are of special interest to the building trades. The first is the rather interesting case of *Joliet Contractors v. NLRB*, (CCA-7), 1953 in which a glaziers' local adopted by-laws prohibiting members from working on jobs where preglazed sash is used. The circuit court held that the adoption of the by-laws and the refusal to furnish men on a job where preglazed sash is used is not an unlawful secondary boycott under the Taft-Hartley Act. However, if the men are working on the job, the union may not call them out in order to compel the contractor to cease using preglazed sash.

The second case is the *Plumbing Contractors Association of Baltimore*, 93 NLRB 177, where the NLRB ordered a representation election for a petition by the plumbers' union despite the NLRB's prior practice of not asserting jurisdiction in representation cases in the construction industry. This decision will create unnecessary confusion and difficulties and could seriously hamper the efforts of the Joint Board established by the Building Trades Department to adjust jurisdictional disputes. This case has set a precedent for many other representation petitions by the plumbers in the construction field.

Decisions in Massachusetts:

Several important labor decisions have also been handed down in Massachusetts. In the first case, *Deleo v. Daneault*, 1953 Mass. AS1, the Barbers' Union brought suit to compel an employer to return two union shop cards. The union contended that the employer had violated the conditions under which the cards were loaned to him by not becoming a member of the union. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held that it would be contrary to the Massachusetts Labor Relations Act for an employer to pay dues to a labor organization and refused to compel the employer to return the cards.

In *Gentile et als. v. Director of Division of Employment Security*, 1952 AS 1101, the Supreme Judicial Court held that strikers who take other temporary jobs and are then laid off are not entitled to unemployment compensation benefits as they intended to return to their original job when the strike was settled.

In *John Di Blasi's Case*, 1952 AS 1021, the Supreme Judicial Court held that dependency allowances does not decrease the maximum benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act but are in addition to such benefit payments. This decision is an important victory in the fight for adequate compensation for injured workers and their families.

In *Donahue v. Ernst*, 1953 AS 201 the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in effect upheld the lower court's findings for the union officers. These findings included the facts that the union officers had conducted the trial of the removed officer according to the Constitution of the Union and had acted in good faith in their findings and in the appeal. At the same time, in the

earlier case, the Court held that service on a vice-president of the International is sufficient to hold the International Union in a court case.

In *X Lunch Restaurant, Inc.*, the MLRC ordered an election on a petition by the employer even though the union did not claim to represent the employees and was engaged in organizational and informational picketing. The decision was based on a finding that the union agent left a copy of the contract with the employer which action the Commission construed as a demand for recognition. The Commission distinguished this case from the *Southern House* case where no demand for recognition had been made and where the Superior Court upheld organizational and informational picketing under the new anti-injunction law.

Unions which contemplate engaging in organizational or informational picketing should be careful to meet all the requirements of the law. They should *not* ask the employer to recognize the union or sign a contract until a majority of the employees have signed membership cards. Picketing must be peaceful and mass picketing is not permitted. The placard must be truthful and merely state that the establishment employs non-union labor or a similar statement. The *X Lunch Restaurant* case should serve as a clear warning to labor that organizational picketing will not be permitted unless the union is in compliance with the anti-injunction act and the state labor relation laws.

As yet, there have been no decisions by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts relative to the new anti-injunction law of 1951 which gives unions new procedural and substantive safeguards against injunctions in labor disputes. It should be noted, however, that several injunctions by Superior Courts have been handed down even under the new law.

Conclusions

As a result of these legal and other developments in the labor relations field, the work of the counsel for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has increased and broadened in scope. Legal memoranda and opinions on labor matters for the officers of the federation, checking, drafting and analyzing complicated legislative bills, labor articles for the *Labor Reporter* and other periodicals, speeches and other public relations work are all included in the varied duties of the counsel. The complex and fluid labor law field has developed the need for increased knowledge by every labor union leader of the legal changes affecting labor relations as well as the internal affairs of labor unions. By knowledge and eternal vigilance, labor can continue to make improvements in the federal and state labor laws and to continue on the road of social and economic progress!

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

HENRY J. BRIDES, *Chairman*

FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE, *Director*

Thomas P. Ahearn
John A. Callahan
Joseph L. Carbone
Joseph F. Grace
Benjamin G. Hull
S. P. Jason
Luke Kramer
Daniel J. McCarthy
Joseph D. McLaughlin
James B. McNamara
Reginald McNamara*
Helen Tafe O'Donnell
Oscar R. Pratt

KENNETH J. KELLEY, *Secretary*

Thomas J. Rush
Joseph A. Sullivan
John Carroll
Vincent DiNunno
Joseph Fahey
John Kabachus
Philip Kramer
James P. Meehan
J. Arthur Moriarty
Nicholas P. Morrissey
Joseph O'Donnell
Eugene Pasini
Joseph Stefani

* Resigned

Report of Director Francis E. Lavigne

The educational program of your Committee on Education has received wide acclaim in AFL circles, both state-wide and nationally. Educational and political groups, inspired by the sincere efforts of our American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts, have co-operated wholeheartedly with our program. Other State Federations throughout the country have been in touch with your Committee, endeavoring through the exchange of ideas to benefit from this over-all educational program which reaches every segment of our population. Because of the strides and advanced program conducted by your Committee on Education, Massachusetts has attained leadership in labor education, and is in a position to extend assistance which will redound to the benefit of all organized labor.

Since its inception in 1949 your Committee on Education has carried on a dual program, and the division of our program into two segments, labor education and political education, has proved to be a wise course.

Labor education involves working with the hundreds of thousands within the labor movement, as well as acquainting those in all walks of life with the aims and purposes of the American Federation of Labor.

Scholarship Awards

Most outstanding in this phase of our educational program has been the far-reaching effects of our Scholarship Award Program, which is now in its fifth year in the school systems of our Commonwealth.

After pioneering for five years in the field of labor education, the self-sustaining growth in participation in the Federation's Scholarship Program is paving the way for the permanent recognition and inclusion of labor history as a component part of high school American History.

In 1950 a total of 338 students from 52 schools took part in our Scholarship contest. Contrast these figures with the 1953 participation of 148 schools and 1006 students. The facts will show we have come a long way. This in-

creased participation reflects the added interest of school principals and teachers, and has the desired effect of counteracting anti-labor propaganda which is freely distributed and accepted in our school system.

Student Packets, containing booklets, brochures and literature dealing with labor history, physical make-up of the labor movement, the mechanics of negotiations, grievance settlements, arbitrations were made available to over 2,300 students this year through the office of your Committee on Education. The effect of this distribution for home study was astounding. Not only have requests for Student Packets been received from educators, family members, neighbors and relatives of the student, union members and officers, but the popularity and value of the packet was substantiated by requests for this Student Packet which came from sources entirely removed from organized labor.

The Committee on Education is particularly grateful for the support given to its Scholarship Program by the Central Labor Unions. In addition to the Scholarships formerly established by the Gloucester, Cambridge, Northampton and Worcester Central Labor Unions, awards were established in 1953 by the Springfield, Brockton and Holyoke CLUs, plus a joint award by the Quincy CLU and Teachers Local No. 1135 of Quincy. This active and wide-spread interest, while primarily benefitting worthy students, also made known to the public labor's continued efforts to contribute to the educational opportunities of our state.

The special thanks of the Committee on Education is offered to union members from Boston Teachers Local 66, Building Service Local 254, OEIU 6, Wine & Distillery Workers Local 8, as well as various Federal Labor Unions for their time-consuming efforts voluntarily given in compiling the examination and screening the tests.

The Committee also wishes to publicly thank the Judges of the 1953 contest, namely Rev. Thomas Shortell, S.J., J. Arthur Moriarty, Secretary-Treasurer of Boston Typographical No. 13, Thomas Heffernan, Administrative Assistant of the Boston Public School System, and Charles Buell, Teacher, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

The 1953 Scholarship Winners:

Miss Anne Duffy, Durfee High School, Lynn, Mass.

Mr. Allan Cohen, Boston Latin School, Boston, Mass.

Honorable Mention was given to the following 15 students for excellency in composition and presentation:

Boston Latin School
Boston Latin School
Boston Latin School
Sacred Heart High School, Holyoke
Classical High School, Worcester
Groton School
Kingston High School
Boston Latin School
Holyoke High School
Roxbury Latin School

Alan I. Levenson
Thomas J. Hegarty
James Davis Gibbons
*Margaret Teresa O'Connor
*Daniel Sullivan
Peter R. Dehn
*Mary Katharine Lawrence
Stanley R. Dubinsky
Marilyn Stallmann
Paul S. Wheeler

Boston Latin School
St. Mary's High School, Waltham
Somerville High School
Williamstown High School
Chelsea High School

Marshall Robert Lifson
John P. Keelan, Jr.
Frederic Johnson
Nancy Millis
Alan Shapiro

*Won "CLU Area Awards"

In connection with the Scholarship Award Program your Director was repeatedly called on by educators to address high school classes in Modern Problems, Problems of Democracy and United States History. It offered an excellent opportunity to discuss the educational aims of the Committee with School Principals and Heads of the History and Social Science Departments.

Fellowship Program

As this report is being written arrangements are in process for the selection of the 1953 Robert J. Watt Fellow and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Memorial Fellow. Out of a field of 22 applicants, two AFL Trade Unionists will be chosen by the Fellowship Advisory Board to represent the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at the Harvard Trade Union Program at Harvard University next September. Advisory Board members include:

Clinton S. Golden

Director of Harvard Trade Union Program

E. Norcross Stratton

Department of Education, Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Theodore E. Kyrios, President

American Federation of Teachers, State Branch

Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent

Massachusetts Federation of Labor

Francis E. Lavigne, Director

Committee on Education, Mass. Federation of Labor

12th Annual Labor Institute

The 1953 Labor Institute was conducted at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, Mass., with a record attendance. The conference was primarily devoted to "World Affairs". Your Committee was assisted in its presentation by the American Labor Education Service, Inc.

The Delegates in attendance had an opportunity to hear and discuss with representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the United Nations, the Department of State, as well as Trade Unionists from Belgium, Germany, Holland, Austria, the common problems of workers. Foreign trade, tariffs, security and social problems, working conditions were discussed at length.

The appreciation of the Committee is tendered to the University of Massachusetts for its cooperation and efforts in the successful conduct of our 12th Labor Institute. We also wish to thank the Springfield American International College and the Mutual Security Agency for their collaboration in sending students from foreign countries to attend the Institute.

The "Reporter"

We cannot stress too strongly the advantages in subscribing to the REPORTER, the "voice" of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. The REPORTER, published monthly, has won public acclaim for its articles on labor legislation, interpretations of pending legislation, for concise and direct presentation of labor news. The history of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is being historically chronicled by the REPORTER, with interesting sidelights and developments. The labor educational value of the REPORTER has been recognized by libraries and colleges and is established as one of the leading Massachusetts labor newspapers.

Political Education

Contrary to the sneering conclusions of the daily press, union members throughout the country voted overwhelmingly for labor endorsed candidates. Any objective analysis will prove this. Nationally, Adlai Stevenson received almost 27 million popular votes with most of his strength coming from industrial centers and big cities where the labor vote predominates. Stevenson's vote exceeded the winning total of any other successful Presidential candidate in history except Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936 and 1940.

Even in the face of one of the most popularly elected candidates in modern history, Massachusetts fared well in the Congressional and Senatorial campaigns. These victories can be directly attributed to the work done by the rank and file members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Even though Governor Dever, the endorsed Gubernatorial Candidate of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor went down to defeat, he gained almost one hundred thousand votes over his previous winning total two years ago. Can it be said that labor deserted an endorsed candidate who polled more votes in defeat than in victory in 1950?

Why then did labor-endorsed candidates meet defeat in certain areas? The figures provide the answer. Nationally, Eisenhower received more than 33 million votes. Obviously, Ike won the bulk of the 11 million additional votes cast in 1952 over 1948. Most of these voters were women and younger voters who became eligible to vote during these interim years. These voters predominantly cast their votes for Eisenhower primarily for two major reasons—the stalemated Korean War and the charges of softness by the Truman administration. In Massachusetts, the latter situation played a vital role in the defeat of Stevenson in our state. Other factors that led to the defeat of Stevenson played an important part in the defeat of the governor.

It has been said that defections in the ranks of labor were a major contribution to these defeats. It is much closer to the truth to say that defection within the Democratic Party caused most of the defeat of labor-endorsed candidates. The long list of Democratic Ward Chairman and major "wheels" within the party endorsing the Republican candidate for governor were indeed impressive.

No finer tribute can be paid to the rank and file members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor than the victory won by Senator John F. Kennedy. The faithful and diligent efforts culminated in Kennedy's victory over the man who had engineered the Eisenhower candidacy.

Appreciation

Your Committee on Education takes this opportunity to commend AFL members throughout the state for their cohesive co-ordination of activities in the local areas for registration, getting out the vote, manning the polls, radio and television programs.

We also acknowledge with appreciation the many "individual" and "local union" contributions of two-cent postal cards which were received in great volume for the registration campaign conducted by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor's LLPE.

In addition, your Committee wishes to publicly express its thanks for the many financial contributions received from Local Unions, as well as individual contributions, totaling almost \$3,000, which were received in response to a special S.O.S. from the Committee on Education in the closing days of the State election campaign. This financial assistance supplemented the funds raised in the 1952 Gompers Banquet.

Gompers Banquet

At this point we would like to remind AFL members throughout the State that the 1953 Samuel Gompers Banquet, considered the outstanding labor social event of the State, will be held this year on October 24th at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel. The political activities of the American Federation of Labor must continue. There can be no cessation in carrying out the policies of the AFL—anti-labor legislators cannot be allowed to ride rough-shod over the workers of our State.

Labor has a stake in the political program of Massachusetts. We must be financially equipped and geared to take the lead in returning to public office the friends of organized labor—we must, for self-preservation, refute at the polls those who favor ONLY "special interests" and "big business".

Organized labor in its future political education program must reach not only its rank and file members, but we must carry our message to the new voters and the women voters. This requires a broader program and will involve more extensive organizing and financial plans.

I acknowledge with appreciation the sincere and loyal co-operation of AFL Trade Unionists throughout the state who have assisted in carrying out the dual program of the Committee on Education. The staunch support of Local Unions and Central Bodies with the diversified programs conducted by the Committee has been outstanding.

To President Henry J. Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Attorney Bob Segal, the Executive Council and Committee on Education members I offer my deep thanks for their co-operation and guidance. I also wish to acknowledge the courteous services of Mrs. Balough, Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Ryan and Mr. Gardner throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE, *Director*

Committee on Education.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Members: JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN, *Chairman*, THOMAS RUSH, PETER REILLY, CHARLES KELLEY, WILLIAM BROOKS, JOHN DONOVAN, PATRICK DESMOND and CHARLES SMART.

The Committee held its first meeting November 19, 1952 and Joseph A. Sullivan was re-elected as Chairman.

Secretary-Treasurer Legislative Agent Kelley outlined the bills relating to Workmen's Compensation that were to be introduced at the State House for the 1953 session.

After discussion, it was voted to again file the Bill "providing for a State Fund for Workmen's Compensation".

It was voted to file a new measure "Requiring the same employer to re-employ one of his workers after he had recovered from an industrial accident".

A bill similar to the one filed last year "calling for increasing the maximum weekly benefits that an injured worker could receive to \$45.00".

The 4th bill that the Committee decided to re-introduce provided for "subsistence" payments to supplement awards made when the weekly benefits were much lower than they are today.

It was the feeling of the Committee that these four legislative proposals constituted reasonable and necessary improvements in the law.

The Committee discussed the question of preparing an up-to-date version of the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Act. The previous publication "What Every Worker Should Know About the Workmen's Compensation Act" had been enthusiastically received. Since local unions were still requesting copies of it, and since there had been some changes in the law in intervening years, it was voted to prepare to publish a new edition.

The Committee and the Federation are indebted to Bertram A. Petkun, an associate of Sam Horovitz for his compilation and collaboration.

The Committee held no further formal meetings; however, various committee members attended the hearings during the month of January when the Committee on Labor and Industries considered Workmen's Compensation legislation. It was apparent during the first two months of the 1953 session of the Legislature, that the Workmen's Compensation Act was the principal target of business interests. A number of bills were filed, and, we might add, were defeated, which would have gone a long way towards breaking down the benefit structure of our Workmen's Compensation Act. Due to the fine work of Kenneth Kelley, and Sam Horovitz, these attacks against the law were effectively beaten back.

From another quarter came a flanking attack against the Workmen's Compensation Act. It was contained in Governor Herter's inaugural, wherein he recommended the abolition of the Industrial Accident Board. The real motive behind this move was devised at the hearing when lobbyist for Associated Industries said the change would save employers much money. This inadvertent admission exposed the real motives behind the attempt to eliminate the present Industrial Accident Board. Business and the insurance companies hoped it would result in reduced costs and benefits, needless to say of course, at the expense of the injured workers and their families.

The elimination of the Industrial Accident Board was the boldest move that was made against working people this year at the State House. It was a pleasure to hear the case against this change so effectively presented by Legislative Agent Kelley. It was likewise encouraging to see a large attendance of aroused union officers present at the hearing.

Your Committee views with great concern the proposal just adopted by the Legislature, calling for a "re-codification" of the Workmen's Compensation Act. This is to be done by a Recess Commission. The authority granted to this Commission is so broad, that it could result in harmful changes in the law. Your Committee feels that the stake of labor in this Commission's work is so great, that there should be a representative from labor appointed to the Commission. We recommend that the officers of the Federation take proper steps to see that our interests are protected and represented on this important Commission.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

Members: JOHN CARROLL, *Chairman*, OSCAR PRATT, JOSEPH BONFIGLIO, FRANK C. BURKE, JAMES R. J. McDONALD, EARL McMANN, THOMAS RYAN, CHARLES CLOUGHERTY AND JAMES J. DUNNE.

During the past year your Housing Committee has kept in close touch with issues dealing with the general problem of housing. After several meetings, because of the present political climate, it was considerable advisable not to introduce at this time any new housing legislation in the General Court. A policy determination was made to defend and maintain the progress which we have made to date, both in the Massachusetts legislature and also in the Congress of the United States. We have been quite fortunate in being able to successfully oppose any attempts by the opponents of housing—such as the Home Builders Association, National Association of Real Estate Boards, etc., who have petitioned for the adoption of legislation requiring a referendum in any city or town in the State where a subsidized housing project is proposed. This type of a scuttling effort against housing is a part of a pattern which has been introduced in almost every State legislature in the nation, and we might add it has been very successful in a number of States.

It is also to be noted that the House of Representatives in Washington has voted overwhelmingly to discontinue any subsidies for public housing in the United States. However, the Senate was somewhat more liberal and was willing to allow 35,000 units to be built during the ensuing year. This caused a deadlock between the Senate and the House, and at this writing the issue is in the hands of conference committees between the House and Senate.

The American Federation of Labor at Washington has taken a very active part in this program. Your State Federation of Labor through its officers has responded to the many requests made by the Federation to contact our Senators in Massachusetts and the members of Congress to support the objectives of the Federation. We must commend the officers of this Federation for their prompt response and their effectiveness in obtaining

favorable commitments from the Senators of Massachusetts and also from a number of House members, particularly the Democratic members of Congress.

The Committee on Housing gave its advice and assistance on housing legislation which has been sponsored by private individuals as follows:

- 1) A \$5,000,000 State guarantee for providing homes for elderly people;
- 2) Amendment to our present limited dividend corporation laws making it more attractive for private money to invest in housing which may be undertaken with the assistance of urban redevelopment corporations. These two pieces of legislation are now pending in the Massachusetts House and Senate and no doubt will be approved before the convention of this organization is held.

We regret to have to report that it is our mature judgment that subsidized housing is rapidly losing the popular support which it had some few years back. The extent of labor's support among the rank and file was limited to lip-service only, which is disheartening, to say the least. Many factors have contributed to this, the most important of which are:

- 1) The fact that those who need housing most have permitted themselves to be used to assist in the promotion of legislation dealing with the problem of racial non-segregation. As meritorious as the principle involved may be, nevertheless it is our confirmed judgment that you cannot bring about reforms of this kind by a legislative edict—which only serves to create dissension and to aid and abet the opponents of public housing more effectively in fact than could be accomplished by the direct method. Many other States are confronted with this vulnerable situation.
- 2) The movement to require those who live in subsidized housing to pay a larger share of the tax burden of the municipalities in which they are located. We know it to be a fact in other countries throughout the world where government has become involved in assisting workers to find better homes that there is a larger measure of tax obligation placed on the occupants, thereby giving them a greater responsibility in cooperating and maintaining the higher standards of living that have been provided for them, nevertheless, this agitation has been very effective and has diminished the support for public housing in some quarters.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Membership: DANIEL DOWNEY, THOMAS CARROLL, CHARLES COSTELLO, MAE BURNS, HENRY CAMPBELL, FRANKLIN J. MURPHY, DANIEL J. McCARTHY, and HARRY HOGAN.

The first meeting of the Committee on Social Security was held November 25, 1952. The purpose of this meeting was to prepare and pass upon legislation relating to Unemployment Compensation and Social Security. Because of the fact that a majority of the Committee were not present, it was voted to defer the selection of a Chairman until a future meeting.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss what bills the Federation should introduce for the 1953 session of the Legislature. After discussion it was decided to file the following bills:—

1—Extending the duration of Unemployment Compensation Benefits to thirty (30) weeks;

2—Extending Federal Social Security to public employees not covered by retirement plans;

3—Increasing the minimum amount in the Unemployment Compensation Reserve Fund.

The Committee further instructed Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley to request the American Federation of Labor to introduce in Congress, enabling legislation to permit coverage under Old Age and Survivor's Insurance of public employees.

It was the considered opinion of the Committee that the above-mentioned bills constituted an ample program for strengthening the Unemployment Compensation Law.

Various members of the Committee attended the hearings on Unemployment Compensation bills that were conducted at the State House during the month of February. Daniel F. Downey assisted Kenneth J. Kelley at these hearings. A number of very dangerous bills that were introduced by employer groups sought to further rig the Employment Security Act for the benefit of employers and to the detriment of workers.

In the judgment of your Committee, the drastic overhaul of the Employment Security Law enacted in 1951 needed no further changes. We recognized however, the tremendous pressure that big business was exerting on this Legislature to get a speedy return to "merit-rating" so-called. The Governor in his inaugural address plumped for it. We opposed it strenuously because it would result in permanent impoverishment of the fund reserves.

We note with dismay that the Committee on Labor and Industries subsequently reported out Senate No. 675 which not only guaranteed speedy return to "merit-raiding", but practically eliminated the solvency tax section of the law as well as the other safe-guards to preserve the fund at a safe level.

Both Branches of the Legislature adopted Senate No. 675 and thereby condoned the syphoning-off of an estimated \$38,000,000 from the Unemployment Compensation Fund. Not satisfied with this steal, the employers succeeded in getting two other drastic changes in the Unemployment Compensation Law passed, despite the strong opposition of your Committee and organized labor. The first of these drastically penalizing workers who quit their job or are fired for "mis-conduct" so-called; the other change eliminated the employers' quarterly wage reports and substitutes an unworkable form of request reporting.

Incidentally, both of these changes were part of the notorious Senate Bill No. 251 that was introduced and rejected by the 1951 Legislature.

Big business in this state continues its assault on the Unemployment Compensation Law. Through its "front" organization, the Massachusetts Council on Employment Security, they are gradually destroying the intent of the law which was to benefit jobless workers and turning it into a glorified slot-machine for employers. The full impact of both the 1951-1953 changes in this basic law will not be felt until a depression hits Massachusetts.

Throughout the country similar attacks are being made in practically every state. Unions don't fully realize the dangers and the extent of business' effort to break down the jobless insurance laws. The scholarly and ex-

tensive study of Unemployment Compensation in Massachusetts made a few years ago by Professor Walter Galenson seems to have been all in vain. His recommendations and predictions are blithely ignored by business interests determined to demoralize the structure of Unemployment Insurance. Because of the nature of our economy with its cyclical fluctuations in employment, Massachusetts is for many years to come, going to be in constant hot water with its Unemployment Compensation Law. In the meantime, the unemployed workers are going to suffer great hardships.

In return for the three changes in the Unemployment Compensation Law benefitting employers, one improvement for workers was made; this consisted of the increase in the duration of benefits from 23 to 26 weeks; for this small favor we are grateful to the Legislature. We wish this bone could have been more cheaply bought.

Your Committee notes that the Federation's bill for a Competitive Fund for Sickness Compensation has been effectively bottled up in the Legislature. Indications are that it will be studied by a Recess Commission. This parliamentary maneuver means that for another year at least, workers in this state will be deprived of disability insurance.

After the extensive and exhaustive Recess Commission study of Sickness Compensation a few years ago it seems ridiculous to repeat and duplicate the work previously done. Such however, is the power and the influence of the insurance interests with this administration and this Legislature.

Your Committee recommend that the Federation seek to undo the damage that has been done this year to our Unemployment Compensation Law. Legislation to this effect should be introduced at the 1954 session. We feel that the officers and members of local unions are due for a rude awakening when they discover what is being done to the Unemployment Compensation Law. Before it is too late, they should rally round the Federation and fight to preserve this vital legislation.

Your Committee commends Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley for his efforts in this field at the State House.

Your Committee condemns the appalling lack of interest and attendance by union officers at the hearings on Unemployment Compensation matters this year. We realize that when times are good, it is difficult to get people excited about unemployment matters. This complacency, however, is dangerous and disturbing.

We hope that next year there will be improvements in the interests of union officers as well as improvements in the provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Law.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

Members: HELEN KIRBY, *Chairman*, ARMANDO ALBERGHINI, JOHN BURWELL, CHARLES GRAVEL, JOHN GREELEY, FRANCIS J. MURPHY, JAMES BROKER and JAMES MURPHY.

In 1952 the Massachusetts Federation of Labor again filed a bill in the General Court to put in motion the procedure necessary to amend the constitution of Massachusetts and permit a graduated tax on personal and cor-

porate income. The bill, opposed by the Associated Industries and Chamber of Commerce, had an unfavorable committee report; no action was taken by the General Court.

However, all signs point to a more imperative need for this legislation than ever before. Cities and towns of the Commonwealth, groaning under the weight of the property tax, are demanding that the Commonwealth assume financial responsibility for various local services either by direct state control of certain services or by grants-in-aid to the communities. Such financing can only be accomplished through some means of increasing the revenue from state imposed taxes. Organized labor is unalterably opposed to the general sales tax because of its extremely severe impact on low-income groups, and because the sales tax, once enacted into law, has proved to be an all too ready means for balancing any budget. We need only look to the Connecticut situation to observe the constant and insidious encroachment the ever-growing sales tax is making on the resources of that state's low income consumers. With renewed vigor, then, the labor movement must campaign for the graduated tax on personal and corporate income as the only fair means of providing an adequate source of state revenue in Massachusetts. A serious effort must be made to educate our membership in the wisdom and justice of our tax policy. We recommend that the Chairman of the Education Committee include a "taxagram" column in the "Reporter", so that the tax studies made by the American Federation of Labor can be discussed and understood by union members. It is the unanimous recommendation of the Committee on Taxation that, preparatory to filing legislation in 1953, the Legislative agent be instructed to explore the possibility of a conference of interested groups to support the graduated income tax.

The Committee on Taxation recommends for action by the American Federation of Labor at the national level:

1. The continuance of the excess profits tax to curb profiteering on defense expenditures.
2. The adjustment of federal income taxes to give relief to single taxpayers and those married taxpayers who get no benefit under the split income provision.
3. A basic exemption of \$2,000 for every taxpayer.
4. The restoration of the Committee on Economic Development.

The Committee on Taxation commends Legislative Agent, Kenneth J. Kelley, for his efforts in correcting the unreasonable decision made by the tax commissioner with regard to deduction of union dues from taxable income of postal employees.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNION LABELS

Members: MARTIN J. CASEY, Chairman, WALTER LOCKHART, JOHN DONEGAN, HOWARD LITCHFIELD, EDWARD SULLIVAN, CHESTER TWISS, LOUIS GOVONI, WILLIAM KELLEY, JOSEPH L. McCARTHY and WALTER AITCHISON.

The past year has seen an ever increasing publicizing of, and demand for Union Labels and Services, the power of AFL Union Labels and their value being stressed from all angles.

The number of Union Label Councils have increased, with an ever growing demand for Union Labels and Services in local communities as these Union Label councils acquaint members and merchants where Union Labels and Services may be obtained.

The Bakery & Confectionery International Union have waged a constant campaign for years; Milk Wagon Drivers & Creamery Workers' Union have increased their activities; The American Federation of Hosiery Workers have waged a strenuous campaign the past year to BUY UNION LABEL. These and other campaigns are proving successful.

Union Labels and Services not only guarantee that articles, or services, are Union, they are LABOR-MANAGEMENT cooperation in actual operation, this phase is being brought home to and recognized by manufacturers more and more each day. Union Labels and Services not only protect the workers but also the manufacturer from unfair, chiselling competition.

There is still need for cooperation on the part of some International Unions, and manufacturers. A realization of the protection afforded both parties, and also the buyers in being assured of the best obtainable at fair prices, to the end of increased demands, and in sustaining business and employment in event of recessions.

A UNION LABEL CONFERENCE will be held at 2 P.M., Sunday afternoon, August 9, 1953, at Springfield, Mass., preceding Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. This is the first conference called by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It will report activities of the Union Label Committee, also Councils and Auxiliaries—with plans for further expansion of Union Label activities will be the order of business. The question of establishing a permanent State Union Label Organization, with conventions yearly, will be acted upon.

Members of local unions can render assistance, by requesting firms they spend their union earned money with, to feature AFL Union Label articles or services.

Your committee on Union Labels will cooperate with Local Councils, firms, manufacturers and International Unions, by furnishing information on Union Label articles and services, and where they can be procured.

This year, at the convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the UNION LABEL EXHIBIT will again be featured. all articles donated will be awarded FREE on Friday noon. This year, for the first time, first choice of Union Label Exhibit will go to the delegate SHOWING the largest number of AFL UNION LABELS. In event of a tie these delegates will draw.

SPEND UNION EARNED MONEY ON A. F. L. UNION LABELS AND SERVICES; protect your own welfare, Union Label is insurance against strikes and lock-outs, BE UNION—BUY AFL UNION LABEL.

UNION LABEL

The way of knowing that merchandise or services are made or performed by members of the American Federation of Labor is to see or demand the union label, shop card, or button.

It is emphasized that the certain and only way of knowing that merchandise is manufactured under conditions satisfactory to employees is to see the union label—the guarantee that men and women are working under an agreement which provides reasonable wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

It is planned to have a union label exhibit at the convention again this year, to be followed later in the week by a raffle of the merchandise on display. Chairman Martin Casey will be in charge and will handle the display and raffle as he has for so many conventions in the past.

REPORT ON COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

Members: HARRY GRAGES, *Chairman*, ARTHUR HARTIN, ROSE NORWOOD, SAM SOMERS, MICHAEL J. WALSH, DOROTHY STAHLRE, JOHN J. MULLEN and ALBERT FRIOLI.

During the past year the Committee on Organization functioned on a very informal basis. The individual members of the Committee assisted and participated in a number of organizing campaigns conducted by International Unions. These efforts were done more by us as individuals rather than as members of the Committee on Organization. This is due largely to the proximity of the offices of the Federation and the Regional Office which is the AFL's organizing arm in New England. To duplicate the fine organizing work being done by that office and by International Unions would be unwise.

Eventually some method can and should be devised for more effective gearing in the organizing committee's activities to the campaigns being conducted in this state by the AFL and International Unions. Your committee is not prepared at this time to submit such a plan. We do feel, however, that further study and work in this direction is necessary.

In our report last year we suggested the formation of a Strike Advisory Committee. Such committee to confer with unions experiencing or anticipating strike situations. Events since the last Convention convince your committee that such a Strike Advisory Committee is urgently needed. It would avoid the present situation where unions finding themselves out on strike desperately call upon sister unions to assist them. By having a Strike Advisory Committee functioning before the walkout, assistance can be more effectively and speedily rendered to the unions involved. The cause of one should be the concern of all. Your Committee is greatly concerned about this problem and suggests that the Convention broaden the scope of the organizing committee's activities to include the Strike Advisory functions described above.

Your committee suggests that each Central Labor Union, if they have not already done so, set up an organizing committee and that the Federation's organizing committee would function in cooperation with local organizing committees. The Vice-Presidents of this Federation could serve in a liaison capacity between the Federation and the Central Labor Unions organizing committees.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Members: GEORGE LEWIS, *Chairman*, HELEN TAFE O'DONNELL, JOHN McLAUGHLIN, DAVID MCSWEENEY, PETER F. DAY, BERNARD F. DEE, JOHN BROWN and EDWARD HINES.

The first meeting of the Committee was held November 30, 1952, at which time George Lewis was nominated and elected as Chairman, and Bernard Dee as secretary.

Since this meeting was held just prior to the deadline for filing bills for the 1953 Legislature, the principal business of the meeting was to act upon the Federation's Legislative program.

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley outlined the various bills that had previously been either endorsed by the convention or approved by other Standing Committees. In all, there were 25 measures that were approved by the committee, and subject to the further approval of the Executive Council, were to be filed at the State House.

It was agreed that two matters would be filed jointly by the AFL and the C.I.O.

A bill to establish standard hours and wages for Barbers was referred to the State Association of Barbers with the suggestion that they sponsor it.

A discussion of legislation carrying out the intent of Resolution No. 8 resulted in a vote that the bill not be introduced since objections had been received from Massachusetts State Council of AFSC&ME. It was the consensus of the committee that the Federation's Legislative program for 1953 was a well-balanced one that carried out the wishes of the convention and at the same time maintained the high objectives of the State Federation.

At a subsequent meeting of the Committee held January 23, 1953, the question of bills filed to restrict the night openings of department stores was thoroughly discussed. The 1952 convention adopted Resolution No. 54 which called for legislative action to cope with the vexatious problem of night openings. Two bills were filed by the Federation and one by the Retail Clerks Union Local 711 carrying out the intent of this resolution.

In the meantime however, the Building Service Employees Union had objected to the broad language of one of the bills, Senate No. 275. They and other interested parties were invited to meet with the committee. A mutually satisfactory agreement was arrived at which provided for a revision of Senate Bill No. 275. Subsequently, Legislative Agent Kelley submitted a redraft of the bill at the State House hearing.

The tempo of hearings at the State House this year was marked by what can properly be described "haste and hostility". Most of the bills of interest to labor had all been heard by the first of March. This meant that Legislative Agent Kelley was kept hopping during the first few months of the session trying to cover all of the hearings. It is disturbing to note that with one or two exceptions, the attendance at State House hearings was discouraging. Many hearings on bills vitally affecting labor were attended by only a "corporal's guard". This leads your Committee to the firm conclusion that more effective steps must be taken to ensure a larger attendance of union

people to support the Federation's Legislative program. Your Committee feels that all locals having full-time officers most certainly should see that they turn out for legislative hearings. Smaller locals of course have a problem of compensating members who take time off to appear at the State House, but even this is not an insurmountable problem, nor is it unduly burdensome on most locals.

Your Committee notes with pleasure the success that the Federation had in beating back practically all hostile legislation. It was apparent to us at the beginning of the session that our efforts would be largely defensive— preventing the passage of bills detrimental to workers. We are happy to note that some positive gains were won by the Federation this year. For a fuller discussion of them, we refer the delegates to Legislative Agent Kelley's report filed elsewhere in this book.

At its last meeting June 18, 1953, the Committee reviewed the legislative developments of the past six months. Among other conclusions that we reached were the following:

- 1—Positive action should be taken to stimulate larger attendance at legislative hearings;
- 2—The Federation should as far as possible, confine its legislative program to bills affecting all segments of the labor movement;
- 3—The Executive Council should consider holding a Legislative Conference sometime next January, after the 1954 session convenes.

Your Committee respectfully submits these and other recommendations inherent in this report for the serious and favorable consideration of the 1953 convention and the incoming Executive Council.

AFFILIATIONS

Since the last Convention the number of local unions affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has dropped slightly. A year ago there were 709 affiliates and as of this Convention there are 694, a net loss of 15.

In the following pages is a detailed analysis of the present status of affiliations. New affiliations and re-affiliations amount to 16. This, however, is more than offset by 31 locals that were lost either through withdrawals or suspensions.

In recent years, the number of affiliates has been stabilized around 700. When this is compared with the estimated 1,000 AFL unions in the state it indicates potentially 300 additional affiliates should be members of this State Federation. Unaffiliated locals are like "free riders" expecting the benefits which the Federation secures through its legislative efforts and other services, but unwilling to contribute their share in supporting the Federation.

I strongly recommend, that the officers of the Federation and International Unions and Central Labor Union apply themselves diligently to the task of getting unaffiliated unions to join the State Federation to the end that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor may be numerically and financially strengthened.

New affiliations are:

District I

American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees
638, Boston
Allied Furniture Workers
136, Boston
Barbers
182, Boston (Reaff.)
Insurance Agents International
135, Boston
Longshoremen
799, Boston
Longshoremen
800, Boston
Longshoremen
805, Boston
Mail Handlers
9, Boston
Pavers and Curbsetters
1020, Boston
Railway and Steamship Clerks
2119, Boston

District III

Machinists
1271, Lawrence
American Federation of Technical Engineers
149, Lynn
Jewelry Workers
16, Taunton

District IV

Machinists
1898, Cambridge
Barbers
323, Lowell (Reaff.)

District VI

Laundry Workers
247, Northampton

Suspensions

The following local unions were suspended June 30, 1953 for per capita tax delinquency. These suspensions were in compliance with Article IV, Section 9 of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. These locals were repeatedly notified of their arrearage prior to their suspension. It is sincerely hoped that the officers of the international and local unions involved will do everything possible to have these suspended unions restored to affiliation with this State Federation.

Unions Suspended June 30, 1953

<i>Union</i>	<i>Local No.</i>	<i>City</i>
Teachers	1088	Billerica
AFSC & ME	353	Boston
AFSC & ME	638	Boston
AFSC & ME	704	Boston
AFSC & ME	1332	Boston
Paper Makers	91	Boston
Retail Clerks	1291	Boston
Federal Labor Union	23711	Braintree
Bartenders	696	Brockton
Teamsters	437	Haverhill
Hotel and Restaurant Employees	415	Holyoke
Woolen and Worsted Workers	1113	Lawrence
AFSC & ME	1281	Lynn
Bldg. Service Employees	363	New Bedford
Building Laborers	385	New Bedford
Iron Workers	357	Springfield
Molders	167	Springfield
United Textile Workers	2192	Taunton
Federal Labor Union	24749	Worcester

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
 40 COURT STREET
 BOSTON

July 21, 1953

Massachusetts Federation of Labor
 11 Beacon Street
 Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions we have made an examination of the books and records of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953. We have prepared and attached hereto the following financial statements:

- Exhibit I Balance Sheet—June 30, 1953.
- Exhibit II Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth—For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953.
- Schedule I Schedule of Membership—For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953.
- Schedule II Analysis of Cash—June 30, 1953.
- Schedule III Analysis of Convention Expense.

We comment as follows upon certain items contained in the Balance Sheet:

Cash	<u>\$10,571.30</u>
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The details of the cash are shown in Schedule II.

We reconciled the cash records of the Federation with verifications received from the depositories.

Dues Receivable	<u>\$3,005.87</u>
-----------------------	-------------------

At June 30, 1953, the debit balances of the Dues Receivable Ledger amounted to \$3,005.87. All accounts are considered collectible by the accounting office of the Federation. We did not verify any accounts by correspondence.

U. S. Government Securities	<u>\$16,200.00</u>
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The following is an analysis of the securities belonging to the General Fund:

	Par Value	Cost
Defense Series F Issued September, 1941 and Due in 12 Years	\$10,000.00	\$ 7,400.00
2½% Savings Bonds Series G Issued January, 1944 and Due in 12 Years	300.00	300.00
2½% Treasury Bonds Issued February 1, 1944 and Due in 1965-1970	8,500.00	8,500.00
Totals	<u>\$18,800.00</u>	<u>\$16,200.00</u>

We inspected the securities on July 17, 1951 at the Safe Deposit Box of the Federation and we have verified by correspondence with the bank at which the Safe Deposit Box is situated, that the box has not been opened since that time.

Due to Committee on Education	<u>\$5,174.02</u>
-------------------------------------	-------------------

The above amount is in agreement with the reciprocal account on the books of the Committee on Education. The largest part of the balance represents the unpaid per capita tax which is collected for the Committee on Education. The dues of four cents per member charged to an organization is allocated as follows:

Two and one-half cents to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor General Fund.
 One and one-half cents to the Committee on Education.

Net Worth:

The details of Net Worth are shown by Exhibit II. We note that the Federation has operated at a loss of \$20,373.77 for the five years from July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,
FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY.

Exhibit I

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 1953

ASSETS

Cash	\$10,571.30
Dues Receivable	3,005.87
U. S. Government Securities—Cost	16,200.00
Prepaid 1953 Convention Expense	810.43
TOTAL	\$30,587.60

LIABILITIES—DEFERRED CREDITS—NET WORTH*Liabilities:*

Due to Committee on Education	\$5,174.02
Withholding Taxes Payable	264.90
Taxes Accrued	103.42
Total Liabilities	\$5,542.34

Deferred Credits:

Dues Paid in Advance	\$ 329.68
Year Book Advertising in Advance	\$4,565.00
Less: Expenses and Commission	1,880.03
Total Deferred Credits	2,684.97

Total Deferred Credits	3,014.65
-------------------------------------	-----------------

<i>Net Worth—(Exhibit II)</i>	22,030.61
TOTAL	\$30,587.60

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 21, 1953 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Exhibit II

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

*Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953**Income:*

Per Capita Dues:

Total Billings	\$77,894.96
Less: Share of Dues Applicable to Committee on Education	28,994.98
Net	\$48,899.98
Interest	331.35
Recovery of Bad Debts	74.38
Year Book Advertising	\$4,257.50
Less: Expenses	\$ 84.35
Commissions	2,410.50
	2,494.84
Total Income	\$51,068.36

Expenses:

Salary—Secretary-Treasurer	\$8,999.64
Salaries—Clerical	8,547.62
State Convention Expense	10,459.03
Rent and Light	2,730.80
Telephone and Telegraph	1,058.20
Travel	2,232.52
Printing	468.71
Postage	729.80
Office Expenses	827.06
Office Supplies (Including \$1,294.61 Office Equipment)	2,459.61
Executive Council Meeting and Expenses	2,527.03
Payroll Taxes	454.58
Personal Property Taxes	26.72
Subscriptions and Donations	1,022.20
Towel and Water Expense	110.41
Advertising	249.48
Dues	98.00
Auditing	375.00
Legal Expense	3,590.64
Bad Debts	1,268.62
Expenses of Delegate to A. F. L. Convention	750.00
Expenses of Alternate Delegate to A. F. L. Convention	750.00
Miscellaneous	1,048.59
Legislative Committee Expense	597.60
Messenger Service	129.00
Total Expenses	\$51,510.86
Net Loss for the Year Ended June 30, 1953	(\$ 442.50)
Net Worth—July 1, 1952	22,473.11
Net Worth—June 30, 1953	\$22,030.61

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 21, 1953 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Schedule I

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Schedule of Membership

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953

	<i>June 30, 1953</i>	<i>June 30, 1952</i>
Affiliated Organizations—Beginning of Period	709	706
Affiliated Organizations Accepted during Period:		
Re-affiliated Organizations	1	3
New Affiliations	15	34
<i>Total Gains</i>	16	37
<i>Totals</i>	725	743
Affiliated Organizations Lost During Period:		
Locals Suspended for Non-Payment of Per Capita Dues, Charters Revoked, or Inactive Organizations	23	22
Locals Withdrawn	8	12
<i>Total Losses</i>	31	34
<i>Affiliated Organizations—End of Period</i>	694	709

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 21, 1953 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Schedule II

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Analysis of Cash

June 30, 1953

Current Funds:

	<i>June 30, 1953</i>	<i>June 30, 1952</i>
First National Bank of Boston—Checking:		
Petty Cash—General Fund	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00
General Fund	2,892.64	3,219.38
Year Book Account	3,181.55	1,725.40
<i>Total Current Funds</i>	<u>\$6,099.19</u>	<u>\$4,968.78</u>

Savings Accounts:

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank (Book No. 982541)	\$1,855.05	\$1,320.17
Home Savings Bank (Book No. 404189)	620.43	604.46
Warren Institution for Savings (Book No. 139313)	1,950.72	1,900.51
Suffolk Savings Bank (Book No. 555237)	545.91	531.87
<i>Total Savings Accounts</i>	<u>\$4,472.11</u>	<u>\$4,357.01</u>
<i>Total Cash—All Funds</i>	<u>\$10,571.30</u>	<u>\$9,326.79</u>

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 21, 1953 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Schedule III

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Analysis of Convention Expense

Boston, Massachusetts

August 11-15, 1952

Printing: Proceedings	\$3,564.85
Joint Reports	1,007.50
Resolutions	376.68
Badges	417.28
Convention Call	95.00
Convention Credentials	55.00
Miscellaneous	82.00
Copies of Constitution	189.10
Official Labor Records	1,005.00

Hotel—Rooms, Meals, Tips, etc.	\$6,792.41
Credential Committee	1,740.53
Entertainment	125.00
Stenotyping and Typewriting	200.00
Sergeant-At-Arms	754.03
Signs—Posters—Pictures	225.00
Miscellaneous	224.70

Total	\$10,459.03

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 21, 1953 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants

40 COURT STREET

BOSTON

July 21, 1953

Massachusetts Federation of Labor—Committee on Education
 11 Beacon Street
 Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions, we have made an examination of the financial records of the Committee on Education for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 and in conjunction therewith, hereby submit the following:

Exhibit 1	Balance Sheet—June 30, 1953.
Exhibit 2	Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth —for the Year Ended June 30, 1953.

BALANCE SHEET COMMENTS

<i>Cash in Banks and on Hand</i>	<u>\$1,974.98</u>
--	-------------------

The above consists of a petty cash fund in the amount of twenty-five dollars and of balance on deposit in the First National Bank of Boston in the following accounts:

General	\$1,807.27
Samuel Gompers Memorial Banquet	142.71
Petty Cash	25.00
 <i>Total</i>	<u>\$1,974.98</u>

These funds may be used, pursuant to the provision in Article 6, Section 7A of the constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, for political, educational and administrative expenses, within the provisions of the state and federal laws.

Receipts were traced to the depository banks and disbursements were verified by reference to vouchers and cancelled checks. The balance in each account was reconciled with verifications received from the depository.

<i>Due from Massachusetts Federation of Labor</i>	<u>\$5,174.02</u>
---	-------------------

At June 30, 1953 the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was indebted to the General Fund of the Committee on Education in the amount of \$5,174.02. The amount is in agreement with the reciprocal balance as shown on the records of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

<i>Accounts Payable</i>	<u>\$113.88</u>
-------------------------------	-----------------

This amount represents bills unpaid at June 30, 1953.

<i>Scholarship Awards Payable</i>	<u>\$1,000.00</u>
---	-------------------

This represents amounts payable to the winners of the scholarship contest. At June 30, 1953, the awards had not been presented.

<i>Withholding Taxes Payable</i>	<u>\$153.86</u>
--	-----------------

At June 30, 1953, the unremitted portion of the second quarter, 1953 withholding tax was \$153.86.

Payroll Taxes Payable \$114.27

At June 30, 1953, the unremitted portion of the payroll taxes for the second quarter was as follows:

Social Security Taxes	.....	\$29.88
Massachusetts Unemployment	.....	84.39
<i>Total</i>	.....	<u>\$114.27</u>
.....	.....	<u>\$5,766.99</u>

An analysis of the activity in this account for the year ended June 30, 1953 is as follows:

Balance—July 1, 1952	.....	\$12,404.51
<i>Less: Net Loss for Year Ended June 30, 1953</i>	.....	6,637.52
<i>Balance—June 30, 1953</i>	.....	<u>\$5,766.99</u>

Respectfully submitted.

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY.

*Exhibit I*MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONBALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 1953

ASSETS

Cash in Bank and on Hand	\$1,974.98
Due from Massachusetts Federation of Labor	5,174.02
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u><u>\$7,149.00</u></u>

LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

Accounts Payable	\$113.88
Scholarship Awards Payable	1,000.00
Withholding Taxes Payable	153.86
Payroll Taxes Payable	114.27
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u><u>\$1,382.01</u></u>
Net Worth (Exhibit II)	<u><u>5,766.99</u></u>
<i>Total Liabilities and Net Worth</i>	<u><u>\$7,149.00</u></u>

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 21, 1953 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Exhibit II

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR—COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Statement of Income and Expenses and Analysis of Net Worth
For the Year Ended June 30, 1953

	Special Funds	General Fund	Total
<i>Income:</i>			
Per Capita Tax		\$28,994.97	\$28,994.97
Contributions for 1952 Political Campaign	\$7,523.36		7,523.36
Subscriptions to "Reporter"		125.00	125.00
Recovery of Bad Debts		44.63	44.63
Miscellaneous		131.20	131.20
<i>Totals</i>	\$7,523.36	\$29,295.80	\$36,819.16
<i>Expenses:</i>			
Director's Salary		\$6,699.68	
Office Salaries		6,342.08	
Travel		872.62	
Office Expenses		1,003.40	
Rent and Light		1,515.79	
Telephone and Telegraph		870.00	
Payroll Taxes		375.27	
Postage		1,523.11	
Messenger Service		103.50	
Miscellaneous Expense		164.79	
1952 Convention Expense—Boston		897.03	
"Reporter" Expenses		2,297.50	
Robert J. Watt—Fellowship (Expenses and Awards)		3,123.45	
Scholarship Award		1,050.03	
Auditing		160.00	
Meeting Expenses		374.52	
Labor Institute—1952		810.78	
Labor Institute—1953		13.18	
Uncollectible Dues		761.18	
1952 Political Campaign Expenses	\$14,498.77		
<i>Total Expenses</i>	\$14,498.77	\$28,957.91	\$43,456.68
<i>Net Loss for the Year Ended June 30, 1953</i>			(\$6,637.52)
<i>Net Worth—July 1, 1952</i>			12,404.51
<i>Net Worth—June 30, 1953</i>			<u>\$5,766.99</u>

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 21, 1953 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

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